Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Human genetic disorders
1.2 Identifying genetic determinants of human phenotypes
1.3 Linkage analysis
1.4 Next generation sequencing
1.5 Exome sequencing
1.6 Consanguinity
1.7 Prevalence of genetic disorders in Pakistan
1.8 Hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia
1.9 Hypotrichosis
1.10 Palmoplantar keratoderma
1.11 Ichthyosis hystrix (IHCM)
1.12 Isolated familial acanthosis nigricans
1.13 Lymphedema-distichiasis
## Contents

1.14 Skeletal dysplasia

1.14.1 Familial isolated growth hormone deficiency

1.15 Split hand-foot malformation

1.16 Syndactyly

1.17 Aims and objectives of the current study

Chapter 2: Materials and Methods

2.1 Families investigated

2.2 Blood collection & genomic DNA extraction

2.3 Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

2.4 DNA electrophoresis

2.5 Genetic mapping of candidate gene loci

2.6 SNP microarray

2.7 Data analysis

2.8 Candidate genes prediction & sequencing

2.9 Analysis of DNA sequences

Chapter 3: Results & Discussion

3.1 Family A: isolated familial acanthosis nigricans (IFAN)

3.1.1 Molecular genetic analysis

3.1.2 Results

3.1.3 Discussion

3.2 Family B: palmoplantar keratoderma (PPK)
3.2.1 Subjects

3.2.2 SNP analysis

3.2.3 Mutation analysis

3.2.4 Discussion

3.3 Families C and D: hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia

3.3.1 Subjects and clinical findings

3.3.2 Linkage and mutational analysis

3.3.3 Discussion

3.4 Families E and F: hereditary hypotrichosis

3.4.1 Subjects and their clinical manifestations

3.4.2 Molecular genetic analysis

3.4.3 Discussion

3.5 Family G: ichthyosis hystrix Curth-Macklin type (IHCM)

3.5.1 Mutational analysis

3.5.2 Discussion

3.6 Family H: lymphedema-distichiasis

3.6.1 Clinical manifestations

3.6.2 Mutational analysis

3.6.3 Discussion

3.7 Family I: familial isolated growth hormone deficiency

3.7.1 Clinical features of the family
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.7.2 Molecular genetic analysis</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.3 Results &amp; discussion</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8 Families J and K: split hand-foot malformation</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.1 Clinical features of families J and K</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.2 Molecular characterization of SHFM families</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.3 Results &amp; discussion</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9 Family L: Syndactyly</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9.1 Clinical report of the family</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9.2 Molecular genetic analysis</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9.3 Discussion</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONCLUSION</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic Database Information</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix-A: Turnitin Report</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix-B: List of Primers used in this thesis</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix-C: Inherited diseases in Pakistani population</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix-D: Microsatellite markers used in the thesis</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix-E: Publications</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>