#1953 - APOL1 gene risk alleles in hemodialysis patients in North West of Iran

Authors and Affiliations	Sepideh Zununi Vahed, Ehsan Rikhtegar Mohammadreza Ardalan*
Corresponding Author and email	ardalan34@yahoo.com

Body	Apolipoprotein L1 (*APOL*1) gene’s risk variants are newly discovered factors for the development of chronic kidney disease. The exact mechanism by which *APOL*1 variants cause kidney disease remains unknown; however, vascular endothelial dysfunction and impaired renal microcirculation have been proposed as potential mechanisms. In the present study, we aimed to examine these risk variants in a group of hemodialysis patients of North West of Iran. Hemodialysis patients (N=200) in different Centers of the city of Tabriz in North West of Iran were studied. The assessment of A*POL*1 polymorphisms (rs73885319, rs60910145, and rs71785313) was done using polymerase chain reaction–restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) method. Patients' demographic data, history, and their biochemical parameters were recorded based on their last measurement. We did not find any of the proposed renal risk variants of A*POL*1 gene in our hemodialysis population. All the participants had a wild genotype. A negative result of our study was similar to other reports from Europe and Asia.

References	
Generate date	03 November 2018 14:52