## Micro Trace Minerals in Kooperation mit:

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Pt: X. XXXXXX

Clinic: International Biomedisch Centrum

Geb.Dat. XX.XX.XXXX

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Material: Filterpaper

Sex: X

Sample number: XXXXXXXX

Medizinisches Fachlabor Weiden

Gemeinschaftspraxis für Laboratoriumsmedizin und Mikrobiologie

Dr. F. Buchwald / Dr. Dr. H.-W. Schultis und Kollegen





Glutathion-S-Transferase M1 Resultat: Genotyp 0 / 0 (homozygote)

The Glutathione S-transferases (GST) family of enzymes plays an important role in detoxification by catalyzing the conjugation of many hydrophobic and electrophilic compounds with reduced glutathione. In the Phase II Reaction they are involved in the detoxification of many environmental toxins, including mercury, formaldehyde, PAHs, styrole, ethyleneoxide etc.

Since many GSTs are polymorphic, there has been considerable interest in determining whether particular allelic variants are associated with altered risk for various disorders.

The homozygote Genotype 0 / 0 (homozygote) as detected here resembles missing detoxification activity. 50% of the caucasion population shows this deleted genotype.

GSTM1 deleted genotype may be a useful genetic biomarker for thyroid carcinoma susceptibility in young subjects. The absence of this enzyme seems to have a role in the development of thyroid carcinoma; however, the mechanism still needs further study. Individuals homozygous for the GSTM1 gene deletion, especially in the under-41 age group with an average smoking history of 16-30 pack-years are more prone to chronic lung diseases.

1) E Canbay, S Dokmetas, El Canbay, M Sen, F Bardakci Higher glutathione transferase GSTM1 0/0 genotype frequency in young thyroid carcinoma patients. Curr Med Res Opin (2003) 19: 1022) Baranova H, Perriot J, Albuisson E, Ivaschenko T, Baranov VS, Hemery B, Mouraire P, Riol N, Malet P. Peculiarities of the GSTM1 0/0 genotype in French heavy smokers with various types of chronic bronchitis. Hum Genet. 1997 Jun;99(6):822-6.

Leistung im Synlab Verbund Validierung: Dr. med. Dr. rer nat H-W.Schultis Reporting: Dr. E.Blaurock-Busch PhD