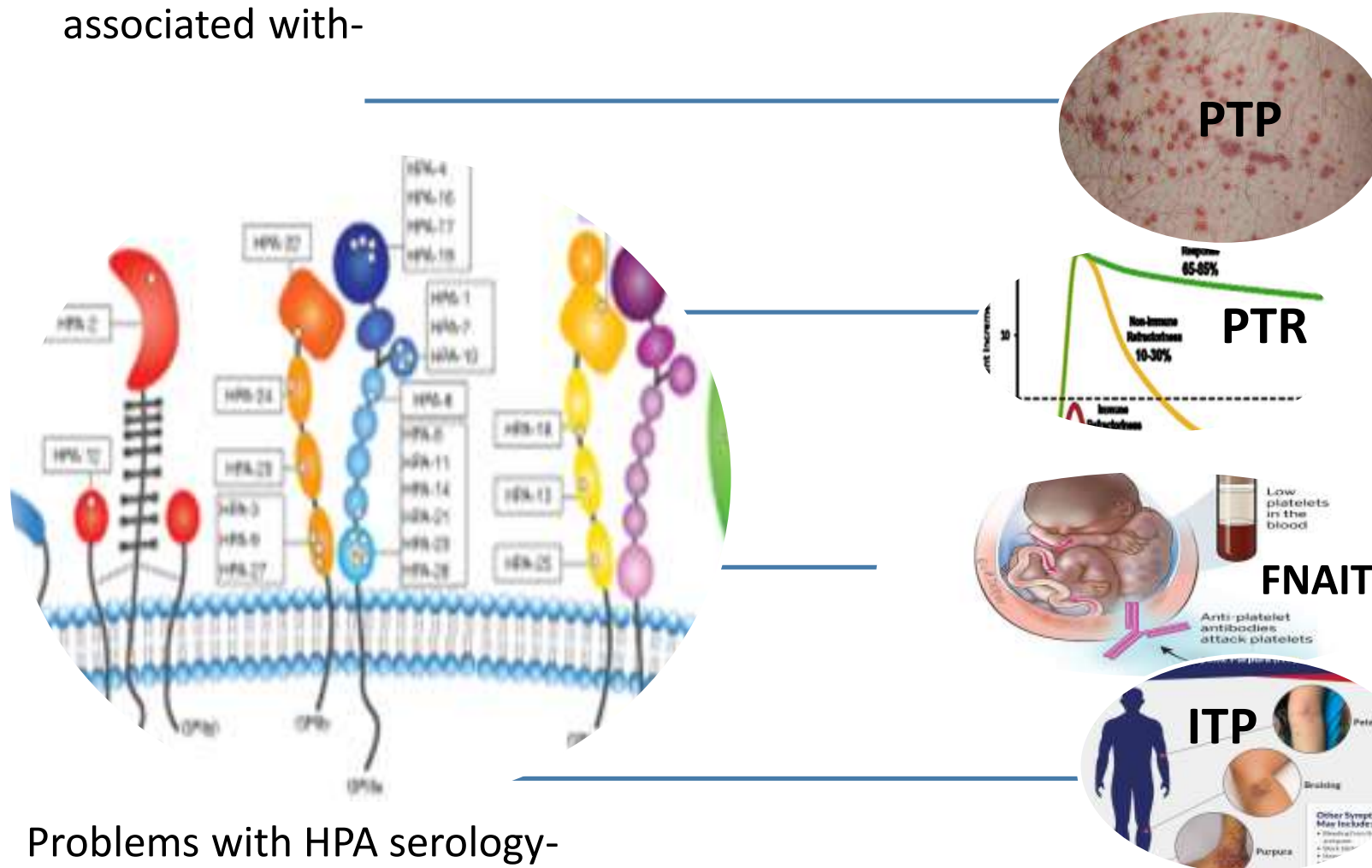


INTRODUCTION

- Encoded by the HPA gene cluster located on chromosome 17.
- Till date, 35 antigens categorized among which HPA-1, HPA-2, HPA-3, HPA4, HPA-5, and HPA-15 are biallelic, and expressed on GPIIb, GPIIb, GPIIb, GPIIb, GPIa, and CD109, respectively
- HPA-1-5 & HPA-15 are of particular interest in the context of transfusion medicine, as mismatches in these antigens have been most often associated with-



- Problems with HPA serology-
 - Complexity of Platelet Antigens & Cross-Reactivity
 - Low Sensitivity and Specificity of Antibody Detection
 - Limited Availability of Specific Reagents & Lack of Standardized Methods
- Situation in India- due to diverse & genetically complex population of India, there exists a need for a robust and standardized genotyping method to accurately identify the presence or absence of these platelet antigens.

