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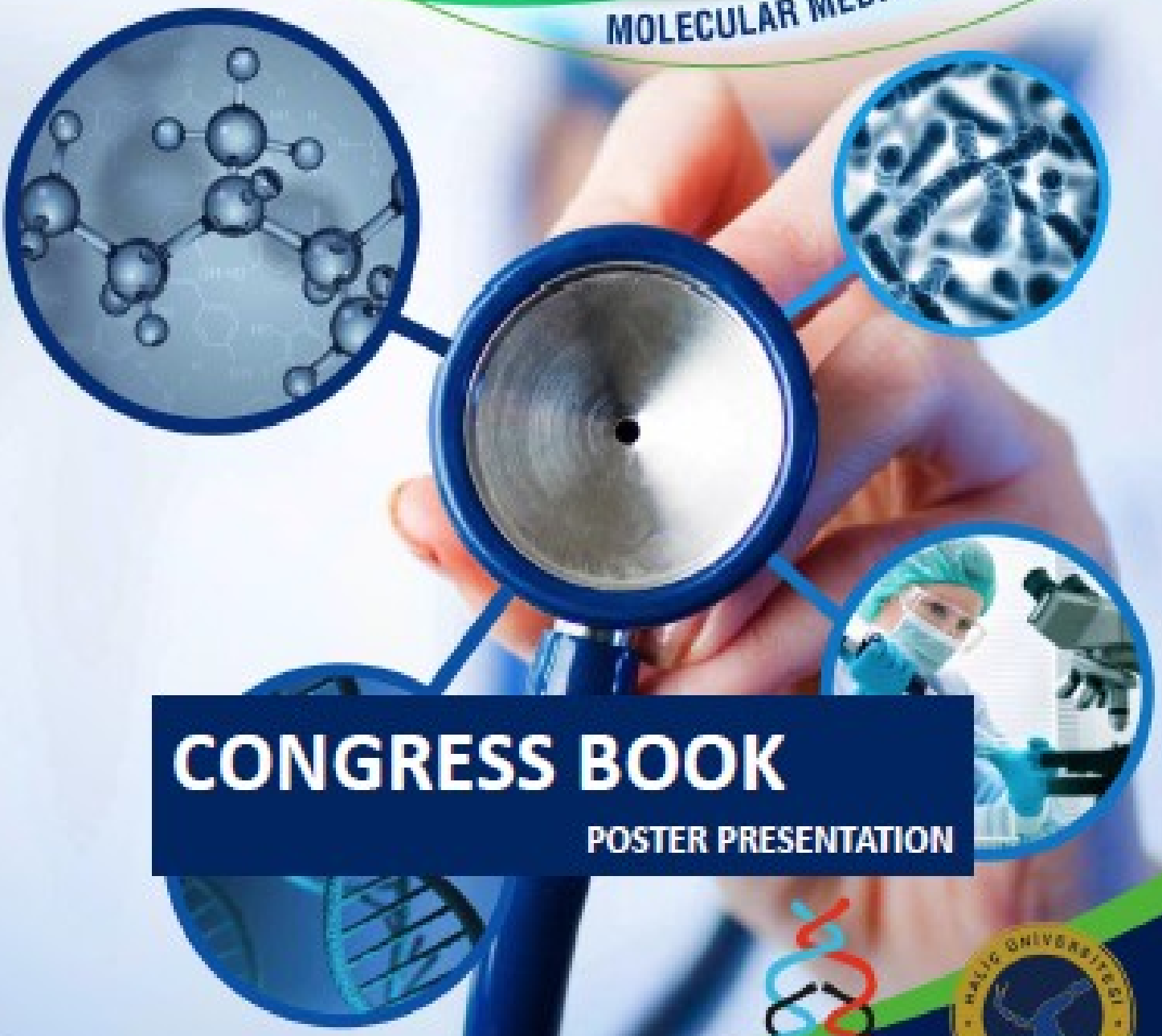

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Conclusions

Overall results showed that bispecific antibodies are functional and did not löse their binding affinity and ability to tumor cells and tissues which confirms that strategies to make bispecific Abs were successful. Good cytotoxic effect on ADCC and CDC states bispecific Abs still preserve their cell-mediated cytotoxicity which is good for better clinical applications.

PP8

The Effects of Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor Gamma C161T Gene Variation on Restenosis After Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty.

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Abstract

Aims

Increased restenosis risk after percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) or stenting are affected by genetic factors as well as clinical and angiographic characteristics. Although atherosclerotic structures which are effective in restenosis genetics and restenosis development are important, it is seen that gene variations of proteins regulating lipid metabolism have not been investigated sufficiently. We investigated PPAR-gamma C161T (rs3856806) variation effects on restenosis development and clinical parameters following PTCA.

Methods

PPAR-gamma C161T genotypes were studied in 132 coronary artery disease (CAD) (73 patients with restenosis, 59 patients without restenosis) patients and 124 controls by PCR-RFLP techniques. This study was supported by İstanbul University Scientific Research Projects Unit.Project Number:TYL-2017-26892

Results

The study revealed a high prevalence of type 2 diabetes (T2DM) and hyperlipidemia among patients with restenosis after PTCA. The rare T161 allele (TT+ CT genotypes) frequency was lower than CC genotype in restenosis group compared to CAD patients without restenosis (6.85% vs. 26.27%; x^2=18.139; OR=3.46; 95%CI:1.835-6.539). However, the T161 allele frequency was higher in restenosis patients with T2DM compared to non-diabetic patients. In CAD patients without restenosis according to controls, the T161 allele (174.07±97.66) was associated with higher triglyceride level compared to CC genotype (127.16±54.55). Multivariate regression analysis showed the T161 allele was associated with low restenosis risk and hyperlipidemia posed a risk.

Conclusions

Based on our findings, it can be suggested that PPAR-gamma C161T rare T161 allele has a protective effect on the restenosis risk, while may be a potential risk factor for T2DM.

Key Words: Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor Gamma, Restenosis, gene polymorphism, C161T.