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Identification of polymorphisms of PPARγ gene and key role among SSNS and SRNS in children with nephritic syndrome

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Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (Pro12Ala PPARγ) has beneficial effects on renal structure and function in models of diabetes as well as chronic kidney diseases. We studied PPARγ Nephrotic Syndrome (NS) among children and compared with controls. This study included NS children which are divided into Steroid Sensitive NS (SSNS) and Steroid Resistant NS (SRNS) and controls. A total of 173 NS children were included in this study (69.4% male and 30.6% were females). And a total of 198 were included as controls (60.6% male and 39.4% were females). Children with same age were selected for 1-15 years. Family history was observed 69.4% among this 52% were SRNS and 56.6% were found remission. Genotypes of AA, PA, PP were 9.8%, 32.9% and 57.2% were cases and 4.5%, 26.8% and 69% were controls. Allele frequency of P were p=0.741 and A allele were p=0.754 among male and female (control 1.000) and P were 0.741. In the age < 6 and > 6 years P and A were p=0.030 and 0.724 (control 1.000 and 0.876) respectively. Among children with Pro12Ala of the PPARG2 gene polymorphism of P allele is associated with the risk of nephritic syndrome in children.

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