NF-κB1 Rs28362491 Mutant Allele Frequencies Along the Silk Road and Beyond

Safoora PORDEL 1, Kazem NEMATI 1, Mohammad Hossein KARIMI 2, *Mehrnoosh DOROUDCHI 1

1. Dept. of Immunology, School of Medicine, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran
2. Shiraz Blood Transfusion Center, Shiraz, Iran

*Corresponding Author: Email: mdoroud@sumc.ac.ir

(Received 16 Aug 2017; accepted 20 Oct 2017)

Abstract

Background: In the human evolutionary history, Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) frequencies are valuable in terms of finding connections between different populations. Due to the pronounced role of the immune system in combating pathogens and environmental stressors, polymorphisms in the immune genes are subject to selection pressure of the diseases as well. The functional polymorphisms in NF-κB1 promoter (-94 ins/del) are associated with different diseases; therefore, we aimed to establish the frequencies of NF-κB1 rs28362491 alleles in a population of Southwestern Iranians in comparison with the world populations.

Methods: We assessed the polymorphism of -94 ATTG ins/del (rs28362491) in 201 Iranian healthy blood donors from Fars Province, central Iran in a one year period between 2015 and 2016 by PCR-RFLP method using DNA extracted from peripheral blood mononuclear cells.

Results: The frequency of ins/ins homozygote genotype was found to be 46.97%. The frequency of heterozygote individuals was 42.42% and the percentage of del/del homozygote genotype was 10.61%. We observed a genetic similarity based on the genotype frequencies of NF-κB1 -94 ATTG ins/del polymorphism between our sample of Iranians with American Jewish, Turkish, American non-Jewish, Chinese-Uyghurs and Germans.

Conclusion: The results confirmed genetic interrelation of Iranians with some ancient neighbors and their admixture with countries along the Silk Road. We suggest that mapping the distribution of NF-κB1-94 ATTG ins/del along with HLA genes may help to better define the relations between human populations and design population-specific vaccines for pathogens with a high rate of variation.

Keywords: NF-κB1, Polymorphism, Normal population, PCR–RFLP, Iran

Introduction

NF-κB is a family with several transcription factors which regulate expression of many genes with significant roles in inflammatory and immunologic responses, angiogenesis, apoptosis, differentiation, invasion, cell proliferation and adhesion (1, 2). In mammals, NF-κB family has five members including Rel A (p65), Rel B, Rel (C-Rel), p105 (NF-κB1), and p100 (NFκB2). In addition, there exist p52 and p50 proteins that are processed forms of p100 and p105, respectively. Although many dimeric forms of NF-κB exist, the heterodimer of Rel A (p65) and p105 (p50) is the main form of NFκB molecule (3, 4). The Relations between NFκB activation and the in-
flammations associated with Asthma, Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA), Septic Shock, Diabetes, AIDS, Stroke, Atherosclerosis, Cancer, Infertility, and Endometriosis are shown (5-7). Owing to the great role of the immune system in combating pathogens and environmental stressors during evolution, polymorphisms in the immune genes are widely used to track the disease susceptibility as well as the history of human populations (8, 9). HLA alleles, for example, are in the heart of immune activation against pathogens; therefore, there are compelling associations between HLA alleles and different diseases (10). The same set of genes are also used to find the footprints of human evolution in the genome (8). Polymorphisms in Toll-like receptors, cytokines and signaling molecule have also been used to decipher the interrelation of human populations and ethnic similarities (11, 12). Considering the importance of NFκB in the activation of the immune system, one may ask to what extent polymorphisms of this gene may have contributed to the genetic make-up of the current human populations. Several single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of NFκB1 gene have been reported (13). One of the functional polymorphisms in NFκB1 promoter (-94 ins/del) is shown to be associated with different diseases (7, 14-17). Deletion of 4 base pairs in NFκB1 promoter causes destruction of transcription factor binding site and results in a lower promoter activity and thereby reduction of p50 (p105) expression. P50 homodimers have anti-inflammatory effect while p50/p65 heterodimers have inflammatory effect (18). -94 NFκB AATG2 (ins) frequency is higher in healthy individuals than patient with Aneurysm (14), CAD, ventricular remodeling and impaired LV function (15,16). The same allele increases the risk of colorectal and non-small cell lung cancers (17-19) but not ovarian cancer (20).

