

عنوان مقاله:

Can Heterogenic Patterns of JAK γ , MPL, and CALR Genes Predict Specific Clinical Characteristics of Myeloproliferative Disorders?

محل انتشار:

فصلنامه پزشکی شخصی، دوره 8، شماره 31 (سال: 1402)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 9

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خلاصه مقاله:

Myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN) is a neoplasm with three categories; essential thrombocythemia (ET), polycythemia vera (PV), and primary myelofibrosis (PMF) and it usually is diagnosed through mutation analysis in several essential genes; JAK γ , MPL, CALR. The mutations of mentioned genes in 50 patients with MPN and 50 healthy volunteers were determined via allele-specific PCR and sequencing. Based on the results, MPN and its subtypes have significant relation with mutations ($p < 0.05$). JAK γ (exon 14) mutation was related to MPN and its subtypes except for ET and CALR (exon 9) type 1 was merely related to ET, but CALR (exon 9) type 2 mutation was more prevalent in MPN and PV ($p < 0.05$). None of the mutations co-occurred simultaneously. There was no evidence of mutation in JAK γ (exon 12) and MPL (exon 9 and 10) in our study, so they are unsuitable diagnostic candidates. So, mutations in JAK γ (exon 14), and CALR (exon 9) type 1 and 2 are essential in MPN diagnosis in Iranians.

کلمات کلیدی:

JAK γ , MPL, CALR, MPD, Myeloproliferative neoplasm

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