

## Human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-G gene regulatory region polymorphisms in patients with papillary thyroid carcinoma

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**OBJECTIVES:** Considering that HLA-G is an immune checkpoint molecule that is expressed in specimens of Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma (PTC), we evaluated the genetic diversity of HLA-G gene regulatory regions in patients with PTC and its association with clinical and pathological features. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Polymorphic sites at HLA-G gene regulatory regions (5' upstream regulatory region - 5'URR and 3' untranslated region - 3'UTR) were characterized by Sanger sequencing analyses in blood samples of 118 patients with PTC and 157 healthy controls and analyzed as haplotypes. **RESULTS:** Considering HLA-G 5'URR, patients with PTC exhibited higher frequency of the G010101a ( $p=0.0010$ ) and G010101d ( $p=0.0403$ ) haplotypes when compared to controls. On the other hand, the G0104a haplotype was underrepresented in PTC ( $p=0.0007$ ). The G0104a haplotype was more frequent in PTC patients with tumors size  $\geq 2$ cm ( $p=0.0476$ ) when compared to tumors  $< 2$ cm. The G010101d haplotype was significantly more frequent in PTC patients who presented extrathyroidal extension of the tumor ( $p=0.0302$ ), while G010102a haplotype was less frequent ( $p=0.0192$ ). The G010101f haplotype was more frequent in PTC patients who presented advanced stage of the disease at diagnosis ( $p=0.0476$ ). Regarding HLA-G 3'UTR, patients with PTC exhibited higher frequency of UTR-1 ( $p=0.0137$ ) and UTR-6 ( $p=0.0172$ ) when compared to controls, while UTR-3 haplotype was less frequent ( $p=0.0255$ ). Furthermore, UTR-3 haplotype was more frequent in PTC patients with tumors size  $\geq 2$ cm ( $p=0.0298$ ) when compared to tumors  $< 2$ cm. **CONCLUSION:** Regulatory region polymorphisms associated with increased HLA-G production were also associated with more severe PTC manifestations.