High-affinity IgE receptor gene polymorphism and allergic rhinitis in a Polish population

Wariant polimorficzny receptora FcεRIβ i występowanie alergicznego nieżytu nosa w populacji polskiej

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The high-affinity IgE receptor (FcεRIβ subunit int 2) gene polymorphism is a candidate gene in atopic diseases and is associated with atopy. The aim of this biochemical study was to investigate the association of its intronic mutation and allergic rhinitis in a Polish population.

Materials and methods. 100 atopic patients and 85 controls were included in the study. Polymerase chain reaction-based analysis for FcεRIβ subunit int 2 gene polymorphism was used for genotyping and detection.

Results. There was a difference in the frequencies of genotypes of FcεRIβ subunit int 2 in allergic rhinitis patients and controls. The FcεRIβ subunit int 2 gene polymorphism was found to be associated with allergic rhinitis in the Polish cohort.

Conclusion. The results indicate that genetic factors may play an important role in the allergic rhinitis development in the investigated group.

Key words: FcεRIβ subunit int 2; Gene polymorphism; Atopy; Allergic rhinitis