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Association between *RAGE* gene polymorphisms and ulcerative colitis susceptibility: a case-control study in a Chinese Han population

Z.T. Wang[1]*, L.Y. Wang[2]*, L. Wang[1], S. Cheng[1], R. Fan[1], J. Zhou[1] and J. Zhong[1]

[1]Department of Gastroenterology, Ruijin Hospital, School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China
[2]Department of Gastroenterology, Shangyu People's Hospital, Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province, China

*These authors contributed equally to this study.
Corresponding author: J. Zhong
E-mail: Jimmyzj64@hotmail.com

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ABSTRACT. Ulcerative colitis (UC) is an immune-related disease with genetic predisposition. The aim of this study was to investigate the association of three polymorphisms in the receptor for advanced glycation end-products (*RAGE*) gene with UC risk in a Chinese population. This case-control study involved 72 UC patients and 479 age- and gender-matched healthy controls. Genotyping was performed using the polymerase chain reaction-ligase detection reaction method. Data were analyzed using the Haplo.stats program. There were no significant differences between patients and controls in the allele/genotype distributions of rs1800624 (P_{allele} = 0.11; $P_{genotype}$ = 0.20), rs1800625 (P_{allele} = 0.16; $P_{genotype}$ = 0.11), or rs2070600 (P_{allele} = 0.37; $P_{genotype}$ = 0.65). In addition, no positive haplotypes were identified. To the best of our knowledge, the current study describes polymorphisms of *RAGE* in Chinese UC for the first time. We found no

association between *RAGE* polymorphisms and the development of UC in the Chinese population.

Key words: RAGE; Polymorphism; Ulcerative colitis; Susceptibility; Association study

