

E-钙黏蛋白基因多态性与子宫颈癌发病风险的关系

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Polymorphisms in E-cadherin (CDH1) Gene Promoter and Susceptibility of Cervical Cancer

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摘要 目的: 采用病例-对照研究, 探讨CDH1 (E-钙粘蛋白, E-cadherin) 单核苷酸多态性 (SNP) 与中国北方妇女子宫颈癌发病风险的关系。方法: 采用聚合酶链反应-限制性片段长度多态性 (PCR-RFLP) 分析方法检测243例子宫颈癌患者、323例健康对照的CDH1 -160C/A、-347G/GA两个位点的基因型及等位基因频率。结果: CDH1 -160C/A位点的基因型和等位基因型分布在患者组与健康对照组间差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。CDH1 -347G/GA基因型和等位基因型总体分布在子宫颈癌患者组及健康对照组之间差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。但与G/G基因型相比, 携带GA等位基因的基因型 (即G/GA+GA/GA基因型) 可显著增加子宫颈癌的发病风险, OR值为2.66 (95%CI=1.48~4.80), 同时有增加子宫颈癌的HPV16, 18型感染的趋势, OR值为1.979 (95%CI=0.860~4.558), 子宫颈癌-160C/A、-347G/GA等位基因存在部分连锁不平衡 ($D' =0.793118, SD=0.0751$), 单体型分析显示-160C/-347G是中国北方妇女常见单体型。与-160C/-347G单体型相比, -160A/-347GA单体型和-160C/-347GA单体型均可增加该病的发病风险, OR为1.80 (95%CI=1.10~2.94)和1.47 (95%CI=1.10~1.96)。结论: 与-347G/G基因型相比, 携带GA等位基因的基因型 (即G/GA+GA/GA基因型) 可显著增加子宫颈癌的发病风险, 增加子宫颈癌的HPV16, 18型感染的趋势。与-160C/-347G单体型相比, 携带-160A/-347GA单体型和-160C/-347GA单体型都可以增加子宫颈癌的发病风险。

关键词: 子宫颈癌 E-钙粘蛋白 HPV16 基因多态性

Abstract: Objective: To investigate the association of two single nucleotide polymorphisms on the E-cadherin gene with the risk of cervical carcinoma. Methods: The SNP of the E-cadherin gene was genotyped by polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) in 243 cervical cancer patients and 323 unrelated healthy women. Results: The genotype and allele distributions of CDH1 -160C/A were not significantly different in the cervical cancer group compared with the control group ($P>0.05$). The genotype and allele distributions of CDH1 -347G/GA were significantly different in the cervical cancer group compared with the control group ($P<0.05$). Compared with individuals with -347G/G genotype, individuals with GA allele (G/GA or GA/GA genotype) had significantly higher risk to develop cervical cancer with odds ratio of 2.66 (95%CI=1.48~4.80), it also has a tendency to increase the risk of HPV16, 18 type infection with odds ratio of 1.979 (95%CI=0.860~4.558) The -160C/A and -347G/GA polymorphism was link disequilibrium ($D' =0.793118, SD=0.0751$), and -160C/-347G is the commonest haplotype in north Chinese women. Compared to -160C/-347G haplotype, -160A/-347GA haplotype and -160C/-347GA haplotype decreased susceptibility to cervical cancer, with adjusted odds ratio of 1.80, 95%CI=1.10~2.94 and 1.47, 95%CI=1.10~1.96. Conclusion: Compared with individuals with -347G/G genotype, individuals with GA allele (G/GA or GA/GA genotype) has significantly higher risk to develop cervical cancer. and a tendency to increase the risk of HPV16, 18 type infection. The -160A/-347GA haplotype and -160C/-347GA haplotype increased the risk of developing cervical cancer compared with -160C/-347G haplotype.

Key words: Cervical cancer E-cadherin HPV16 Polymorphism

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