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 arachidonic 5-lipoxygenase activating protein (ALOX5AP) gene SG13S114T/A...
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.