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AMPKa2基因多态性与2型糖尿病及血清脂联素、颈动脉粥样硬化的关系(PDF)

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Title: Relationship of AMPKa2 gene single nucleotide polymorphism with type 2 diabetes, serum adiponectin level and carotid atherosclerosis

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摘要: 目的 探讨腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMPK) α 2基因rs1124900G/T单核苷酸多态性与2型糖尿病(T2DM)及血清脂联素(adiponectin, APN)、颈动脉粥样硬化的关系。方法 采用聚合酶链反应-限制性片段长度多态性(PCR-RFLP)的方法,收集2010年4-9月期间在本院内分泌科住院治疗的2型糖尿病患者178例,其中男性93例,女性85例,年龄(54.6 \pm 10.1)岁,对照组为同期本院体检的健康人员160例,男性84例,女性76例,年龄(51.8 \pm 9.8)岁,检测AMPK-rs1124900G/T基因型,分析2组人群之间基因型和等位基因频率的差异。同时测定身高、体质量、血压、血脂、APN、颈动脉内膜中层厚度(carotid intima-media thickness, CIMT)等。结果 ①在T2DM组G/G、G/T、T/T基因型频率分别为29.8%、43.2%、26.9%,T等位基因频率为48.6%。对照组G/G、G/T、T/T基因型频率为32.5%、42.5%、25.0%,T等位基因频率为46.3%,2组间无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。②在T2DM组和对照组TT型者的血清TG、LDL-C水平明显高于GG型者,CIMT及斑块发生率显著高于GG基因型者,APN水平明显低于GG型者,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。③相关分析表明,CIMT及斑块发生率与血清TG($r=0.3496, P<0.01$)、LDL-C($r=0.4167, P<0.01$)正相关,与APN水平负相关($r=-0.2623, P<0.05$)。结论 rs1124900多态性位点与甘肃地区2型糖尿病的发生无关;与脂联素、TG、LDL、颈动脉内膜厚度及斑块有关。

Abstract: Objective To investigate the relationship of single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of AMPKa2 gene rs1124900G/T with type 2 diabetes (T2DM), serum adiponectin (APN) level and carotid atherosclerosis. Methods One hundred and seventy-eight patients with T2DM [male 93 and female 85, average age (54.6 \pm 10.1)] who hospitalized in the Department of Endocrinology, Second Hospital of Lanzhou University from April 2010 to September 2010 were assigned as a T2DM group, and 160 healthy examinees [male 84 and female 76, average age (51.8 \pm 9.8)] at the same period were assigned as a control group. The genotype of AMPKa2 rs1124900G/T was examined in all the subjects by PCR-RFLP. The differences of genotype and allele frequency between the two groups were compared. The indices including height, body weight, blood pressure, blood lipid, APN and carotid intima-media thickness (CIMT) were measured. Results (1)The genotype frequencies of AMPKa2-rs1124900 G/G, G/T and T/T were 29.8%, 43.2% and 26.9% in the T2DM group, respectively, and 32.5%, 42.5% and 25.0% in the control group, respectively. The T allele frequencies were 48.6% in the T2DM group and 46.3% in the control group. There was no significant difference between the 2 groups ($P>0.05$). (2) In the T2DM group and the control group, the serum levels of TG and LDL-C, CIMT and incidence of plaque in the T/T subgroup were higher than those in the G/G subgroup. The level of APN in the T/T subgroup was significantly lower than that in the G/G group ($P<0.05$). (3) The CIMT and incidence of plaque were positively correlated with the serum levels of TG ($r=0.3496, P<0.01$) and LDL-C ($r=0.4167, P<0.01$), but were negatively correlated with the level of APN ($r=-0.2623, P<0.05$). Conclusion AMPKa2-rs1124900 SNP is not related to the incidence of T2DM in Gansu Province, China, but is related to the serum levels of APN, TG and LDL-C, CIMT and plaque incidence.

参考文献/REFERENCES

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