

題名:一口好牙--0到99歲保健牙典，台視文化公司發行出版

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摘要:Genes involved in the inflammation pathway have been associated with cancer risk. Genetic variants in the interleukin-6 (IL6) and prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase-2 (PTGS2, encoding for the COX-2 enzyme) genes, in particular, have been related to several cancer types, including breast and prostate cancers. We conducted a study within the Breast and Prostate Cancer Cohort Consortium (BPC3) to examine the association between IL6 and PTGS2 polymorphisms and breast and prostate cancer risk. Twenty-seven polymorphisms, selected by pairwise tagging, were genotyped on 6,292 breast cancer cases and 8,135 matched controls and 8,008 prostate cancer cases and 8,604 matched controls. The large sample sizes and comprehensive SNP tagging in this study gave us excellent power to detect modest effects for common variants. After adjustment for multiple testing, none of the associations examined remained statistically significant at  $P = 0.01$ . In analyses not adjusted for multiple testing, one IL6 polymorphism (rs6949149) was marginally associated with breast cancer risk (TT vs. GG, OR: 1.32; 99% CI: 1.00-1.74,  $P(\text{trend})=0.003$ ) and two were marginally associated with prostate cancer risk (rs6969502-AA versus rs6969502-GG, OR: 0.87, 99% CI: 0.75-1.02;  $P(\text{trend}) = 0.002$  and rs7805828-AA vs. rs7805828-GG, OR: 1.11, 99% CI: 0.99-1.26;  $P(\text{trend}) = 0.007$ ). An increase in breast cancer risk was observed for the PTGS2 polymorphism rs7550380 (TT vs. GG, OR: 1.38, 99% CI: 1.04-1.83). No association was observed between PTGS2 polymorphisms and prostate cancer risk. In conclusion, common genetic variation in these two genes might play at best a limited role in breast and prostate cancers.