Association of NFκB with autoimmune diseases has been inconsistent based on the disease and/or the ethnicity of the population (12, 13). In a Turkish population of patients with Behcet Disease (BD), the ins/ins genotype increased the risk of ocular involvement while heterozygous genotype was protective (21). While in patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) in China heterozygous del/ins genotype decreased the risk of the disease (22). Ulcerative Colitis (UC) was associated with NF-κB1 Del allele in Dutch people (18), but not in British, German and Spanish populations (23-26). These discordant results could be due to the differences in predisposing environmental factors for UC in different populations (27).

While polymorphisms are valuable tools for the study of disease associations, they can also be used in tracing human history and studying the effect of natural selection in human populations (11, 28). Through impact on survival and reproductive ability, natural selection is one of the mechanisms that created the divergent distribution of allele frequencies between different human populations (29). Despite different ethnic and genetic backgrounds in two populations, equal pressure, for example plague infection, caused similar evolution in Toll-like receptors (11). A polymorphism in TNF-α, which affects its binding to both NF-κB p65-p50 and p50-p50 dimers, is reported to affect the susceptibility to severe RA and is subject to evolutionary selection pressure (30). An SNP in the regulatory region of CCR5 gene leads to loss of binding of NF-κB transcription factor and is common in different populations (31). NF-κB is known to regulate the expression of cytokines and their receptors and play a central role in the induction of inflammation (32). Therefore, polymorphisms that affect its function and alter its binding affinity to regulatory regions of target genes may be a serious selection pressure that results from host-parasite interrelationship and might define ultimate pathogenic consequences (31). So far, two studies have investigated the association of this polymorphism with diseases in Iranian population. In one study, a relationship between this polymorphism and breast cancer was found (33), while in another study no association with multiple sclerosis was observed (34).
Materials and Methods

Study population
Healthy individuals were recruited from healthy blood donors in Shiraz, Fars Province, central Iran between 2015 and 2016. All participants gave informed consent. Clinical Research Ethics Committee of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, approved this descriptive population genetics study.

Blood samples and DNA extraction
Six ml venous blood was collected from all subjects in tubes containing EDTA as anticoagulant. DNA extraction was performed by salting out methods described previously (35). DNA concentration and protein contamination were determined by means of spectrophotometer at 260 and 280 wavelengths. The DNA samples standardized to 0.3 µg/µL concentration.

Genotyping
NF-κB gene is a highly polymorphic gene with several SNPs scattered in the intronic and promoter areas of the gene. We studied -94 ATTG ins/del (rs28362491) polymorphism in the promoter of the NF-κB gene by PCR-RFLP method. PCR reaction was performed in a 15 µl total reaction volume containing 200 µM of each dNTPs, 30 ng genomic DNA, 2 mM of MgCl₂, 10X PCR Buffer, 1 U Taq DNA polymerase and 1 µM of each primer (10 PM concentration). Then the restriction enzyme was added to the PCR products and incubated at 37 °C overnight in a dry block. The structures of primers, and required restriction enzyme (PflMI) are shown in Table 1. The cleaved product was run on a 3.5 agarose gel (Invitrogen, England) containing 2.5 μl safe stain and genotypes were analyzed by using a UV transilluminator at 254 nm (Fig. 1).

