CURRENT AND EMERGING DISEASES
MEVCUT VE YENİ ORTAYA ÇIKAN HASTALIKLAR

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CTLA4 POLYMORPHISM AND OBESITY


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Introduction: Obesity is the world leading problem and nowadays it's accepted as epidemic disease. Nowadays, adipose tissue is accepted as a part of immune system due to obesity-associated immunomodulation. Consequently, immune system related gene is searched for obesity risk. CTLA4 plays important role in immune tolerance by transferring inhibitory signals to T cells and that gene is found related many immune related diseases. For that reason, in this study we aimed to evaluate the distribution of CTLA4 rs30875 polymorphism in Turkish population and determine the risk between the polymorphism and obesity.

Materials and Methods: Total of 98 individuals were recruited for case-control study. The allele distribution and genotype frequencies of CTLA4

Giriş: Obezite dünyannın onde gelen sorunudur ve genel işlevde bulunan hastalıklar arasında kabul edilmektedir. Günümüzde adipoz dokusu obezite bağışıklılığına bağlı olarak immün sistem ile parçası olarak kabul edilmektedir. Sonuç olarak bağışıklık sistemine bağlı obezite riski açısından araştırılan CTLA4, inhibitory signal transferine ait genlerin immün sisteminin toleransını etkileyen ve genetik immünite ile ilgili birçok hastalığı düzenleyen ve obezite riskine olan ilişkisini araştırılmıştır. Bu nedenle bu çalışmada Türk populasyonunda CTLA4 rs30875 polymorfizmi ile obezite arasındaki ilişkisinin değerlendirilmesi ve CTLA4 polymorfizminin ahl kategorisine ve genel özelliklerinde, erine...
polymorphism were determined by mating curve analyses. In consistency of genotype and allele frequencies with the Hardy-Weinberg law, genotypes and alleles were calculated to estimate the obesity risks related to CTLLA4 and fisher's exact test was used to calculate the significance of OR.

Results: The genotype distribution of obese patients and control group was respectively 23.46% (n=21) and 24.82% (n=27) for wild group; 37.39% (n=34) and 35.75% (n=32) for heterozygous, and 39.14% (n=35) and 38.42% (n=34) for mutant. Minor alleles of CTLLA4 polymorphisms increased the obesity risk approximately 2 times more than wild alleles (OR=1.57; 95% CI: 1.05-2.37), p=0.044.

Discussion: This is the first report about CTLLA4 polymorphism and obesity risk. As results of our study, we support the role of CTLLA4 rs237775 gene polymorphism in susceptibility to obesity.

**Keywords:** Obesity, CTLLA4 rs237775

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A wound is a disruption of the normal structure and function of the epidermis. A variety of mechanisms can cause wounds such as acute traumatic injury to the skin (abrasion, puncture, crush), burns, gout, animal bite, foreign body in or other factors that can cause skin to break down. Wounds can be classified as acute and chronic wounds. Pharmacotherapy can be administered topically or orally. Topical pharmacotherapy involves growth factors, antineoplastics, and antimicrobial agents, and beta blockers. Growth factors as platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), fibroblast growth factor (FGF), and granulocytemacrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF), are important factors wound healing. The efficacy results are debatable and important.

**Wound and Pharmacotherapy**

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