中国病理生理杂志 2009 25 (12): 2344-2348 ISSN: 1000-4718 CN: 44-1187/R

论著

survivin基因启动子区-31C/G多态性与散发性结直肠癌遗传易感性的关系

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收稿日期 2009-7-15 修回日期 2009-9-28 网络版发布日期 2010-3-16 接受日期 2009-9-28

摘要 目的： 探讨生存素survivin基因启动子区-31C/G单核苷酸多态性与中国华南地区散发性结直肠癌（CRC）易感性的关系。 方法: 采用聚合酶链反应-限制性片段长度多态性法（PCR-RFLP）检测华南地区711例健康人和702例CRC的survivin基因-31C/G位点单核苷酸多态性。结果: 结直肠癌患者CC基因型的频率明显高于对照人群（36.5% vs 26.2 %， 2=17.89，P<0.01）,与CC基因型相比，CG、GG基因型和等位基因G携带者的CRC发病风险分别显著下降至0.61倍（95%CI=0.46-0.80，P<0.01）、0.52倍（95%CI=0.38-0.71，P<0.01）和0.58倍（95%CI=0.45-0.74，P<0.01）。结论: survivin基因-31C/G多态与CRC发病风险有关，-31G变异基因型是中国南方人群散发性结直肠癌独立保护因素。

关键词 结直肠肿瘤； 基因,survivin； 多态性,单核苷酸

分类号 R735.3

Association between survivin promoter -31C/G polymorphism and genetic susceptibility to sporadic colorectal cancer

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Abstract

<FONT face=Verdana>AIM: To investigate the association between -31C/G polymorphism in the promoter of survivin gene and the susceptibility to sporadic colorectal cancer (CRC) in southern Chinese population. METHODS: survivin -31C/G genotypes were determined by PCR-RFLP in 711 healthy controls and 702 CRC cases. RESULTS: The number of CRC patients carrying with CC genotype was much higher than that of controls (36.5 % vs 26.2%, 2 =17.89,P<0.01). Compared to CC genotypes, CG, GG genotypes and G allele carriers had a significantly decreased risk of CRC, with the decrease being 0.61-fold (95% confidence interval=0.46-0.80, P<0.01), 0.52-fold (95% confidence interval=0.38-0.71,P<0.01) and 0.58-fold (95% confidence interval=0.45-0.74, P<0.01), respectively. CONCLUSION: survivin gene -31C/G polymorphism is associated with sporadic CRC risk, the G variant genotype is the independent protective factors against sporadic CRC in southern Chinese population.</FONT>

Key words Colorectal neoplasms Genes survivin Polymorphism single nucleotide

DOI: 1000-4718

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