Results

We studied 201 healthy individual (175 males and 26 females; with an average age of 57.80 ± 11.8 yr) but due to the poor quality of DNA sample of three cases, we could not determine their genotypes so 198 cases were genotyped generally. The genotype frequencies of NF-κB1 -94 ins/del ATTG in healthy individuals of Fars province are shown in Table 2. The percentage of ins/ins homozygote genotype was 46.97%. The frequencies of heterozygote individuals were 42.42% and the percentage of del/del homozygote genotype was 10.61%. Table 3 illustrates a comparison of the NF-κB1 -94 ins/del ATTG genotypes frequencies between different populations.

---

Table 1: The structures of primers and required restriction enzyme, as well as length of PCR product is presented

| Polymorphism          | Primer            | Length of PCR product (bp) | Restriction enzyme |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| NF-κB1-94 ins/del ATTG| Forward           | 285                         | Van91I (PflMI)     |
|                       | Reverse           |                             |                    |

5’-TGGGCACAAGTCGTTTATGA-3’
5’-CTGGAGCCGGGTAGGAAG-3’

Fig. 1: The RFLP products of -94NFκB ins/del ATTG are shown

Available at:  http://ijph.tums.ac.ir
Discussion

Our results showed the genetic admixture of Iranians with neighboring populations and indicated a gradient of allelic similarity between populations along the Silk Road.

Migration has played a central role in the evolution of human populations. In parallel, moving to a new environment is bound to bring encounters with the new pathogens/allergens/lifestyle. Based on the pronounced role of the immune system in combating pathogens and environmental stressors, the outcome of gene-environment interactions can be reflected in the allelic frequencies of the immune response genes.

Table 2: Genotype distribution of -94 NF-κB1 ins/del ATTG

| Genotype | Frequency No. (%) | Gender Male | Female |
|----------|------------------|-------------|--------|
| ins/ins  | 93 (46.97)       | 81          | 12     |
| ins/del  | 84 (42.42)       | 75          | 9      |
| del/del  | 21 (10.61)       | 18          | 3      |
| Allele   |                  |             |        |
| ins      | 68.18            | 68.18       |        |
| del      | 31.82            | 31.82       |        |

Table 3: Genotype frequency of -94 ins/del NF-κB1 in different populations

| Population/Genotype | II (%) | ID (%) | DD (%) | P-value |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Turkish 1 (20)      | 46 (46.47) | 47 (47.47) | 6 (6.46) | ns      |
| Turkish 2 (54)      | 30     | 58     | 12     | 0.01    |
| Turkish 3 (women) (55) | 50 (27) | 113 (59) | 27 (14) | 0.0001  |
| Chinese 1 (56)      | 43 (21.3) | 100 (49.75) | 58 (28.85) | <0.0001 |
| Chinese 2 (17)      | 113 (24) | 266 (58) | 79 (17) | <0.0001 |
| Chinese 3 (57)      | 20 (17.24) | 62 (53.45) | 34 (29.31) | <0.0001 |
| Chinese 4 (58)      | 97 (24) | 183 (45.30) | 124 (30.70) | <0.0001 |
| Chinese 5 (59)      | 44 (30.77) | 68 (47.55) | 31 (21.68) | 0.001   |
| Chinese 6 (women) (60) | 135 (36.99) | 166 (45.48) | 64 (17.53) | 0.02 |
| Chinese 7 (61)      | 379 (34.64) | 562 (51.37) | 153 (13.98) | 0.003   |
| Chinese 8 (62)      | 81 (15.58) | 271 (52.11) | 168 (32.31) | <0.0001 |
| German (63)         | 118 (38.44) | 141 (45.93) | 45 (15.63) | ns      |
| Malaysian (64)      | 16 (6.75) | 138 (58.23) | 83 (35.02) | <0.0001 |
| Brazilian (women) (7) | 55 (29.1) | 88 (46.6) | 46 (24.3) | <0.0001 |
| Chinese-HAN (15)    | 222 (36.0) | 291 (47.2) | 103 (16.7) | 0.01 |
| Chinese-UYGHUR (15) | 147 (41.3) | 161 (45.2) | 48 (13.5) | ns |
| Chinese 9 (women) (65) | 135 (37.0) | 166 (45.5) | 64 (17.5) | 0.0001 |
| Chinese 10 (14)     | 166 (31.6) | 252 (48.0) | 107 (20.4) | 0.0001 |
| American non-Jewish (18) | 58 (38.9) | 70 (47) | 21 (14.1) | ns |
| American Jewish (18) | 61 (43) | 65 (45.8) | 16 (11.3) | ns |
| Danish (66)         | 267 (34.28) | 385 (49.42) | 127 (16.30) | 0.002 |
| Spanish (67)        | 31 (31.3) | 53 (53.5) | 14 (15.2) | 0.03 |
| Swedish 1 (68)      | 116 (26.0) | 255 (59.0) | 67 (15) | <0.0001 |
| Swedish 2 (17)      | 116 (26.0) | 256 (58.0) | 67 (15) | <0.0001 |
| Swedish 3 (69)      | 256 (41.16) | 270 (43.41) | 96 (15.43) | ns |
| Southeast Iranian (women) (33) | 62 (30.5) | 106 (52.2) | 35 (17.2) | 0.002 |
| Our studied population | 93 (46.97) | 84 (42.42) | 21 (10.61) | |

