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THE CONTRIBUTION OF GENETIC VARIANTS TO THE RISK OF PAPILLARY THYROID CARCINOMA IN THE KAZAKH POPULATION: STUDY OF COMMON SNPS AND THEIR CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL CORRELATIONS

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Key words: papillary thyroid cancer; SNP; Kazakh population.

Introduction: Papillary thyroid carcinoma is the most prevalent thyroid cancer type; its development depends on both environmental and genetic factors as well [1]. Nowadays there are several genome-wide association studies were conducted, which have found association between SNPs and PTC in different ethnicity [2], however only we conduct replication study in the Kazakh population.

Purpose of research: To assess selected single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) on PTC risk, and to evaluate clinicopathological correlations of these genetic variants in the Kazakh population for the first time.

Methods of research: Case-control study. 485 patients with confirmed PTC in between 1980-2015 years and 1008 healthy individuals of Kazakh origin were recruited. Totally 8 SNP were genotyped, PTC risk association study and statistical analysis were performed.

Results of research: Five out of eight SNPs showed the strongest association: rs965513 (FOXE1/PTCSC2, 9q22.33; OR=2.25, P=1.3E-16), rs1867277 (FOXE1 5'UTR, 9q22.33; OR=1.52, P=7.5E-06), rs2439302

(NRG1 intron 1, 2 8q12; OR=1.46, P=4.0E-05), rs944289 (PTCSC3/NKX2-1, 14q13.3; OR=1.44, P=4.5E-06), and rs10136427 (intergenic region upstream BATF, 14q24.3; OR=1.30, P=9.8E-03). However, according the sex of patients rs7267944 (DHX35) showed significant association with an OR=1.83 (95%CI 1.09-3.09, p=0.02 adjusted for age) in the group above 55 years. And rs6983267 (POU5F1B) showed significant association in pT3-T4 tumors according the pT stage.

Conclusion: We concluded that chosen genetic components investigated in current study revealed significant association with PTC either on the whole group analysis or clinicopathological groups in the Kazakh population.

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IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF TOXINS FROM *LATRODECTUS TREDECIMGUTTATUS* SPIDER VENOM

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Key words: *Latrodectus tredecimguttatus* spider, Ltre-1, Ltre-2, ion channel, black widow spider.

Introduction: studying the chemical composition of Black Widow venom and determination of the key substances acting on various receptors of victim organism, like ion channels, GPCR, GABA and membrane systems are significant to provide a broad understanding of the mechanism between toxins and ion channels [1].

Especially, voltage-gated sodium channels are responsible for propagating action potentials in excitable cells. Nav1.5 plays a crucial role in the human cardiac muscle, where it enhances the influx of sodium ions via the cell membrane, causing the fast depolarization phase of the cardiac action potential. It is also an important therapeutic target for heart disorders. Various venom-derived peptides have been observed as potential modulators of sodium channels, and these biologically active peptides are an abundant source for pharmacological tools [2].

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