| عنوان المشروع باللغة<br>Title of the - العربية<br>proposed project in<br>Arabic   | تأثير طفرة نقطية في جين CYP1B1 على العصب البصري الذي قد يسبب الغلوكوما   |
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| Title of the proposed project in English  | The Effect of point mutation in CYP1B1 gene on optic nerve which may cause Glaucoma  |
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| التخصص الدقيق<br>- للمشرف الرئيس<br>Specialty of Pl   | الكيمياء الحيوية للاعصاب   |
| -Co - المشرف المساعد<br>PI  | Dr. Bahauddeen M Alrfaei   |
| المدة المتوقعة لإنجاز<br>البحث منذ الحصول على<br>موافقة عمادة الدراسات<br>- (العليا (بالشهور<br>Expected time in<br>month to finish | شهر 12   |
| Abstract of the<br>proposal (No more<br>than 200 words)   | Glaucoma is a leading cause of blindness. It is divided into two major types:<br>Primary Open Angle Glaucoma and Primary Congenital Glaucoma (PCG). The<br>prevalence of PCG varies geographically, from a rate of 1:10000 in Western<br>countries to 1:1250 in the Romany population of Slovakia [1]. PCG is caused by<br>the most common mutation, CYP1B1 [1], which has been confirmed in the |

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|   | western region of Saudi Arabia [2]. Since no data that cover all regions of Saudi<br>Arabia are available, we predicted that mutation in CYP1B1 is still the most<br>common mutation linked to PCG in Saudi Arabia based on the available studies.<br>PCG variant p.Gly61Glu has been identified as the major disease-associated<br>mutation in Saudi Arabia [2]. It is not known how CYP1B1 p.Gly61Glu damages<br>the optic nerve or leads to blindness during development. The molecular<br>aspects and consequences of having CYP1B1 p.Gly61Glu variant are not<br>understood. We would like to study the effects of CYP1B1 mutation on the<br>supporting cellular components of the optic nerve. We will examine how<br>protein phosphorylation might be altered in retinal ganglion cells,<br>oligodendrocyte function. In addition, we will assess myelin production, and the<br>expression level of cytokines relevant to the mutation  |
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| Hypothesis of the proposal                      | The hypothesis of the study that CYP1B1 p.Gly61Glu damages the optic nerve<br>by affecting different biochemical pathway such as phosphorylation pathways,<br>cytokines production and expression levels of melatonin  |
| Specific objectives                             | <ul> <li>Does the CYP1B1 mutation have an effect on phosphorylation pathways?</li> <li>Does point mutation such as one amino acid substitution in CYP1B1 changes cytokines production?</li> <li>Does the CYP1B1 mutation have an effect the expression levels of melatonin</li> </ul>  |
| Methodology &<br>Major Techniques to<br>be used | Phosphorylation:<br>We will grow all cell lines in the lab using standard cell expansion methods and<br>then compare the wild type to the cell lines possessing the mutation. We will<br>purchase a phosphorylation detection kits to estimate if phosphorylation or<br>certain pathways play a role in the deficit. It is unknown whether the CYP1B1<br>p.Gly61Glu mutation disturbs ganglion cells or supporting cells, such as glial<br>cells and schwann cells. We will harvest cultured cells and collect protein lysate<br>as previously referenced (10). We will then consume a Proteome Profiler Human<br>Phospho-Kinase Array Kit, which can be purchased. This method is equivalent to<br>ELISA. Any type of phosphorylation will be measured. The differential<br>expression will be validated with western blots. The array method has been<br>published previously (11).<br>To consider any limitation in our research we might face no detection to any<br>differences in phosphorylation. This result might conclude that the CYP1B1<br>mutation does not have a straight influence on glial cells, and Schwann cells.<br>Our conclusion should be that the illness development has an exterior<br>motivation that is discrete from phosphorylation pathways. Subsequently, |

|                                | toxicity experiments will inform us more about cell survival and viability.<br>Cytokines<br>Cytokines and chemokines provide suggestions about the situation around the<br>optic nerve. We will measure the cytokines and chemokines excreted by glial<br>cells and Schwann cells. We will compare the wild type to the p.Gly61Glu<br>mutated cell lines, and we will buy commercially available panels to assess the<br>level of cytokines and chemokines. For instance, an enzyme-linked<br>immunosorbent assay (ELISA) (12) can be used. We will collect culture media<br>after 24, 36 and 48 hours of culture. Then, we will use the gathered media in the<br>ELISA method. This method will detect defined cytokines linked with glial cellsn<br>cells (e.g. microglia) and Schwann cells. Independent discrete commercial kits<br>will be used based on cell type. The kit should have cytokines distinct for that<br>certain cell line. Negative results articulate that cytokine environments have no<br>obvious link to glaucoma degeneration.<br>The expression levels of melatonin<br>We will evaluate the expression levels of melatonin and of retinol using the<br>immunoblotting method as published (21). |
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| Availability of<br>Samples     | Yes   |
| Availability of<br>Chemicals   | Yes   |
| Availability of<br>Instruments | Yes   |
| Ethical Approval               | Not needed  |
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