

Gene polymorphism in XPG and breast cancer risk

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Introduction:

UV-DNA damage is a major cause of breast cancer. XPG (PG) is a key enzyme in DNA repair. Polymorphisms in XPG (PG) may affect its activity and increase the risk of breast cancer. The present study investigated the association between XPG (PG) polymorphism (1047768 T>C) and breast cancer risk.

Methodology:

A total of 175 breast cancer patients and 100 healthy controls were recruited. Genotyping was performed using ARMS PCR. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 24.

Results:

The frequency of XPG (PG) polymorphism (1047768 T>C) was significantly higher in breast cancer patients (OR: 8.9, CI: 2.0-38.7) compared to healthy controls (OR: 3.9, CI: 0.4-35.7).

Conclusion:

The present study suggests that XPG (PG) polymorphism (1047768 T>C) is associated with an increased risk of breast cancer.

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