

Y CHROMOSOME MICRODELETIONS (AZFa, AZFb, AZFbc, AZFc)

ORDERING INFORMATIONS

REF: GR-011-25-AG
RDM Code: T694068/R
Tests: 25
Reactions: 31 x 2
CND Code: W01060299
Manufacturer: BioMol Laboratories s.r.l.

CONTENT OF THE KIT

The kit consists of PCR amplification reagents and detection kit
**the reagents for the extraction of genomic DNA are not supplied in the kit.*

PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

Device belonging to the family of in vitro medical devices **PCR END-POINT**. Determination of the presence/absence of Y chromosome microdeletions (AZFa, AZFb, AZFbc, AZFc) and detection on agarose gel. Kit optimized for any CE-IVD validated thermal cyclers.

The product GR-011-25-AG allows the determination of the presence/absence of Y chromosome microdeletions (AZFa, AZFb, AZFbc, AZFc) to perform a basic marker analysis.

SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUND

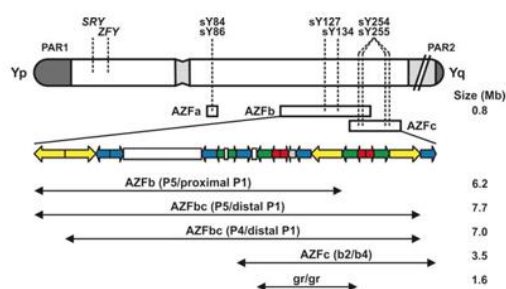
Male infertility can be attributed to several factors such as cryptorchidism, varicocele, endocrinological disorders, obstruction/absence of seminal ducts, infections, alcohol consumption or chemotherapy. However, genetic alterations have also emerged as a major cause of male infertility. Genetic defects commonly seen in infertile males include karyotypic abnormalities, gene copy number variations, single gene mutations/polymorphisms, and deletions on the long arm of the Y chromosome. Y chromosomal microdeletions are the second most frequent genetic cause of male infertility. Microdeletions occur in approximately one in 4,000 men in the general population, but their frequency is significantly increased among infertile men. Molecular diagnosis of Y chromosomal microdeletions is a genetic test that is part of routine diagnostics in the study of azoospermic and severe oligozoospermic men.

The following recurrent Y chromosome microdeletions are clinically relevant and have been found in men with severe oligo- or azoospermia: AZFa, AZFb (P5/proximal P1), AZFbc (P5/distal P1 or P4/distal P1), AZFc (b2/ b4). The most frequent type of microdeletion is that of the AZFc region (~80%) followed by the microdeletions AZFa (0.5-4%, AZFb (1-5%) and AZFbc (1-3%).

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Y chromosome microdeletions are the second most frequent cause of failure of spermatogenesis in infertile men. The incidence of these microdeletions in infertile subjects reported in the literature is about 2-10%. However, it is higher in azoospermic men than in oligozoospermic men.

It is clinically appropriate to consider Y deletions as a cause of oligo/azoospermia rather than a cause of "infertility", fertility being possible even with a low sperm count.



§ EAA/EMQN best practice guidelines for molecular diagnosis of Y-chromosomal microdeletions: State of the art 2023. *Andrology*. August 2023 DOI: 10.1111/andr.13514.Review

§ Genetics of the human Y chromosome and its association with male infertility. *Reprod Biol Endocrinol*. 2018 Feb 17; 16(1):34.

§ EAA/EMQN best practice guidelines for molecular diagnosis of Y-chromosomal microdeletions: state-of-the-art 2013. *Andrology*. 2014 Jan; 2(1):5-19. Review.

§ EAA/EMQN best practice guidelines for molecular diagnosis of y-chromosomal microdeletions. State of the art 2004. *Int J Androl* 27, 240-249.

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For in vitro diagnostic use



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DESCRIPTION	LABEL	VOLUME	STORAGE
		GR-011-25-AG	-20°C
Oligonucleotides mix	Mix Multiplex A 2X	1 x 387,5 µl	-20°C
Oligonucleotides mix	Mix Multiplex B 2X	1 x 387,5 µl	-20°C
Amplifying enzyme	Taq polymerase (5U/µl)	1 x 31 µl	-20°C
Deionized H ₂ O	Deionized H ₂ O	1 x 1 ml	-20°C
Genomic DNA or recombinant DNA	Positive control XX	1 x 22 µl	-20°C
Genomic DNA or recombinant DNA	Positive control XY	1 x 22 µl	-20°C
Detection kit	Ready to use 3% Nusieve agarose gel, TBE buffer, molecular weight markers		RT

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

COD. GR-011-25-AG

STABILITY	18 months
REAGENTS STATUS	Ready to use
BIOLOGICAL MATRIX	Genomic DNA from whole blood, tissue, cells
POSITIVE CONTROLS	Recombinant DNA for at least 3 analytical sessions
VALIDATED INSTRUMENTS	Thermal cycler for end-point PCR, heated cap
TECHNOLOGY	PCR (polymerization chain reaction)
RUNNING ON AGAROSE GEL	Electrophoretic running equipment
THERMAL CYCLING PROFILE	1 cycle at 95 °C (15 min); 35 cycles at 95 °C (30 sec) +57 °C at (90 sec) + 72°C at (60 sec); 1 cycle 72°C (10 min)
ANALYTICAL SPECIFICITY	Absence of non-specific primer pairings; absence of cross-reactivity
LIMIT OF DETECTION (LOD)	≥ 2,5 ng of genomic DNA
LIMIT OF BLANK (LOB)	0% NCN
REPRODUCIBILITY	99,9%
DIAGNOSTIC SPECIFICITY / DIAGNOSTIC SENSITIVITY	100%/98%