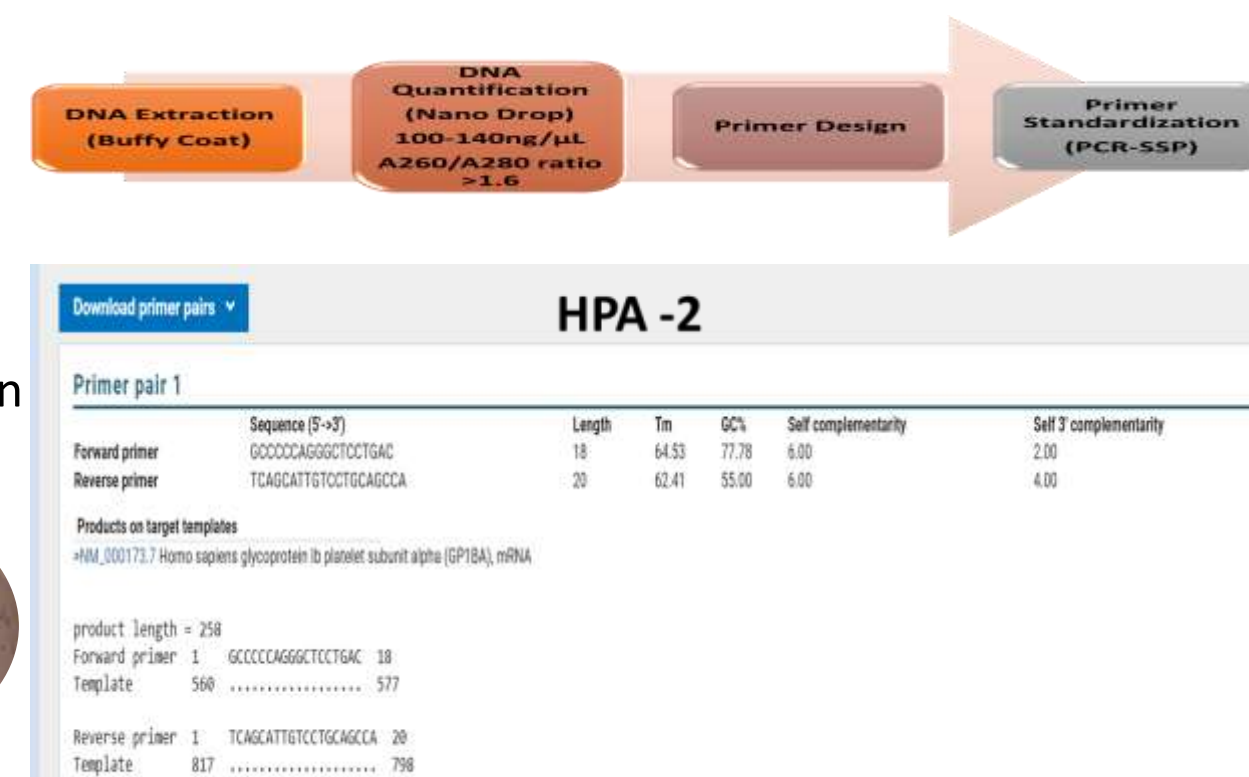
- Advantages of SSP-PCR



OBJECTIVES

Develop a Standardized SSP-PCR Protocol for HPA Genotyping (HPA 1-5 & 15)

METHODS



Primer Designing-

- Primer designing was done based on published literatures(<https://doi.org/10.18502/ijaai.v20i3.6333>)

ORIGINAL ARTICLE
Iran J Allergy Asthma Immunol
June 2021; 20(3):350-363.
Doi: 10.18502/ijaai.v20i3.6333

Genotyping of Human Platelet Antigen-1 to -5 and -15 by Polymerase Chain Reaction with Sequence-specific Primers (PCR-SSP) and Real-time PCR in Azeri Blood Donors

