

عنوان مقاله:

Investigating the association of A2256G polymorphism of MDR1 gene with breast cancer in women in Ardebil

محل انتشار:

چهاردهمین کنگره بین المللی سرطان پستان (سال: 1397)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 1

نویسندگان:

Ramin Nouri - *Masters of Genetics- Young Researchers and Elite Club, ardebil Branch, Islamic Azad University, ardebil, Iran*

Morteza Hakimian - *Master of Genetics- Young Researchers and Elite Club, ardebil Branch, Islamic Azad University, ardebil, Iran*

Sasan Talaneh - *Masters of Genetics- Young Researchers and Elite Club, ahar Branch, Islamic Azad University, ahar, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction & Aim: Breast cancer with the incidence of 3 to 1 woman in the world is the most common cancer in the world. MDR1 gene has a length of 120 on chromosome 7. One of the major causes of drug resistance in cancer patients is the withdrawal of drugs from target cells by pump ATP-dependent is like MDR1. **Materials and Method:** In this study, 100 women with breast cancer confirmed by pathologist and 100 healthy women as control group. DNA extraction was carried out using saline ethanol deposition method to amplify the desired sequence from PCR and to determine the genotype You used the RFLP technique. **Results:** The frequency of genotypic recessive homozygote (GG) in patients with 19% and heterozygotes (AG) of 59% and dominant homozygotes (AA) was 23%. In the control group, the prevalence of AG was 11% and AG with 68 % And AA were 21%, which was not significantly different from the allele frequency and genotype ($P = 0.792$) ($OR = 1.17 - CL\ 95\% = 1.1- 2.9$). However, in response to treatment in the patients with heterozygous genotype, there was a significant correlation between dominant and recessive homozygous group ($P = 0.02$) ($OR = 3.7 - CL\ 95\% = 1.19-12.7$) **Conclusion:** According to the results obtained from the viewpoint of the response to heterozygote therapy, MDR1 gene can be used as one of the pre-emergent identification factors for the recessive and dominant homozygous A2256G morphisms.

کلمات کلیدی:

Disease-induced morphine-A2256G-MDR1

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