

综述

# FcγR基因多态性与系统性红斑狼疮发病相关性研究进展

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## 摘要

FcγR家族属于免疫球蛋白超家族, 分三群, 其中FcγR II a、 IIb、 IIIa 和 IIIb存在基因多态性, 并因此影响FcγR和IgG各亚型的亲和力, 被认为与SLE发病过程中免疫复合物清除有关, 导致SLE和狼疮肾炎的发生。FcγR基因多态性与SLE发病关系在不同种族人群中的研究结果不一致, 但仍可认为FcγR基因是某些种群SLE发病的易感基因。

关键词 [FcγR](#) [基因多态性](#) [系统性红斑狼疮](#) [狼疮肾炎](#)

分类号

## Fcγ Receptor Gene Polymorphisms With Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

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**Abstract** Receptors for the Fc domain of IgG(FcγR) are mainly expressed as hematopoietic cell surface molecules and constitute a crucial link between humoral and cellular immunity. There are three distinct classes of FcγR molecules (FcγR I、 FcγR II and FcγR III).Recent evidence suggests that certain FcγR alleles(FcγR II a、 IIb、 IIIa and IIIb) are genetic risk factors for systemic lupus erythematosus and lupus nephritis. Because the polymorphisms are involved in immune complex clearance in susceptibility to lupus. **Associations of the FcγR** polymorphisms with susceptibility to SLE have been reported in various populations, but the results were inconsistent.

**Key words** [FcγR](#) [polymorphisms](#) [Systemic Lupus Erythematosus](#) [lupus nephritis](#)

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