Research Article

Research of Associations of Polymorphisms p53 and p21 with the Risk of the Carcinogenesis gastric

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Received: December 28, 2017; Published: January 08, 2018

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Abstract

The method of a polymerase chain reaction in the mode of “real time” with hybridization-fluorescent detection carried out the analysis of distribution of polymorphisms of genes p53 by G215C, p21 A1026G and G369C at patients with the gastric carcinoma and healthy donors. It is established that an allele of C, genotypes of CC and GC of polymorphisms G215C of gene p53 and gene G369C p21, an allele of A and genotypes of AA and GA of polymorphism of A1026G of gene p21 statistically are associated with the risk of carcinogenesis gastric.

Keywords: p53 G215C; p21 A1026G and G369C; Polymorphism; Regulator genes of a cell cycle; Gastric carcinoma

Introduction

The Preservation of sustainable growth of gastric carcinoma rates, low detectability at preventive examination, prove the relevance of a problem and prove the need of searching new approaches to prevention and early diagnosis of this tumor. The conception of formation of groups of high oncological risk and carrying out targeted medical examination in these groups, are capable to provide positive dynamics in prevention of malignant tumor of stomach. Variability of the functional activity of the considered genes is caused by a genetic polymorphism [1]. Now more than 30 polymorphisms of a gene p53 are known. The modern researches are devoted generally to assessment of an exonic polymorphism of G215C (changing the amino-acid sequence of protein r53) and polymorphisms in the third (dup16in3-duplication of 16 couples of nucleotides) and a pole (replacement of G>A; of A in 61 couple of nucleotides) introns [2].

In foreign and domestic researches it is established that an allele C polymorphism of G215C p53 it is associated with the risk of development of ovarian carcinoma [3], carcinoma of lung [2], an alternative genotype-with the increased risk of developing of a breast cancer [4]. Data on existence of associative connection between polymorphic G215C options of the gene p53 and the gastric carcinoma are contradictory. So, H Shen & coworkers [5] and M Cañas & coworkers [6] are shown the connection of risk of development of the gastric carcinoma with a carrier state allele Arg. In works of other scientists the association of risk of development of the given oncopathology with carrier state of Pro/Pro genotype at the Korean population [7, 8], and also with a carrier state of genotypes of Arg/Pro + Pro/Pro in the Chinese population [9]. The gene p21 is localized in site 6p.21.2 and represents an inhibitor of the cycline-dependent kinase playing an important role in a stop of a cell-like cycle [10,11].

Results of researches of polymorphic variants of a gene p21 are not numerous and mainly devoted to assessment of one polymorphism of C98A localized in Codonum 31 and causing replacement of Ser by Arg in the amino-acid sequence of protein. In 5 promoter of the gene p21 polymorphic sites of A1026G and G369C which also have the functional value as polymorphisms in the pro-motor sequences are capable to lead to reduction of speed and frequencies of acts of initiation of synthesis of RNA, and as a result, to decrease in an expression of the gene are presented. These literatures concerning the gene expression p21 at tumors of various localizations are ambiguous: the colorectal carcinoma, cervix carcinoma, head and neck carcinoma and small cell carcinoma of lung connect with decrease, and a prostate gland carcinoma and breast cancer, on the contrary, with increase in an expression of the gene of p21 [12].

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**Methodology**

The work is carried out on exemplars of operational material (Histologically the verified locuses of tumoral tissue) 200 patients (75 women and 125 men, average age of 56±9 years) with the diagnosis of the gastric carcinoma. The group of comparison was made by 260 healthy donors, with comparable characteristics on gender and age, without oncological pathology, chronic inflammatory processes, and autoimmune, heritable and mental diseases. Considering genetic heterogeneity on p53 and p21 in various populations the research included individuals only of the Caucasian origin. For receiving the genomic of DNA use the commercial set of “DNK-sorb-AM” , Federal State Institution of Science “CNIE” of Russia Federal Consumer Rights Protection and Human Health Control Service, Moscow). Typing of the allocated DNA samples by polymorphic options of genes r53 G215C, r21 A1026G and G369C carried out by method of a polymerase chain reaction in the mode of “real time” with hybridizationaly-fluorescent detection, using the oligonucleotide of primers and probes [2] corresponding steam. An inspection of a hypothesis of reliability of distinctions between the studied groups was carried out with use of criterion $\chi^2$ Pearson (at value of absolute frequencies less than 5). The association of occurrence “pathological” allele A of a gene p21 was 3 times higher, than at healthy faces. Assessment of a risk significance showed that at carriers allele the C risk of development of a carcinoma of the stomach increased in 1,8 (CI95%1,3-2,44), at GA genotype carriers-in 1,5 (CI95%0,96-2,27) and AA genotype-by 3 times (CI95%1,52-5,99) [16]. The analysis of the polymorphic site of G369C of a gene r21 showed statistically significant increase in frequency of occurrence minor allele C at patients with cancer of a stomach.

**Results**

DNA from leukocytes of blue blood which was taken away single-passly prior to treatment, allocated with a standard method (set “DNK-sorb-AM”, Federal State Institution of Science “CNIE” of Russia Federal Consumer Rights Protection and Human Health Control Service, Moscow). Typing of the allocated DNA samples by polymorphic options of genes r53 G215C, r21 A1026G and G369C carried out by method of a polymerase chain reaction in the mode of "real time" with hybridizationaly-fluorescent detection, using the oligonucleotide of primers and probes [2] corresponding steam. An inspection of a hypothesis of reliability of distinctions between the studied groups was carried out with use of criterion $\chi^2$ Pearson (at value of absolute frequencies more than 10) and Fischer’s criterion (at value of absolute frequencies less than 5). The association between risk of development of a disease and determined by genotypes was estimated, counting the relation of chances (OR).

**Conclusion**

At healthy individuals of carriers allele C and polymorphic G1026A option of a gene r21 the risk of development of a carcinoma of the stomach increased by 1,8 times (CI95%1,3-2,44), at GA genotype carriers-in 1,5 (CI95%0,96-2,27) and AA genotype-by 3 times (CI95%1,52-5,99) [16]. The analysis of the polymorphic site of G369C of a gene r21 showed statistically significant increase in frequency of occurrence minor allele C at patients with cancer of a stomach.

**References**


