against either strains of *Plasmodium falciparum*. It was revealed that 4′ chloro series with several members showed higher or equivalent activity to Amodiaquine amongst which the 5b analogue seems to be an excellent candidate for clinical investigations.

Keywords: Diabetes, HbA1c, Lipid

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Poster – [A-10-483-1]
Binding analysis of ropinirole hydrochloride and aspirin to human serum albumin by synchronous fluorescence
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Intruduction: HSA is the most abundant protein constituent of blood plasma and serves as a protein storage component. Ropinirole hydrochloride (RP) is an orally administered non-ergolin dopamine agonist. Acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) has been shown to reduce the risk for colorectal cancer by as much as approximately 40%, a property that is shared by other nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

Materials and methods: RP, ASA and HSA was purchased from Sigma (St. Louis, MO, USA). Fluorescence measurements were carried out on a F-2500 (Hitachi, Japan) with a 150 W Xenon lamp spectrofluorimeter.

Results and conclusion: Synchronous fluorescence gives information about the molecular environment in a vicinity of the chromophore molecule. The D-value ($\Delta\lambda$) between excitation and emission wavelengths is stabilized at 15 or 60 nm, the synchronous fluorescence gives the characteristic information of Tyr or Trp residues. Fluorescence intensity decreased regularly with the addition of RP and ASA. The synchronous fluorescence spectra of HSA with various amounts of RP and ASA were recorded at $\Delta\lambda = 60$ nm. The tryptophan fluorescence emission of ASA is decreased regularly, but no significant change in wavelength was observed. At the same time, the emission wavelength of the tryptophan residues is slight blue-shifted in RP.

Keywords: HSA, ASA, RP, Synchronous fluorescence

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Poster – [A-10-487-1]
Determination of apolipoprotein E phenotypes with focal electrophoresis technique (isoelecteric focusing) in patients with coronary artery disease
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Introduction: Coronary artery disease, is a multifactorial condition that genetic and nongenetic factors on the incidence are effective. Study of family history has shown that genetic factors in the incidence of this complication have stronger effects. Genetic factors such as: apolipoprotein B, apolipoprotein E, including the factors are considered. Our goal in this study was to determine apolipoprotein E phenotypes in patients with coronary artery disease.

Material and methods: Eighty patients younger than 50 years (mean age 44.9±4.9) as the target group and 80 patients with more than 68 years (mean age 71.7±2.5) as control group were selected. Their serum of blood samples were taken. To determine apolipoprotein E phenotype, VLDL of serum was used. For VLDL isolation was used precipitation techinque. Isoforms of apolipoprotein E were determined by isoelectric focusing based on pH isoelectric.

Results: This method in homozygous individuals showed distinct bands for apolipoprotein E2, E3 and E4. Obviously, in heterozygous individuals, the bands related to the highest number of alleles band is thus that for instance in the genotype E2/4 is detemined all four bands such genotype E4/4.

Conclusion: Focal electroporesis method without doing tests and molecular techniques of PCR and RFLP determined apolipoprotein E isoforms, but genotyping results are higher than in accuracy.

Keywords: Isoelecteric focusing, Apo E, CAD

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Poster – [A-10-493-11]
Plasma lipids and lipoproteins in children and young adults with major β-thalassemia from western Iran: Influence of genotype
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Introduction: The aim of present study was to determine the plasma lipid and lipoprotein profiles and their possible association with the type of β-thalassemia mutation.

Methods: We studied 103 major β-thalassemia patients including 71 children and 32 young adults compared to 102 healthy subjects consisted of 90 children and 12 young healthy adults. The plasma lipid and lipoprotein levels were measured by conventional methods.

Results: Considering all of the patients the levels of total cholesterol (TC), LDL-cholesterol (LDL-C), and HDL-cholesterol (HDL-C) were significantly lower compared to controls. However, the level of TG was significantly higher in cases than controls. Comparing thalassemic patients homozygous for a β0 type of mutation with those homozygous for a β+ type of mutation indicated higher levels of TG, TC, and LDL-C in the latter patients.

Conclusion: In conclusion, our study indicated that hemolytic stress results in hypocholesterolemia in major β-thalassemia patients and the presence of more severe genotype in patients is correlated with more reduction in TG, TC, and LDL-C levels.

Keywords: β-thalassemia, Mutation, Lipid, Lipoprotein

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Poster – [A-10-495-1]
Childhood obesity: A metabolic syndrome with human growth hormone axis
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Introduction: Obesity as a metabolic syndrome in children has become an epidemic in many countries worldwide. The diagnosis criteria for this clinical entity in pediatrics is not well defined.