

## Focus on the frequencies of serological HLA antigens in 4,094 Japanese people

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### Abstract

Between 1987 and 2005 we performed serological HLA typing in 4,094 Japanese people to evaluate the frequencies of HLA antigens among cancer patients, non-cancer patients and normal subjects. Among these cancer patients compared with non-cancer and normal patients, there were significantly lower frequencies for HLA-24, -A33, -B35, -B44, -DR8, and -DR9, but there was only one significantly lower frequency for HLA-DR8, even after the Bonferroni correction. In cases of gastric cancer, there was a significantly lower frequency for HLA-A33 and -B44 than among non-cancer subjects, even after the Bonferroni correction. In cases of esophageal cancer, significantly lower frequencies for HLA-A33, -B44, -DR6, -DR8, and -DQ4 were found. In cases of hepatoma, the frequency of HLA-DQ3 was significantly lower. In lung cancer, HLA-DR8 and DQ4, and in breast cancer, HLA-Cw3, -DR8, and -DR9 were also significantly lower after the Bonferroni correction. The data demonstrated here shows that there may be an association between different cancers and different antigens. The frequencies of HLA-A33, -B44, -Cw3, -DR6, -DR8, -DR9 and -DQ4 antigens were lower in total; therefore, these antigens may act as defensive factors of carcinogenesis.

**Key Words:** Serological HLA typing, cancer, HLA-DR8, Frequency of HLA antigens, Japanese people

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### Introduction

Human leukocyte antigens (HLA) are glycoproteins that are present on the surface membranes of nearly every cell in the body and are on chromosome number six. Their main function is to help the immune system defend against invaders such as bacteria, viruses, and parasites as well as against cancers. In cases of cancers, however, many reports that evaluated the serological or DNA-typing HLA antigens failed to confirm that the HLA antigens are responsive to cancers. We previously reported that based on a study of 3,219 Japanese individuals that cancer subjects showed a significantly lower frequency of HLA- A33, -B44, and -DR9 than non-cancer subjects<sup>1)</sup>.

In this study, we re-examined serological HLA typing to clarify the association between cancer risk and HLA antigens in Japanese people. To our knowledge, this is

the largest study in terms of numbers that has used serological HLA typing.

### Materials and Methods

#### Patients

The subjects consisted of 4,094 Japanese individuals (2,897 males and 1,197 females). Among them, 3,651 epithelial cancers, excluding non-epithelial malignant diseases, were confirmed pathologically by means of resected or biopsied specimens. These included gastric cancer (n=2027), esophageal cancer (n=247), colorectal cancer (n=448), hepatoma (n=133), gall bladder and common bile duct cancer (n=23), pancreatic cancer (n=27), lung cancer (n=200), breast cancer (n=135), other cancers (n=21), and double cancers (n=236). It also included 318 who had benign diseases and 125 normal control subjects.

Blood samples were broadly collected throughout Japan from 1987 to 2005 at hospitals of the members of the Japanese Society of Strategies for Cancer Research and Therapy.

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