



中国汉族人群过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体γ基因Pro12Ala多态性与2型糖尿病相关性的Meta分析

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Meta-analysis of the Association of Pro12Ala Polymorphism of Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor Gene with Type 2 Diabetes in Chinese Han Population

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摘要 目的 评价中国汉族人群过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体γ(PPAR γ)基因多态性Pro12Ala与2型糖尿病的相关性。方法 以“PPAR γ ”、“pparg”、“Pro12Ala”、“type 2 diabetes”、“Chinese”、“过氧化物酶增殖剂激活受体”、“2型糖尿病”为检索词,全面检索2型糖尿病与Pro12Ala相关的文献,用stata 11.0进行Meta分析,对研究数据的优势比(OR)值进行合并,并评价分析结果的可靠性和稳定性。结果 (1)检索到22篇,其中17篇符合纳入标准,包含了3927例2型糖尿病患者和3364例正常对照,共7921名。纳入研究人群同质性较好,无显著发表偏倚。(2)次要等位基因Ala12在正常人和2型糖尿病患者中的频率分别为4.8%与4.6%。在显性和加性遗传模式下,次要等位基因携带者相对于未携带者的OR值分别为0.95(95% CI: 0.80, 1.12)和0.93(95% CI: 0.79, 1.09)。结论 中国汉族人群PPAR γ 基因多态性Pro12Ala与2型糖尿病无相关性。

关键词: 过氧化物酶 体增殖物激活受体 Pro12Ala 糖尿病, 2型 Meta 分析

Abstract: Objective To evaluate the association of Pro12Ala polymorphism of peroxisome proliferator activated receptor γ (PPAR γ) gene with type 2 diabetes (T2DM) in Chinese Han population. Methods The present investigation was carried out using the keywords “PPAR γ ”, “pparg”, “Pro12Ala”, “type 2 diabetes”, and “Chinese”. The odds ratios(OR) for Ala12 used as the metric of choice were calculated in the dominant and additive model separately. The Meta-analysis was conducted by software STATA 11.0. Results (1) We identified 22 studies, of which 17 studies involving 3927 type 2 diabetes cases and 3364 controls fell into the inclusion criteria. The analysis indicated no significant inter-study heterogeneity and publication bias. (2) The frequencies of the minor allele Ala12 in type 2 diabetes and control groups were 4.8%and 4.6% respectively. (3) The combined overall OR of dominant and additive model calculated by fix-effects meta-analysis for type 2 diabetes and the Pro12Ala polymorphism, were 0.95(95% CI: 0.80, 1.12) and 0.93(95% CI: 0.79, 1.09) respectively. Conclusion In this meta-analysis, the Pro12Ala gene variant (rs1801282) is not found to be associated with the susceptibility for type 2 diabetes in Chinese Han population.

Keywords: peroxisome proliferator activated receptor Pro12Ala diabetes mellitus type 2 Meta analysis

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