

Human Genetics Meet 2019: To indicators of the detection of alleles and genotypes of polymorphism (rs1695) Ile 105 Val FGB gene in pregnant women in Uzbekistan- Nigora Mavlyanova- Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Background & Aim: The quest for hereditary markers related with the improvement of placental deficiency is the most significant errand for understanding the pathogenesis, treatment and avoidance of the ailment. The reason for our examination was to decide the recurrence of polymorphisms of hemostasis and fibrinolysis qualities: FGB, in pregnant ladies, and to recognize the conveyance examples of these polymorphisms in the clinical course of fetoplacental inadequacy (FPN).

Methods: The item and subject of the investigation were pregnant ladies, quiet DNA tests and the fibrinolysis quality (rs1695) Ile 105 Val of the FGB quality. The examination included 50 pregnant ladies matured from 20 to 45 years who were seen at the base of the facility of the National Scientific Practical Medical Center for obstetrics and gynecology Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

DNA tests were disengaged from fringe blood lymphocytes as per the altered strategy. The focus and immaculateness of the disengaged DNA was evaluated by estimating the optical thickness of DNA-containing arrangements at a frequency of 260 and 280 nm against TE on a NanoDrop 2000 spectrophotometer (USA). PAI polymorphism genotype was controlled by PCR on programmable warm cyclers CG-1-96 Corbett Research (Australia) and 2720 Applied Biosystems (USA) utilizing test frameworks of Liteh LLC (Russia), as indicated by the producer's guidelines. The temperature mode was set as follows: 94°C - 4 minutes; 94°C-30 seconds, 60°C - 30 seconds, 72°C - 30 - 35 cycle; 72°C - 7 minutes. Factual examination of the outcomes was done utilizing the measurable programming bundle "OpenEpi 2009, Version 2.3". The recurrence of variations of alleles and genotypes (f) was determined by the equation: $f = n/2N$ и $f = n/N$, where n is the rate of the variation (allele and genotype) and N is test size.

Result: The aftereffects of clinical, instrumental and utilitarian investigations among 50 pregnant ladies demonstrated a high perceptibility of FPN in 40, which represented 80% of cases. Atomic hereditary examination of dispersion frequencies of alleles and genotypes of Ile 105 Val polymorphism of the FGB fibrinolysis quality among 80 DNA tests in 40 pregnant ladies with FPN in 87.5% of cases uncovered the nearness of a typical allele An and in 12.5% of cases - the allele G, individually. ($\chi^2=0.1$; $P=0.8$; $OR=1.2$; 95% CI 0.306-4.983). While, in the benchmark group in 10 pregnant ladies without FPN, the

recurrence of event of the ordinary allele An of the FGB quality was 85%, though the freak An Ile 105 Val allele of the FGB quality was 15%, separately. Markers of the recurrence appropriation of genotypes by RCS of Ile 105 Val polymorphism of the FGB quality in the primary gathering of pregnant ladies with FPN indicated that the watched recurrence of An/A genotypes was found in 75.0%, heterozygous A/G genotypes-25.0% and homozygous-G/G-0%, individually, though the normal recurrence of the genotypes of gathering An/An and heterozygous A/G were 76.6% and 21.8%, separately and G/G-in 1.56% of cases. For the Ile 105Val FGB quality in the gathering of pregnant ladies with PSP, the experimental (Hobs) conveyance of genotypes compares to the hypothetically expected (Hexp) in PSC ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion: Analysis of the got outcomes shows that the appropriation of all genotypes of the A/G polymorphism of the FGB quality in the gathering of pregnant ladies with FPN and the control of sound people compares to RCS. The investigation of the hereditary structure of this marker uncovered an inclination to expand the normal freak in the primary gathering of pregnant ladies with NEF according to the gathering without NEF (10% and 2.25%, individually). The outcomes require further investigation of this quality in pregnant ladies.

Genotypes were seen in 30 pregnant ladies with FPI, which represented 75% of cases. While, the A/G genotypes of the FGB quality was found in 10 out of 40 pregnant ladies with FPI, which added up to 25.0%, and in the gathering of pregnant ladies without FPI it was found in 1 ladies (10.0%), separately. The G/G genotype was found in 1 (10.0%) pregnant ladies without FPI. As indicated by the chances proportion, the danger of creating FPI in the fundamental gathering within the sight of G/A polymorphism ($\chi^2=1.0$; $P=0.3$; $OR=3.0$; 95%CI 0.3-26.71) is 2.5 occasions higher contrasted with the benchmark group of pregnant ladies without FPI. While in the benchmark group of pregnant ladies without FPI, the watched recurrence of A/A genotypes was found in 80% of cases, and the normal recurrence of genotypes was 72.3%, though the recurrence of heterozygous A/G genotypes was found in 10% and 25.5% of cases, and homozygous freak genotypes G/G were resolved in 10 and 2.6%

Keywords: Pregnancy, Fetoplacental insufficiency, Genetics, "Circulatory system" of the gene.

