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**CORRELATION OF ARACHIDONATE 5-LIPOXYGENASE  
ACTIVATING PROTEIN GENE SG13S114T/A  
POLYMORPHISM WITH ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME  
IN MALE**

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**Objectives** To investigate the possible association between arachidonate 5-lipoxygenase activating protein (ALOX5AP) gene SG13S114T/

A polymorphism and acute coronary syndrome (ACS) in male.

**Methods** A case-control study was conducted in 374 ACS patients documented by coronary angiography and 288 control subjects without coronary artery disease. The ALOX5AP gene SG13S114T/A polymorphism was determined by PCR and restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis.

**Results** Compared with those in control group, there was no statistical difference of frequencies of AA, AT and TT genotype ( $p>0.05$ ) and the T allele frequency was obviously higher (68.06% vs 82.42%,  $p<0.05$ ) in ACS group. Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that AT and TT genotype, and the T allele were related with the risk of ACS in male ( $p<0.001$ ,  $=0.001$  and  $=0.016$ , respectively).

**Conclusions** The AT and TT genotype and the T allele of ALOX5AP gene SG13S114T/A may be associated with the susceptibility to ACS in male.