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The association of MDM2 promoter polymorphisms and Preeclampsia susceptibility

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Purpose: Preeclampsia (PE) is a pregnancy specific complication in which abnormal proliferation and apoptosis of placenta trophoblast has a pivotal role in its pathophysiology. The aim of the current study was to examine the association between MDM2 T309G and 40bp Insertion/Deletion (I/D) polymorphisms and PE risk. Methods: A case-control study was conducted on 208 PE women and 164 healthy pregnant women matching age, sex, and ethnicity. Polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) methods were used for genotyping. Results: The MDM2 309GG genotype was associated with PE, and this genotype was found to be a risk factor for PE. There was no association between the MDM2 I/D polymorphism and PE. The haplotype based association analysis revealed no association between MDM2 T309G and 40bp I/D polymorphisms and PE. The frequency of TT-DD and GG-DD combined genotypes were significantly higher in PE women with marginal P-values (P= 0.046). Conclusions: The MDM2 309GG genotype was associated with higher risk of PE. The TT-DD and GG-DD combined genotypes were higher in PE women.

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