MBL2 Gene Polymorphism and Risk of Vitiligo in Turkish Patients

Mutlu Karkucak¹, Berna Solak², Hakan Turan³, Esma Uslu³, Tahsin Yakut⁴, Cihangir Aliagaoglu⁴ and Teoman Erdem²

¹Department of Medical Genetics, Sakarya University Training and Research Hospital, Sakarya, Turkey
²Department of Dermatology, Sakarya University Faculty of Medicine, Sakarya, Turkey
³Department of Dermatology, Düzce University Faculty of Medicine, Düzce, Turkey
⁴Department of Medical Genetics, Uludag University Faculty of Medicine, Bursa, Turkey

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ABSTRACT Mannose-Binding Lectin (MBL) plays an important role in innate immunity. MBL2 gene polymorphisms affect MBL serum levels. Therefore, this increases the risk of infection and may result in predisposition to autoimmune diseases. The aim of this study was to investigate whether there is an association between the MBL2 gene codon 54 (allele B: rs1800450, c.161G>A; p.54Gly>Asp) polymorphism and vitiligo in Turkish patients. One hundred and one patients who were diagnosed with vitiligo and 101 control subjects were included in the study. The DNA was analyzed using the Khioscience Competitive Allele Specific PCR (KASP) technique. MBL2 gene codon 54 polymorphism frequencies were compared between the two groups. In statistical analysis, the level of significance was set at p<0.05. No significant differences in frequencies of the A allele were observed between the patient and control groups. It was observed at similar frequencies in both groups (p=0.890). The results suggest that the MBL2 gene Codon 54 polymorphism is not associated with an increased risk for the development of vitiligo in Turkish patients.