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GENE POLYMORPHISM OF ESTROGEN RECEPTOR AND APOLIPOPROTEIN E ASSOCIATED WITH HYPERTENSION IN MEN

Nina V Zaitseva, Dolgikh O V, Alikina I N and Chelakova Yu A

Federal Scientific Center for Medical and Preventive Health Risk Management Technologies, Russia

Background and Aim: The most common chronic disease among the adult population of developed countries is hypertension (AH) that is the main risk factor of disability and mortality. AH is characterized by a long latent period and usually diagnosed at a late stage when end organ damage is non-reversible. Therefore, the search for early AH predictors are relevant for medical research. This study aims to examine the role of carrier state of polymorphic loci of ESR1, APOE4 and their expression product of ApoE as a factor of AH in men.

Materials and Methods: 170 men with AH 1-2 degrees (observation group, n=90) and without AH (comparison group, n=8) were surveyed. Genes polymorphism ESR1 (rs2228480) and APOE4 (rs429358) was studied using PCR in real time with melting curve analysis. In the peripheral blood ApoE level was examined using turbidimetry. Sample comparison was carried out through dispersion analysis using the Kruskal-Wallis and the median tests. Genotype distribution in the groups was estimated from the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium using the χ^2 test in co-dominance and allelic inheritance models.

Results: In men with AH the minor allele of A ESR1 gene was found significantly more often than in the comparison group (27.5% in the observation group; 9.5% in the comparison group; $\chi^2 = 4.43$; $p = 0.04$). A reduction of ApoE level in serum by men with AH associated with carriage of the TS genotype of the APOE4 gene (Kruskal-Wallis test, $p = 0.04$) was determined.

Conclusions: The data obtained certifies that carriage of the minor allele A of ESR1 gene is associated with the development of AH in men. The reduction of ApoE protein level in the serum of men with AH is associated with a polymorphism of ApoE4 gene. The determined polymorphisms of candidate genes are promising for use as additional markers of hereditary predisposition to development of AH in middle aged men.

BIOGRAPHY

Nina V Zaitseva created and headed Perm Science and Research Clinical Institute of Pediatric Ecopathology at the present moment - Federal Scientific Center for Medical and Preventive Health Risk Management Technologies Centre develops the modern methods of health risk assessment associated with the impact of heterogeneous environmental factors and professionally determined as well as a system of evidences of harm to the public health, as well as medical and preventive technologies to minimize the health risk. More than 30 research works are carried out annually. More than 100 normative and methodical documents have been developed for practical implementation. She is the author of more than 850 publications and 50 patents of the RF for invention.

ZaitsevaNV@fcrisk.ru

COMPARISON OF ANTIPARKINSON ACTIVITY OF THE N-DECYLTROPINE (IEM- 1556) AND LEVODOPA IN RATS WITH ROTENONE-INDUCED PARKINSONISM

Valery Gmiro and S E Serdyuk

Institute for Experimental Medicine, Russia

Rotenone-induced parkinsonism in rats is a common animal model of parkinsonism for the study of the anti-Parkinsonian action of new substances. N-decyltropine (IEM-1556) when administered orally in a dose of 10 mg/kg significantly exceeds the anti-Parkinsonian activity of levodopa in a dose of 20 mg/kg, since 3 times more than levodopa reduces the number of rats with severe oligokinesia, and in contrast to levodopa completely eliminate severe catalepsy in rats with rotenone-induced parkinsonism. IEM-1556 is a safer agent than levodopa, since it eliminates the lethality of rats throughout the experiment, whereas levodopa increases the lethality of rats by the end of the experiment. Preliminary anesthesia of the gastric mucosa by 1% lidocaine almost completely eliminates the antiparkinsonian activity of IEM-1556 in a dose of 10 mg/kg and does not affect the anti-Parkinsonian activity of levodopa in a dose of 20 mg/kg. Consequently, stimulation of gastric, probably vagal afferents underlies the antiparkinsonian action of IEM-1556 in a dose of 10 mg/kg, but not levodopa. Based on the results of the conducted experiments, IEM-1556 can be proposed as a potential alternate for levodopa in Parkinsonism patients resistant to levodopa.

BIOGRAPHY

Valery Gmiro is the leading Researcher of Institute of Experimental Medicine (Russia). He has published more than 150 papers in reputed journals. The main scientific interest concerns the Chemistry and Pharmacology of biologically active compounds. He is the USSR State Prize Winner for the investigations in the field of Physiology of Synaptic Transmission. During the last years, he has been working on the problem of the creation of adaptive drugs acting through activation of afferent nerves. These drugs were shown to be effective tools to study the mechanisms of transmission of afferent signals and may be of interest in clinical usage.

gmiro2119@gmail.com



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