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Genetic basis of steroid resistance in nephrotic syndrome NPHS2: A computational study

Khalid El Khalid¹, Mohanad K Khalid¹, Rawad K Alasfer², Ahmed Ab. Alrahman¹ and Mohamed A Hassan³.4

¹University of Khartoum, Sudan

 2 Tishreen University Faculty of Mechanical and electrical engineering, Syria

³Sudan University of Medical Science and Technology, Sudan

⁴University of Tubingen, Germany

Nephrotic syndrome is a nonspecific kidney disorder characterized by a number of signs of disease: Proteinuria, hypoalbuminemia and edema. It is characterized by an increase in permeability of the capillary walls of the glomerulus leading to the presence of high levels of protein in the urine. NPHS2 is encoding Podocin an important protein in renal filtration function. Analysis of the genetic variation that can alter the expression and the function of the NPHS2 gene was done using computational methods. Genomic analysis of NPHS2 was initiated by Sift and Polyphen-2 servers and yielded 18 mutations to be damaging, the mutant amino acids biophysical characteristics and multiple sequence alignment were demonstrated to be affecting the protein function using Align-GVGD and Panther platforms. 11 mutations affected protein function the most. Genetic co-expression profile and interactions were demonstrated by GeneMANIA server, and NPHS2 is found to be co-expressed with a neuronal protein, 3D structure molding was done using Phyre2 and Chimera. Computational methods yield accurate results which can be a basis of diagnosis of steroid resistant nephrotic syndrome.

Biography

Khalid El Khalid has completed his Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery from the University of Khartoum, Faculty of Medicine and attended an extensive bioinformatics workshop conducted by Phd holder in Moleculr Genetics Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Hassan Salih.

Khalito2008@gmail.com

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