Evaluation of the prognostic value of a genetic variant rs1764391 in cx37 in breast cancer patients

Breast cancer (BC) is the first leading cause of death in women worldwide. Thus the identification of new prognostic biomarkers is important for determination of high-risk individuals. It has been shown that cx37 plays an important role as ATP-dependent cell adhesion in some diseases including coronary heart disease, ischemic stroke, polycystic ovarian syndrome and some types of cancer. The main aim of this study was to investigate the association of the prognostic value of rs1764391 in cx37 as a biomarker in patients with breast cancer. This study comprises 88 breast cancer patients and 99 healthy women without breast cancer, between ۲۰۱۴ and ۲۰۱۵. DNA was extracted, followed by genotyping using Taq-man realtime PCR. The genotype frequency and allele distribution of cases and controls were analyzed using pearson distribution, χ², t-test or multivariate analyses. Our data illustrated the genotypic frequency of CC, CT, and TT with ۹.۵۱%, ۷.۷۴%, and ۳.۶۳% in patient group and ۶.۱۱%, ۹.۳۷%, and ۵.۴۱% in healthy group, respectively. The CC genotype of rs1764391 polymorphism according to the recessive (CC versus TT+CT) genetic inheritance model (p-value=۰.۰۰۲) was significantly associated with increased risk for breast cancer. Our findings showed the value of rs1764391 in Cx37 C۱۰۱۰۱T as risk stratification marker, indicating that the C allele was associated with increased risk of breast cancer.
این صفحه به معنای تایید به نمایه سازی مقاله در یاگاه استاندارد سیویلیکا می‌باشد. در هر لحظه به مطابق دوی اصل این گواهی می‌توانید وضعيت مقاله را از طریق لینک فوق به صورت آنلاین کنترل نمایید.