In the human evolutionary history, SNPs placed in autosomal chromosomes, are altered by effects of various factors. Therefore, finding SNP frequencies is a valuable information in terms of connections between different populations (36). Investigating allele frequencies of the immune system in combating pathogens and environmental stressors, the outcome of gene-environment interactions can be reflected in the allelic frequencies of the immune response genes.

Available at: [http://ijph.tums.ac.ir](http://ijph.tums.ac.ir)
genes in various populations could be used to track genetics of populations and disease susceptibility (8, 9). In the present study, we investigated the NF-κB1 -94 ins/del ATTG polymorphism in 201 healthy blood donors recruited from Fars blood transfusion center, Shiraz, Fars. The geographic area from the donors recruited was Fars Province in the southwest of Iran, only. We compared genotype and allele frequencies of this SNP in this sample of southwest Iranians with the reported frequencies from different populations of the world (Fig. 2).

Fig. 2: The geographic distribution of populations in which -94 NF-κB1 94 ins/del ATTG polymorphism is reported. The red line represents the silk road.

The genotype frequencies of NF-κB1 -94 ins/del ATTG polymorphism were not significantly different between our population and the Chinese-Uyghurs, while they were significantly different from that of Chinese-HAN (Table 3). Uyghurs live in China while they have a Turkic ethnic origin. Archaeological, anthropologic and genetic studies illustrated that Uyghurs genetic makeup is an admixture of Eastern and Western Eurasian populations (37). Therefore, the greater similarity of the frequencies of the NF-κB1 genotypes in Uyghurs than HANs with our FARS population is not unexpected. Moreover, the Uyghurs are Muslims and Muslims generally have similar abstinences and habits in their lifestyle, affected the evolution of NF-κB1 -94 ins/del genotypes. Many immune-related genes are shown to have been subject to a positive selection by microbial mutualism in recent human history (38, 39). Among the lifestyle-related genes, alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) variants have been shown to be under selection in eastern Asians in modern era (40). In general, the average frequencies of NF-κB1 -94 ins/del mutant allele (Del) were not different between our population and Turkish populations, however, single studies showed diversity (Fig. 3). The heterogeneity and genetic admixture in Turkish population are well established and previous studies indicated different allele frequencies among the Turkish population due to the heterogeneity (36). We have seen ambiguity in our comparisons with Turkish population. Both differences and similarities of Iranians with Turkish people were reported. Likewise, we observed similarities and differences with Swedish populations which are in line with previous studies (41, 42).
The genotype frequencies of NF-κB1 -94 ins/del ATTG polymorphism did not have a significant difference from that of American Jewish (Ashkenazi) and non-Jewish populations. There are ambiguities in the origin of American Ashkenazi Jewish, but the most accepted theory suggests that their origin is an area, which is currently in Italy (43). Previous studies also have shown a genetic relation between Southwestern Iranians and Italian population while strong evidence for similarities with Ashkenazi Jewish people are lacking (44-47). On the other hand, we observed a genetic similarity based on the genotype frequencies of NF-κB1-94 ins/del ATTG polymorphism between Germans and our sample of Iranians which is well-founded by the common Aryan ancestry and previous genetic studies (46). Moreover, the phylogenetic trees place Iranians close to German and Italian people (48).

