

## Effect of NBS1 gene polymorphism on the risk of cervix carcinoma in a Northern Indian population

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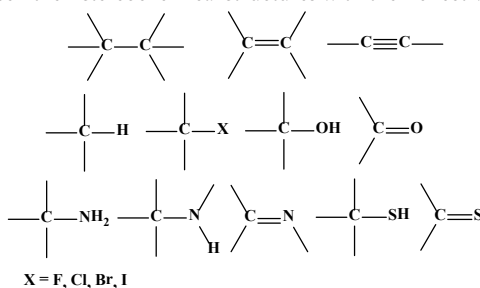
Cervical cancer is one of the most common neoplastic diseases affecting women, with a worldwide incidence of almost half a million cases. A history of smoking and use of oral contraceptives have been confirmed to be risk factors for cervical cancer. Genetic susceptibility and immune response, especially impaired cellular immune response, may well be related to the development of cervical cancer. NBS1 is one of the key proteins participating in the recognition and repair of double-strand breaks that may lead to genomic instability and cancer if unrepaired. The objective of the present study was therefore to investigate NBS1 Glu185Gln gene polymorphisms and the risk of cervix cancer in a northern Indian population. We found that passive smokers having particular NBS1 genotypes (Glu/Gln, Gln/Gln or Glu/Gln + Gln/Gln) have an increased risk of developing cervix cancer (OR 5.21,  $p=0.000001$ ; OR 4.60,  $p=0.001$ ; OR 5.10,  $p=0.0000001$ , respectively). The risk was increased 2.4-fold in oral contraceptive users with a Glu/Gln genotype. We conclude that the risk of cervical cancer is increased in passive smokers and in users of oral contraceptives with certain NBS1 genotypes.

### Biography

Shekari M completed his Ph.D. from Punjab University Chandigarh, India in the field of human molecular genetics. He is working as faculty member in Department Of Medical Genetic, Hormozgan University of Medical Science, Iran. He has published more than 15 papers in presumed journals. His field of research is Cancer Genetics and most of his work published is on cervix carcinoma.

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In anti-cancer field, both chemists and pharmacists seek clear and specific targets for prepare a chemical has a quick effect on the cancer cells, with clear metabolism in the body to be easier to interpret. As of those conditions it should be low cost, would prefer not to be with radiochemical active. The important condition should be has low cytotoxicity to normal cells, which means that chemical should be selective and specific. The understanding of the chemical bonds on the space (stereochemically) between the atoms of those drugs is using a lot of recognition of the active chemical functional groups on the cancer cells. In this work, it will review the types of organic chemical bonds, which base on the carbon atom and it is bonding with other carbon atoms and with other different atoms such as halogen, oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur. It will also compare some compounds that have a bonding with cancer cells, and show the relationship between their stereochemical structures with their effective.



### Biography

Mohammed hadi al-douh was born in Jeddah - Saudi Arabia in 1971 to Hadhrami parents. He has completed his B.Sc. Degree in Chemistry-Biology from Science Faculty, Sana'a University, Yemen in January 1995, and his M.Sc. degree in organic chemistry from College of Science, Babylon University, Iraq in September 2002. He received his Ph.D. degree in Synthetic Organic Chemistry from School of Chemical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), Malaysia in March 2011. His research interests include synthesis new organic compounds, stereochemistry, catalysts, 1D and 2D NMR spectroscopy, X-ray crystallography, medicinal and pharmaceutical chemistry.

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