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# Association of c.461G>A genetic variant of *OGG1* gene with pancreatic cancer susceptibility in Chinese

**Z.M. Zhao, C.G. Li*, M.G. Hu, G.D. Zhao and R. Liu***

Department of Surgical Oncology, The Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing, China

*These authors contributed equally to this study.
Corresponding author: Z.M. Zhao
E-mail: zhi_ming_zhao@sina.com

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**ABSTRACT.** This study aimed to evaluate the potential association of single nucleotide polymorphisms of the 8-oxoguanine DNA glycosylase gene (*OGG1*) with susceptibility to pancreatic cancer (PC). A total of 764 Chinese Han subjects were recruited in this study. The polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism and DNA sequencing methods were used to detect the genotype of c.461G>A genetic variant of *OGG1*. The genotype and allele frequencies were statistically different in PC patients compared with cancer-free controls. The AA genotype was statistically associated with increased PC susceptibility compared to GG wild genotype (AA *vs* GG, OR = 2.62, 95%CI = 1.48-4.63, $\chi^2$ = 11.46, P = 0.001). Allele A could contribute to the increased risk of PC (A *vs* G, OR = 1.35, 95%CI = 1.08-1.69, $\chi^2$ = 6.86, P = 0.009). Our data indicated that the c.461G>A genetic variant of the *OGG1* gene was associated with susceptibility to PC in a Chinese Han population.

**Key words:** Pancreatic cancer; *OGG1* gene; Risk factors; Single nucleotide polymorphisms; Cancer susceptibility

 