PCR Reaction-

Gradient PCR

Component	Vol/Reaction	HPA	Mean tempr -1	Mean tempr +1	Mean tempr +1
DNA(100-1400 ng/μL)	0.2μL				
GoTaq Master Mix (Promega)	5μL	HPA 1	59	60	61
HPA Forward Primer	0.4μL	HPA 2	61	62	63
HPA Reverse Primer	0.4μL	HPA 3	61.8	62.8	63.8
Nuclease free water	4μL	HPA 4	56.5	57.5	58.5
Total	10μL	HPA 5	53.2	54.2	55.2
		HPA 15	48.7	49.7	50.7

Agarose Gel Electrophoresis

Preparation of loading sample (For primer standardization)

- 2ul of 2X loading dye + 5ul of sample + 3ul NFW
- For ladder : First add 2ul of ladder then add 2ul of 2X dye and 6ul of NFW

Preparation of Running buffer

Prepared 1.5L of 1X TBE for running Buffer

Parameters:

To run the gel set power accordingly : 90V for 45 minutes.

Primer	Sequence	Product size
HPA -1a	5' TCACAGCGAGGTGAGGCCA 3'	90bp
HPA -1b	5' TCACAGCGAGGTGAGGCCG 3'	
Common	5' GGAGGTAGAGAGTGCACATAG 3'	
HPA-2a	5' GCCCCAGGGGCTCTGAC 3'	258bp
HPA-2b	5' GCCCCAGGGGCTCTGAT 3'	
Common	5' TCAGCATTTCTCTGCAGCCA 3'	
HPA-3a	5' TGGACTGGGGGCTGCCAT 3'	293bp
HPA-3b	5' TGGACTGGGGGCTGCCAG 3'	
Common	5' TCCATTTCACTTGAAGTGT 3'	
HPA-4a	5' GCTGGCCACCCAGATGCG 3'	253bp
HPA-4b	5' GCTGGCCACCCAGATGCA 3'	
Common	5' CAGGGGTTTCAGAGGCCT 3'	
HPA-5a	5' AGAGTCTACCTGTTTACTATCAAA 3'	252bp
HPA-5b	5' AGAGTCTACCTGTTTACTATCAAA 3'	
Common	5' CTCTCATGAAAATGCCAGTACA 3'	
HPA-15a	5' TTCAAATCTTGTTAAATCTGG 3'	226bp
HPA-15b	5' TTCAAATCTTGTTAAATCTGT 3'	
Common	5' ATGACCTTATGATGACCTATT 3'	
HGH Controls	5' GCCTTCCCAACCATTCCTTA 3'	429bp
	5' TCACGATTCTGTGTGTTTC 3'	

The below protocols (1 & 2) works well in some laboratories but not all, and this is presumably due to local differences in PCR machines or reagents , here insufficient PCR product was obtained . So different PCR parameters with the annealing temperatures was used to improve specificity (protocol-3)