Interestingly, we observed different genotype frequencies of NF-κB1 -94 ins/del ATTG between our studied population and other populations such as Spanish and Brazilian, which relates with very few studies on other genes in these populations (49, 50).

The functional significance of NF-κB1 -94 ins/del ATTG polymorphism in susceptibility to different diseases is justified differently. Del/Del genotype that results in decreased expression of p50, affects the p50 homodimer expression more than p50/p65 heterodimer thus reducing p50 homo-dimer and reducing anti-inflammatory activity. On the other hand, this polymorphism, with reduction of p50 expression, causes heterodimer p50/p65 decline, therefore, leads to diminution of inflammatory activity (18, 20). In either case, NF-κB gene works at the heart of the immune system and directs various immune responses to pathogenic and non-pathogenic stimuli (51). The NF-κB1 -94 ins/del ATTG polymorphism, too, is a functional polymorphism which affects the inflammatory responses thereby shaping the adaptive immune response (6, 18).
Such a polymorphism is very likely to be differentially selected under different environmental selective pressures as inter-species evolution is shown to have resulted in the co-evolution of immune genes and pathogens (52, 53).

**Conclusion**

Improving our understanding of the global distribution of polymorphisms in immune-related genes developed under selection pressure of pathogenic and environmental encounters has implications for disease association, vaccine design and transplantation studies. The complex nature of immune response demands the study of multiplex analysis of the gene polymorphisms. However, placement of SNPs in the core immune signaling molecules (NFκB, CD1, etc.) along with the well-studied immune genes such as HLA may help to better define the relations between human populations and design population-specific vaccines for pathogens with high rate of variation such as HIV. Lessons from inter-species evolution have taught us that the immune genes and pathogens co-evolve and as we get closer to a more detail-oriented vaccine development strategy, we can benefit from these lessons.

**Ethical considerations**

Ethical issues (Including plagiarism, informed consent, misconduct, data fabrication and/or falsification, double publication and/or submission, redundancy, etc.) have been completely observed by the authors.

**Acknowledgements**

This work was performed as a part of SafooraPordel dissertation as a requirement for graduation as M.Sc. of Immunology from Shiraz School of Medicine (Shiraz, Iran). This project was financially supported by a grant (93-7394) from Shiraz University of Medical Sciences.

