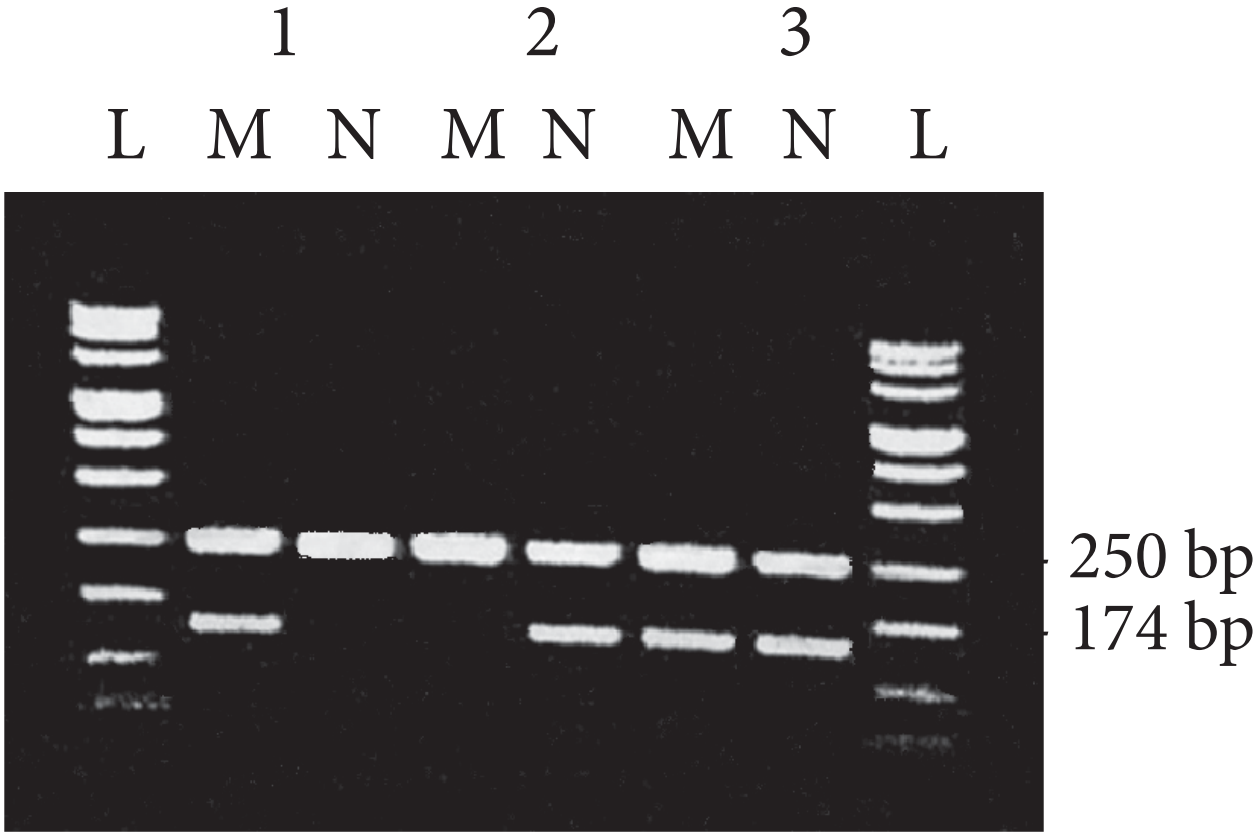

Figure 1 Allele-specific amplification polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was performed with mutated allele-specific primer (M) and with wild allele-specific primer (N) in 2 different reactions for each patient. PCR amplification generated a 174 bp fragment for factor V. Coagulation factor IX was amplified as internal control in each tube and generated a 250 bp fragment. Determination of the normal or mutant genotype was based on the presence or absence of the corresponding fragment. Patient 1 = mutated homozygous; patient 2 = normal homozygous; patient 3 = heterozygous; L = DNA ladder