

MBL2 Gene Polymorphism and Risk of Vitiligo in Turkish Patients

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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 Kbioscience 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.