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CR1 gene polymorphisms in Chinese PNH patients

CR1 gene polymorphisms in Chinese patients with Paroxysmal Nocturnal

Hemoglobinuria

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Abstract

Patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) who have minor allele of the

complement receptor 1 (CR1) gene, displayed more sub-optimal responder to eculizumab

compared with major allele. To investigate polymorphism of the *CR1* gene in Chinese patients

with PNH and its correlation with clinical features and the potential impact on eculizumab

efficiency, we genotyped CR1 rs2274567, rs3811381 and the intron 27 Hind III restriction

fragment length polymorphism in 95patients with PNH and 96 controls. The results indicated

that the genotypes of CR1 rs2274567, rs3811381 and the intron 27 Hind III in PNH patients

and controls both consist with Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. The minor allele frequency (MAF)

of rs2274567 and rs3811381 in PNH patients and normal controls were lower compared with

data from the dbSNP database. Further analysis showed that the MAF of Chinese patients was

significantly lower than that of Caucasians (P < 0.0001, P = 0.0006 and P < 0.0001, respectively).

The minor allele of CR1 rs2274567, rs3811381 and the intron 27 Hind III was associated with

decreased of hemoglobin level (P=0.007, P=0.022, and P=0.022, respectively) in our patients.

However, there was no significantly difference found in other clinical parameters. In conclusion,

the results demonstrated the minor alleles of CR1 polymorphisms were lower in Chinese

patients than in Caucasians, with a decrease in hemoglobin level. These findings may indicate

less sub-optimal responders to eculizumab in Chinese patients.

Keywords: paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria; complement receptor 1; polymorphisms;

eculizumab response

Introduction

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