

5th World Congress on

EPIGENETICS AND CHROMOSOME

November 15-16, 2018 Istanbul, Turkey



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Effect of urate, an end product of purine nucleosides catabolism, on sperm function

Since beginning of the 60s, several studies have revealed the effect of urate, an end product of purine nucleosides catabolism, on semen quality and sperm function; though, this effect has not yet been collectively studied. Here, we systematically discuss the effect of urate on semen quality and sperm function and thus on sperm parameters (sperm motility, viability, morphology and sperm DNA oxidation). In conclusion, urate contributes to enhancing and protecting sperm viability, motility, morphology and sperm DNA damage, hence, contributes to protecting the ability of sperm to achieve fertilization. Mechanistically, this contribution is achieved primarily by counteracting the detrimental effect of nitrating agents and oxidizing agents, and enhancing the biochemical activity of certain enzymes in sperm. In contrast, high concentration of urate may induce negative effects on sperm parameters.

Biography

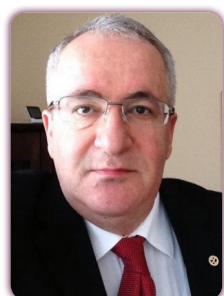
Saleem Ali Banihani has completed his PhD from Cleveland Clinic-Cleveland State University collaborative program in the field of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Medicine. Currently, he is the Vice Dean of Faculty of Applied Medical Sciences at Jordan University of Science and Technology. He has published more than 33 papers in reputed journals, mainly in the field of Andrology.

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Ihsan Soytemiz

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Digital transformation in bioinformatics

It is an introduction to the clinical laboratory of emerging molecular diagnostic technologies covering a wide range of applications. Developed at a record speed and led to revolutionary changes in this field. For example, microarrays are used regularly as the first step test in testing structural abnormalities associated with developmental delay and autism. In addition, microarrays that run millions of probes for each analysis are used in large-scale genotyping and gene expression profiling with specific clinical algorithms. There is also a new generation or a very large scale parallel sequencing *YNSI* the targeted whole gene, exon and genome sequencing have been used regularly in clinical laboratories. The amount of data generated by these analyses is unique. And the mining, analysis and proper storage of these data sets require knowledge of experienced bioinformatics. Although clinical laboratories have experience with informatics and high outcomes, the systems used for these tasks are insufficient to deal with data from genetic studies. A number of leading researchers from the academy and industry, who regularly use bioinformatics for these genetic studies, have been invited to discuss the importance of bioinformatics and how to prepare for dealing with the increasing amount and complexity of data produced by the clinical laboratories in conducting these studies.

Biography

Ihsan Soytemiz has completed his BSc in Biological Sciences from Middle East Technical University in 1984 and MSc in Histology from Hacettepe University in 1987. He then moved to industry and worked on project management medical, medical-hospital project implementation, medical device planning, laboratory systems units design, implementation, bio IT and started his PhD on Digital Transformation in Bioinformatics. He is elected to the Presidency of Turkish Biologist Association in 2018.

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