

Abstract

Most of the IVF-mediated embryos are failed due to un successful implantation before clinical diagnosis. The process of successful implantation needs to develop an interaction between blastocyst and endometrial, in order to create blood vessels and angiogenesis. The Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (*VEGF*) has important role in angiogenesis process. Number of studies have shown the role of *VEGF* polymorphisms including: *VEGF* 1154 G/A in recurrent implantation failure. The *VEGF* 1154 G/A(rs1570360) polymorphism has different role in recurrent implantation failure in various geographical groups and races. In this study, healthy women with at least one successful pregnancy are considered as control group and women with recurrent implantation failure composed the case group (who after 10 or more embryo transplantation during 3 cycles of IVF, are not achieved the pregnancy. Their genomic DNA are extracted from blood cells. Main primers are designed and PCR was done. The PCR product are sequenced by Sanger method. After analysis by SHEsis application, it's defined that , there is no association between this SNP(at genotypic and allelic level) and the disease of interest. However, there is a hint of association based on the HWE P-values.



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Title:

Analysis of *VEGF*-1154G/A polymorphism and its relationship with recurrent implantation failure in infertile women referred to Royan Institute.

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