

Biochemistry, Cytogenetics and *DMD* Gene Mutations in South Indian Patients with Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy

A. Meyyazhagan^{1,2*}, N. M. Raman⁸, M. Easwaran⁷, B. Balasubramanian⁹, K. Alagamuthu¹¹,
 H. Kuchi Bhotla², S. Shanmugam¹⁰, K. Inbaraj⁴, M. Ramesh Kumar⁶, P. Kumar⁷, L. Thangamani⁷,
 S. Piramanayagam⁷, V. Anand⁵, Y. Mohd⁵, S. Park⁹, O. Tejjido^{1,2}, J.C. Carril^{1,2}, P. Cacabelos¹,
 S. Keshavarao² and R. Cacabelos^{1,2*}

¹*EuroEspes Biomedical Research Center, Institute of Medical Science and Genomic Medicine, Corunna, Spain*

²*Genomic Medicine, Continental University Medical School, Huancayo, Peru*

³*Human Genetics Laboratory, Department of Zoology, School of Life Sciences, Bharathiar University, Bharathiar 641 046, Tamil Nadu, India*

⁴*Department of Conservation Biology, Bharathiar University, Bharathiar 641 046, Tamil Nadu, India*

⁵*Medical Genetics and Epigenetics Laboratory, Department of Human Genetics and Molecular Biology, School of Life Sciences, Bharathiar University, Bharathiar 641 046, Tamil Nadu, India*

⁶*Department of surgery, KMCH Hospital, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India*

⁷*Department of Bioinformatics, Computational Biology Laboratory, Bharathiar University, Bharathiar 641 046, Tamil Nadu, India*

⁸*Department of Biotechnology, Dr. G. R. Damodaran College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India*

⁹*Department of Food Science and Biotechnology, College of Life Science, Sejong University, 209 Neundong-ro, Gwangjin-gu, Seoul-05006, South Korea*

¹⁰*Laboratory of Muscle Biology and Meat Science, Department of Animal Science, Chonbuk National University, 664-14 Duckjin-dong 1Ga, Jeonju City, Jeonbuk 561-756, South Korea*

¹¹*College of Life Science, Nanjing Normal University, No.1 Wenyuan Road, Qixia District, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province-210023, China*

KEYWORDS Chromosomal Aberrations. Creatinine Kinase. Deletions. Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. Mutations. Serum Enzymes

ABSTRACT Thirty children aged 3-10 years with clinically confirmed or suspected Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD) were analyzed for chromosomal aberrations using cytological preparations, biochemical changes using enzyme kit protocol, and deletions in the 26 exons of the *DMD* gene by targeting the mutations at the proximal and distal 'hot spot' regions of the dystrophin gene in South Indian patients with DMD. The frequency of chromosomal aberrations (both chromosomal and chromatid-type) and serum enzyme levels were significantly elevated in DMD subjects as compared to controls. Multiplex PCR assays revealed 27 patients having deletions in the *DMD* gene located at the distal 'hot spot' region. This study suggests that disease progression is directly associated with higher incidence of the deletions at the distal 'hot spot' of the *DMD* gene.