

论文

肺结核患者杀伤细胞免疫球蛋白样受体基因多态性分析

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摘要:

目的 探讨杀伤细胞免疫球蛋白样受体(KIRs) 基因多态性与肺结核(TB) 的关系。方法 采用序列特异性引物聚合酶链反应(SSP PCR), 分析109例肺结核患者(TB组)和30例健康者(对照组)中14个KIR基因多态性。TB组又分为30例痰涂片抗酸杆菌阳性(SP组)和79例涂片阴性患者(SN组)。结果 与对照组比较, SP组 KIR2DL5 (P=0.007)、2DS1(P=0.038)、2DS3(P=0.010)、3DS1(P=0.002) 阳性率增高, KIR2DS5频率降低 (P=0.038); SN组KIR2DL5(P=0.018)、2DS1(P=0.000)、2DS5(P=0.000)、3DS1(P=0.001)阳性率增高; KIR2DS4(P=0.004)和KIR2DS5(P=0.000) 频率SP组较SN组升高; 患者携带两个及以上活化KIR的频率较对照组明显升高(P=0.013); 患者组基因型AJ的频率较对照组显著降低。结论 KIR基因多态性可能与肺结核的易感性有关。

关键词: 杀伤细胞免疫球蛋白样受体; 结核, 肺; 多态性, 单核苷酸

Polymorphisms of killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor genes in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis

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Abstract:

Objective To investigate association of polymorphisms of killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor(KIR) genes with susceptibility to tuberculosis (TB) infection. Methods Sequence specific primer polymerase chain reaction (SSP PCR) method was used to analyze 14 KIR genes in genomic DNA in 30 smear-positive (SP) patients, 79 smear-negative (SN) patients and 30 healthy controls. Results Frequencies of KIR2DL5 (P=0.007), 2DS1 (P=0.038), 2DS3 (P=0.010) and 3DS1(P=0.002) were statistically significantly higher in the SP group than in the control group, while KIR2DS5(P=0.038) was lower. Also, frequencies of KIR2DL5 (P=0.018), 2DS1 (P=0.000), 2DS5 (P=0.000) and 3DS1 (P=0.001) were significantly higher in the SN group than in the control group. Compared with the SN group, frequencies of KIR2DS4 (P=0.004) and KIR2DS5 (P=0.000) were higher in the SP group. In addition, the number of subjects carrying more than two activating KIR genes in TB group was higher than that in the control group (P=0.013). The frequency of genotype AJ was lower in TB patients than in the controls. Conclusion Polymorphisms of KIR genes may be associated with susceptibility to TB infection.

Keywords: Killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary; Polymorphism, single nucleotide

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