

		역학		번호: J - B - 20	
제 목	국문	TGF-β1, TNF-β & IGF-1의 유전적 다형성과 유방암			
	영문	Genetic polymorphisms of TGF-β1, TNF-β & IGF-1 and and breast cancer			
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<p>1. 연구목적 A case-control study was performed to assess the potential influences of genetic polymorphisms of TGF-β1, TNF-β and IGF-1 on the risk of breast cancer in Korean women.</p> <p>2. 연구방법 Histologically confirmed breast cancer cases (n=513) and controls (n=395) with no present or previous history of cancer were recruited from three teaching hospitals in Seoul (1994-2001). Genotypes of TGF-β1 Leu10Pro, TNF-β A252G and IGF-1 T2502G were determined by polymerase chain reaction with confronting two-pair primers (CTPP). Adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals were estimated by unconditional logistic regression analysis.</p> <p>3. 연구결과 The genotype frequencies of TGF-β1 Leu/Leu, Leu/Pro, Pro/Pro were 23.5%, 54.6%, 21.9% in cases and 29.2%, 47.6%, 23.3% in controls. Those women with TGF-β1 Leu/Pro or Pro/Pro genotypes were at the higher risk of breast cancer with borderline significance (OR=1.31, 95% CI=0.96-1.79). The genotype frequencies of TNF-β AA, AG, GG were 32.2%, 48.6%, 19.2% in cases and 36.5%, 43.8%, 19.7% in controls. The genotype frequencies of IGF-1 TT, TG, GG were 60.0%, 33.4%, 6.8% in cases and 58.3%, 35.8%, 5.9% in controls. TNF-β AG or GG and IGF-1 TG or GG genotypes were not associated with breast cancer risk (OR=1.12, 95 OR=0.95, 95% CI=0.72-1.25, respectively). For those women with TGF-β1 Leu/Pro or Pro/Pro genotypes and family history of breast cancer, the risk of breast cancer increased by 4.4 fold compared with those with the other genotype and no family history of</p>					

breast cancer (OR=4.4, 95% CI=1.94-10.0). For those women with TNF- β AG or GG genotypes and family history of breast cancer, the risk of breast cancer increased by 3.5 fold (OR=3.5, 95% CI=1.52-7.82). For those women with IGF-1 TG or GG genotypes and family history of breast cancer, the risk of breast cancer also significantly increased (OR=5.9, 95% CI=1.31-26.3)

4. 고찰

Our results suggest that TGF- β 1 genetic polymorphism play an important role in breast cancer development in Korean women, and that there are interactive effects of genetic polymorphisms of TGF- β 1, TNF- β & IGF-1 and family history of breast cancer.