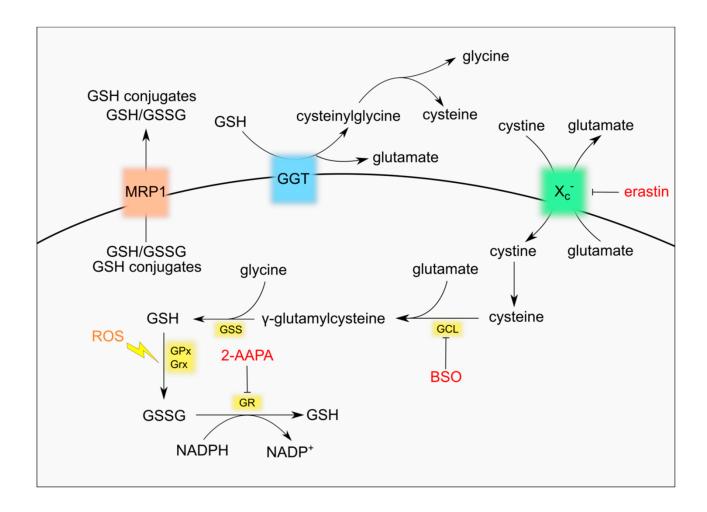
### Polymorphism in genes involved in glutathione metabolism is associated with the risk of uterine fibroids

<u>Kudryavtseva O.<sup>1,2</sup></u>, Kobzeva K.<sup>1</sup>, Vdovina I.<sup>1,2</sup>, Ponomareva L.<sup>1</sup>, Polonikov A.<sup>1</sup>, Bushueva O.<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> Kursk State Medical University, Kursk, Russia <sup>2</sup> Kursk Regional Clinical Hospital, Kursk, Russia

#### **Glutathione metabolism**

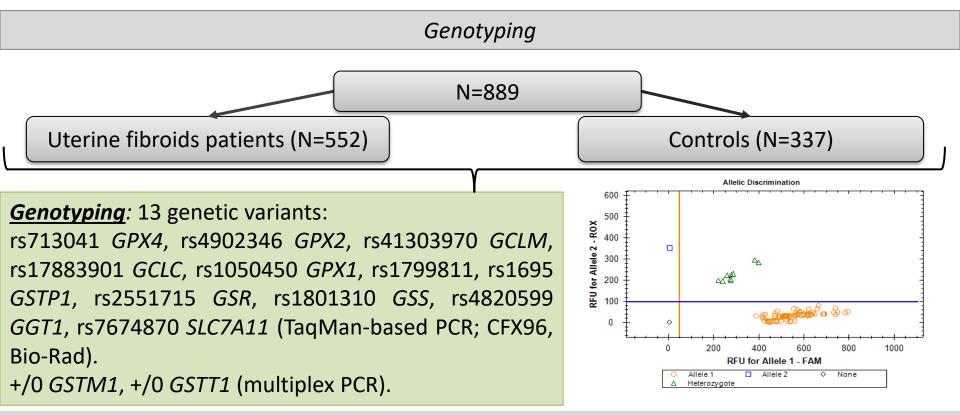


Desideri, E., Ciccarone, F., & Ciriolo, M. R. (2019). Targeting glutathione metabolism: partner in crime in anticancer therapy. *Nutrients*, *11*(8), 1926.

# Aim

The aim of our study was to analyze the role of polymorphic variants of genes involved in glutathione metabolism in the development of uterine fibroids .

#### **Material and methods**

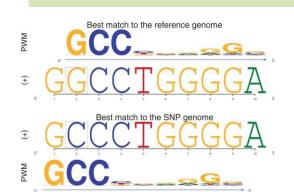


Statistical analysis: SNPStats (<u>https://www.snpstats.net/start.htm</u>) with adjustment for age.



"Viewing Gene Expression Data on the GTEx Portal"





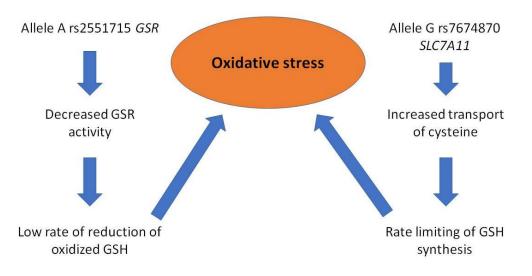
**Bioinformatics analysis** 



#### Statistically significant associations of SNPs in genes Glutathione metabolism with the risk of uterine fibroids

SNP	Results of analysis of associations
rs2551715 <i>GSR</i>	OR = 0.83, 95%CI = 0.70-0.99, P = <b>0.04</b>
rs7674870 <i>SLC7A11</i>	OR= 1.25, 95%CI = 1.03-1.50, P = <b>0.02</b>

Protective allele A rs7674870 *SLC7A11* 16 transcription factors (TFAP2A, NFIC, SP2, PAX9, RUNX1, RUNX3, RUNX2, PAX1, TFAP2, TFAP2C, NFIB, TFAP2A, DMRTC2, RAD21, RUNX3, E2F4) jointly involved in the regulation of cell population proliferation (GO:0042127; FDR =  $6.57 \times 10^{-3}$ ).



## Conclusion

Thus, we have carried out a comprehensive analysis of the involvement of glutathione metabolism genes in predisposition to uterine fibroids. An association of single nucleotide polymorphisms rs7674870 *SLC7A11* and rs2551715 *GSR* with the risk of uterine fibroids was found for the first time.