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人血清转铁蛋白遗传多态性与疾病相关的研究

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摘要 本文应用等电聚焦电泳技术，调查了广州地区128例白血病、80例原发性肝癌、32例系 统性红斑狼疮和1456例正常人的 Tf 遗传多态性分布。与正常人组相比，急性粒细胞白血病 组的 Tfc_1 基因频率显著增高(P＜0.05)；TfC_1C_1 表型频率也显著高于正常人组(P＜0.05)，T fC_1C_1人群的患病相对危险率为1.9。未发现急性淋巴细胞白血病、慢性粒细胞白血病、原发 性肝癌疾病组的Tf表型和基因频率与正常人组有显著性统计学差异。此外，还发现系统性红 斑狼疮组的 TfC_2 基因频率显著高于正常人(P＜0.025)，TfC_1 频率则相庆下降(P＜0.05)； 表型频率TfC_1C_2显著增高(P＜0.005)，相对危险率为2.3，TfC_1C_1相应下降(P＜0.01)。

关键词 血清转铁蛋白,遗传多态性,疾病相关

分类号

Studies of the Relationship Between Transferrin Genetic Polymorphism and Disease s

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Abstract

Genetic polymorphism of transferrin (Tf) was investigated in Han nationality population in Guangzhou area using isoelectric focusing technique. In addition, three diseases(Leukaemia, Heptocarcinoma, Systemic lupus erythematosis, SLE) were also typed for Tf and compared with that in normal population. The increase d TfC₁ gene frequency in acute myelocytic leukaemia(AML) patients was found(χ2= 4.16,P＜0.05).The increased frequency of TfC₁C₁ was also observed (P＜0.05). Rel ative Incident (RI) was 1.9 But TfC1 gene and TfC₁C₁phenotype frequencies did no t increase in All, CML and primary heptocarcinoma pationts. It suggests that TfC₁ may relative to AML in this area. Besides, the increased TfC1 gene frequency was observed in SLE patients (χ2 =6.15,P＜0.025).RI of TfC₁C₂ was 2.3. It suggests that TfC₂may relate to SLE in this area.

Key words Transferrin Gene frequency Phenotype Relationship with diseases

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