磺酰脲类受体基因多态性与2型糖尿病的相关性研究Study on the Relationship betwe Gene Polymorphism and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

摘要 研

究磺酰脲类受体1（SUR1）基因外显子16-3c/t多态性在中国某南方汉族人群中是否为2型糖尿病的反应-限制酶酶切片段长度多态性（PCR-RFLP）方法对南方汉族46个2型糖尿病高发家系成员的SUR1基析。利用Mantel-Haenszel分层分析研究该基因座多态性与2型糖尿病的关系。在高发家系人群中，SUR1基因型频率为：cc型29.3%、ct型50　7%、tt型20%，c等位基因频率为54.7%；患者组基因型频率为：型16.0%，c等位基因频率为57.1%；未患病亲属组基因型频率为：cc型28.3%、ct型47.2%、tt型24.5%9%，两组间基因型和等位基因的差异经检验无统计学意义（分别为χ2=3.224,P=0.199；χ2=1.250,P=0酒、肥胖、高血压等混杂因素中的频率差异亦无显著性。c等位基因频率低于北方汉族人。在中国某南群中，未发现SUR1基因外显子16-3c/t多态性与2型糖尿病存在关联，该基因座可能不是该人群的致病基

Abstract:To study whether the 3c/t polymorphism of the sulfonylurea receptor 1 (SUR1) gene exon16 in tes mellitus in type 2 diabetes mellitus pedigrees in Han population in south area of China.Polymerase chain rea h polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) method was used in 46 type 2 diabetes mellitus pedigrees.The polymorphism in d by Mantel-Haenszel χ2 test.Frequencies of SUR1-3c/t polymorphism had no significant difference between t mal relatives（genotypes χ2=3.224,P=0.199;frequency of allele χ2=1.250,P=0.264）.In all subjects,type 2 dia ves,SUR1-3c/t genotypes were listed (cc:29.3%,30.2%,28.3%;ct:50.7%,53.8%,47.2%;tt:20%,16.0%,24.5% r f c were 54.7%,57.1% and 51.9% respectively.The frequency of c is lower than Han population in northern C R1 exon16-3c/t polymorphism is not associated with type 2 diabetes mellitus in the population.