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Lack of association between *TYK2* and *STAT3* genes and Crohn's disease in the Malaysian population

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ABSTRACT. This study aimed to investigate the potential association of *TYK2* and *STAT3* genes with the susceptibility to Crohn's disease (CD) among Malaysians. DNA samples were obtained from 80 CD patients and 100 healthy controls. Polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism methods were employed for genotyping, followed by statistical analysis. In our current study, none of the single nucleotide polymorphisms of either *TYK2* or *STAT3* was statistically associated with the susceptibility to CD in our local population ($P > 0.05$). In contrast, there was a statistically significant association between the G/G homozygotes of the *STAT3* rs2293152 and the healthy control

group ($\chi^2 = 6.229$, $P < 0.05$). In conclusion, our study does not support the role of the *TYK2* and *STAT3* genes influencing CD susceptibility.

Key words: Crohn's disease; *TYK2*; *STAT3*; SNPs; Malaysia

