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Original Article

Association relationship between genes found in Diabetes in Pakistani Population

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Abstract

Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine the relationships variant among proliferators activator receptor, n relationship among diabetes in Pakistani huge population.

Methods: A total of more than (1000) blood samples (Diabetic = 500 “five hundred and fifty one ”, but controls=500 “five hundred and forty nine”) were being genotyped under the machinery work of PCR-RFLP.

Results:A significant but un a like difference in genotypic distribution in separate corers was clearly observed between cases. Cases and steps were significantly indicated and occurred, thus highlighting alleles with higher core frequencies compared to controls. Significantly strong associations with body weight, BMI, fasting plasma glucose, total cholesterol, and LDL Chadno effect on age, height, triglycerides, HDLC, and leptons.

ConclusionDiabetes mellitus is ametabolic disorder primarily characterized by hyperglycemia due to defects in insulin action or insulin production, or both.

Key words: gene, variant, Pakistani, LDL, HDL

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Introduction

Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder primarily characterized by hyperglycemia due to defects in insulin action or insulin production, or both. The Gene (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma) is located on chromosome and encodes nuclear transcription factor. Is the target of a class of drugs called thiazolidinediones. Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma co activator is amulti functional transcriptional protein that plays an important role in regulating glucose homeostasis and has been

implicated in the pathogenesis of type 2 diabetes.

This is because the Serallele is associated with a1.34- fold increased risk of type 2 diabetes. Glycinereplacesserine.

Methods

I have collected blood samples (1000) of Diabetic patients (500) as well as non diabetic individuals (500) as a control.

Sampling criteria

Samples were taken from the strict bodies and covered ladies aged 40 to 79 years with and without prevalent baseline diabetes.

Parameters:

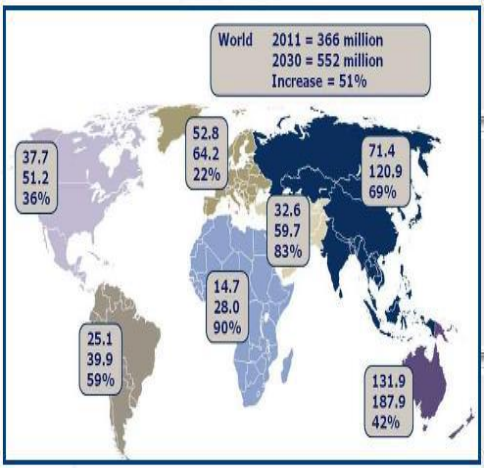
- Physical parameters like Age, weight , height and BMI of the patients were recorded (Diabetic and Control)

- Biochemical Parameters were estimated at baseline in both groups of control and diabetic.

- Level of Pyridoxine and coalmine were estimated in both groups.

- Beret and Bradford assay were performed for the estimation of proteins.

- Results were compared in both groups and check the therapeutic levels of both vitamins.



Most people with diabetes are between the ages of 40 and 59, and a bêtes generates over 500 billion in health care costs worldwide.

The prevalence of diabetesis 8.3% globally, 23.4% in SaudiArabia, 7.89% in Pakistan and 9.55% in Australia. This figure shows global projections for the diabetes epidemic from 2022 to 2050.

Results

Graph representing comparison of different physical and chemical parameters between cases and control individuals.

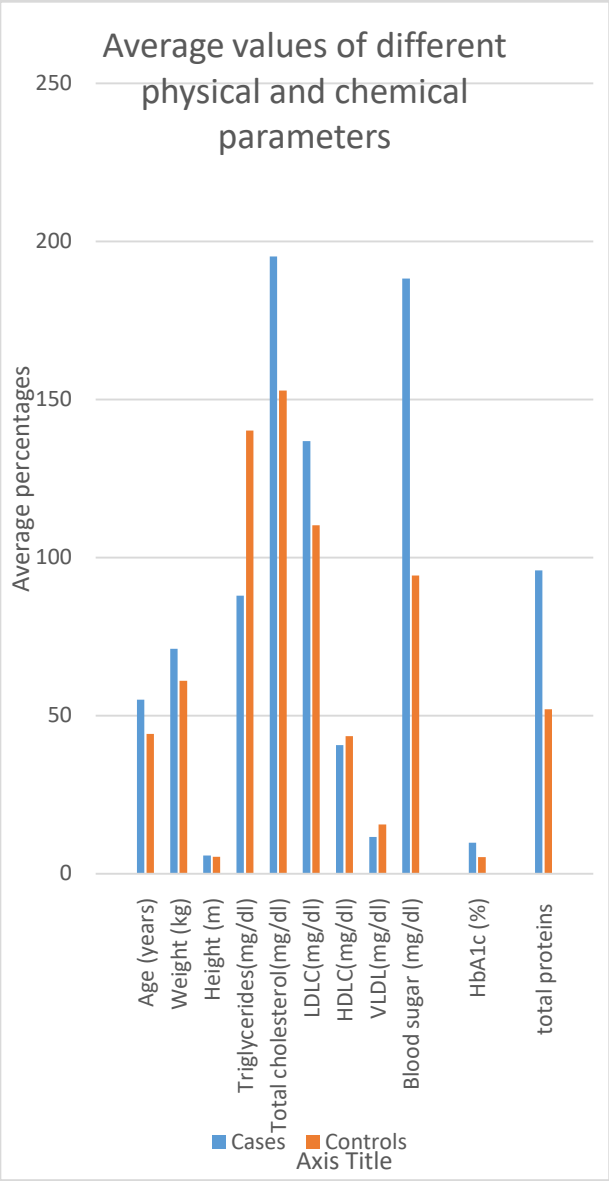


Figure 1; Data showing Biochemical Profile.

Conclusion

In conclusion fruitfully was correlated based on our results, the polymorphism chemically polyphenolic in web interlinked whileisassociatedwithincreasedriskofdiabetesinthePakistanipopulation.

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