

# Graves病患者TNF $\beta$ 基因微卫星多态性分析 Analysis of TNF $\beta$ Gene Microsatellite Polymorphism in Graves Disease

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**摘要** 为研究Graves病患者(简称GD) TNF(tumor necrosis factor)  $\beta$ 基因内含子1的微卫星多态性(TNFc), 应用聚合酶链反应(PCR)技术和聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳分析Graves病实验组和正常对照组的基因频率和基因型频率。结果可见, TNFc微卫星多态性含有两个等位基因及3种基因型, Graves病实验组的TNFc2基因频率高于正常对照组, 有显著性差异 ( $\chi^2=4.02, P<0.05$ ), TNFc1c1基因型频率在Graves病实验组与正常对照组无显著性差异 ( $\chi^2=2.72, P>0.05$ ), 提示TNFc2等位基因在Graves病的发病中可能起重要作用。

**Abstract:** The work is to study the microsatellite polymorphism of tumor necrosis factor  $\beta$  gene (TNFc) in Graves disease. The TNFc microsatellite polymorphism in the first intron of tumor necrosis factor  $\beta$  gene was amplified by polymerase chain reaction. The allele frequency and genotype frequency of all samples were analyzed by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. The results showed that TNFc microsatellite polymorphism included two alleles and three kinds of genotype. The TNFc2 allele frequency in Graves disease group was greater than control group ( $\chi^2 = 4.02, P < 0.05$ ), indicating this allele may have an important role in the pathogenesis of Graves disease.

**关键词** [淋巴毒素](#) [微卫星多态性](#) [格雷夫斯病](#) **Key words** [lymphotoxin](#) [microsatellite polymorphism](#) [Graves disease](#)

分类号

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## Abstract

## Key words

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