Protocol -1

1 cycle 96°/60 sec

5 cycles 96°/25 sec, 70°/45 sec, 72°/30 sec

20 cycles 96°/25 sec, 65°/45 sec, 72°/30 sec

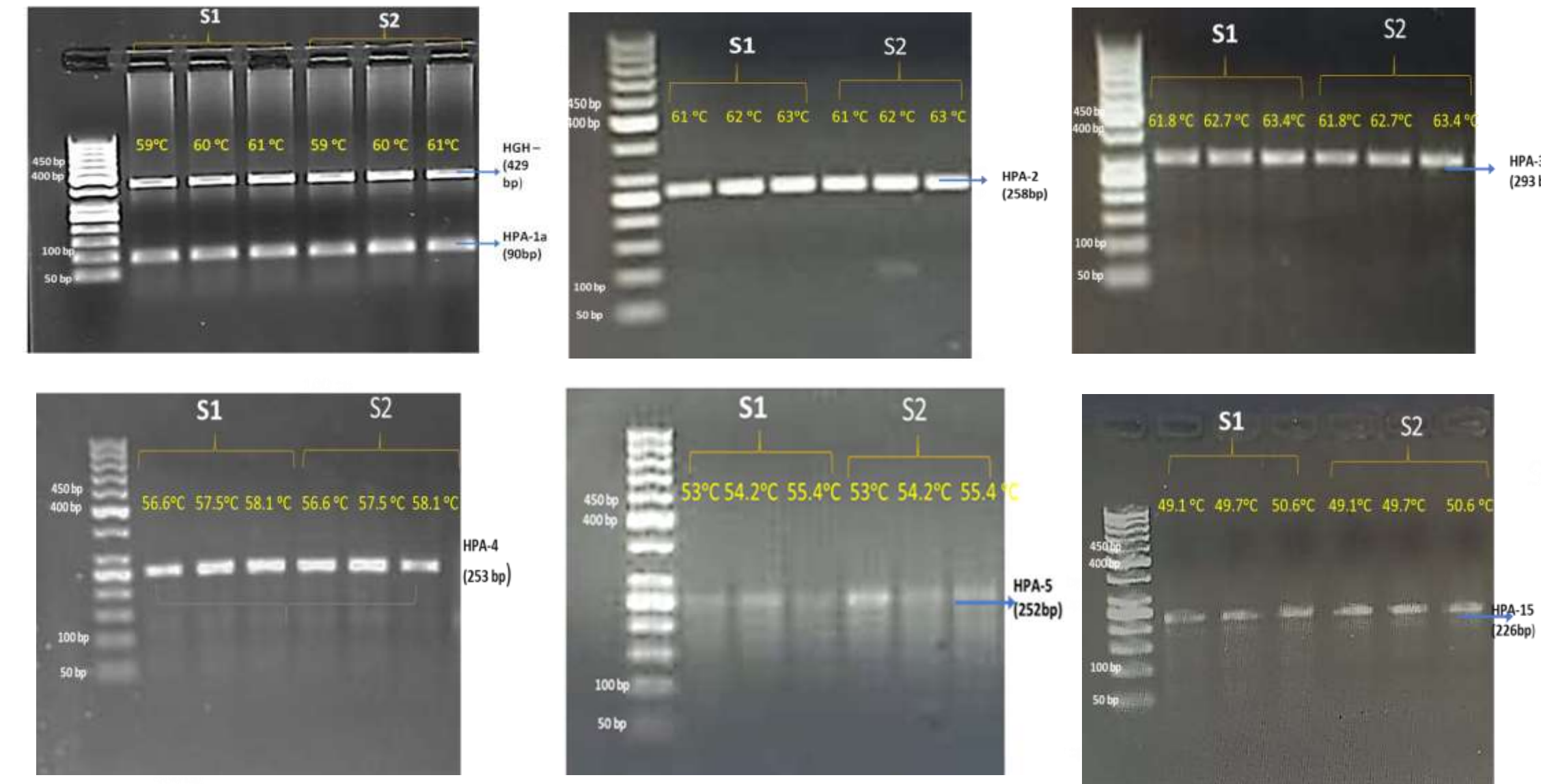
8 cycles 96°/25 sec, 55°/45 sec, 72°/30 sec

1 cycle 72°/3min



Biometra -PCR

RESULTS (Gradient PCR experiments for HPA primers)



Protocol -2

1 cycle 96°/60 sec

5 cycles: 96°/25 sec, 68°/45 sec, 72° /30 sec

28 cycles: 96°/25 sec, 61°/45 sec, 72° /30 sec

1 cycle: 72°/3min

Protocol -3

	Temperature	Time	No of Cycles
Activation	96 °C	1 min	1X
Initial Amplification (HPA1-5&15)	96 °C 68 °C 72 °C	25 sec 45 sec 30 sec	5X
Amplification			
Denaturation	96 °C	25 sec	20X
Annealing	HPA 1=60 .0°C HPA 2=62.0 °C HPA 3=62.8 °C HPA 4=57.5 °C HPA 5=54.2 °C HPA 15= 49.7 °C	45 sec	
Extension	72°C	30 sec	
Final Amplification (HPA1-5&15)	96 °C 51 °C 72 °C	25 sec 1 min 2 min	
Final Extension (HPA1-5&15)	4 °C	∞	

CONCLUSION

SSP-PCR protocol for HPA 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 15 was successfully standardized. This will enable us to determine frequency of different HPA alleles in our population and further develop HPA typed panels for development of platelet serology.

References

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- https://www.nibsc.org/science_and_research/biotherapeutics/molecular_immunology/blo_od_immunology.aspx
- <https://ijaai.tums.ac.ir/index.php/ijaai/article/view/2885>

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Acknowledgment

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