**Conflict of interest**

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

**References**

1. Sun XF, Zhang H (2007). NFKB and NFKBI polymorphisms in relation to susceptibility of tumour and other diseases. *Histol Histopathol*, 22(12):1387-98.
2. Beinke S, Steven C Le (2004). Functions of NF-κB1 and NF-κB2 in immune cell biology. *Biochem J*, 382(Pt 2): 393-409.
3. Barnes PJ (1997). Nuclear factor-κB. *IJBCB*, 29(6): 867-70.
4. Huang TT, Kudo N, Yoshida M, Miyamoto S (2000). A nuclear export signal in the N-terminal regulatory domain of IκBα controls cytoplasmic localization of inactive NF-κB/IκBα complexes. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 97(3): 1014-9.
5. Chen F, Castranova V, Shi X, Demers LM (1999). New insights into the role of nuclear factor-κB, a ubiquitous transcription factor in the initiation of diseases. *Clin Chem*, 45(1): 7-17.
6. Baldwin AS Jr (2001). Series introduction: the transcription factor NF-κB and human disease. *J Clin Invest*, 107(1): 3-6.
7. Bianco B, Lemer TG, Trevisan CM et al (2012). The nuclear factor-kB functional promoter polymorphism is associated with endometriosis and infertility. *Hum Immunol*, 73(11): 1190-3.
8. Stoneking M (2001). Single nucleotide polymorphisms: From the evolutionary past. *Nature*, 409: 821-2.
9. Hill AV (2012). Evolution, revolution and heresy in the genetics of infectious disease susceptibility. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci*, 367(1590): 840-9.
10. Simmonds M, Gough S (2007). The HLA region and autoimmune disease: associations and mechanisms of action. *Curr Genomics*, 8(7): 453-65.
11. Laayouni H, Oosting M, Luisi P et al (2014). Convergent evolution in European and Rroma populations reveals pressure exerted
by plague on Toll-like receptors. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 111(7): 2668-73.
12. Hoffmann SC, Stanley EM, Cox ED et al (2002). Ethnicity greatly influences cytokine gene polymorphism distribution. *Am J Transplant*, 2(6): 560-7.
13. Chen LP, Cai PS, Liang HB (2013). Association of the genetic polymorphisms of NFKB1 with susceptibility to ovarian cancer. *Genet Mol Res*, 14(1): 8273-82.
14. Sima X, Xu J, Li J, You C (2013). Association Between NFKB1−94 Insertion/Deletion ATTG Polymorphism and Risk of Intracranial Aneurysm. *Genet Test Mol Biomarkers*, 17(8): 620-4.
15. Yang YN, Zhang JY, Ma YT et al (2014). −94 ATTG Insertion/Deletion Polymorphism of the NFKB1 Gene Is Associated with Coronary Artery Disease in Han and Uygur Women in China. *Genet Test Mol Biomarkers*, 18(6): 430-8.
16. Mishra A, Srivastava A, Mittal T et al (2013). Role of inflammatory gene polymorphisms in left ventricular dysfunction (LVD) susceptibility in coronary artery disease (CAD) patients. *Cytokine*, 61(3): 856-61.
17. Lewander A, Butchi AK, Gao J et al (2007). Polymorphism in the promoter region of the NFKB1 gene increases the risk of sporadic colorectal cancer in Swedish but not in Chinese populations. *Scand J Gastroenterol*, 42(11): 1332-8.
18. Karban AS, Okazaki T, Panhuysen CI et al (2004). Functional annotation of a novel NFKB1 promoter polymorphism that increases risk for ulcerative colitis. *Hum Mol Genet*, 13(1): 35-45.
19. Oltulu YM, Coskunpinar E, Ozkan G et al (2014). Investigation of NF-κB1 and NF-κBIA gene polymorphism in non-small cell lung cancer. *Biomol Res Int*, 2014: 530381.
20. Fan Y, Yu W, Ye P et al (2011). NFKB1 insertion/deletion promoter polymorphism increases the risk of advanced ovarian cancer in a Chinese population. *DNA Cell Biol*, 30(4): 241-5.
21. Yalcin B AN, Alli N (2008). The functional role of nuclear factor kappa-kappaB1 -94 ins/del ATTG promoter gene polymorphism in Behçet's disease: an exploratory study *Clin Exp Dermatol*, 33(5): 629-33.
22. Gao M, Wang CH, Sima X, Han XM (2012). NFKB1 −94 Insertion/Deletion ATTG Polymorphism Contributes to Risk of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus. *DNA Cell Biol*, 31(4): 611-5.
23. Borm ME, Bodegraven AA, Mulder CJ et al (2005). A NFKB1 promoter polymorphism is involved in susceptibility to ulcerative colitis. *Int J Immunogenet*, 32(6): 401-5.
24. Glas J, Torok HP, Tonenchi L et al (2006). Role of the NFKB1 -94ins/delATTG promoter polymorphism in IBD and potential interactions with polymorphisms in the CARD15/NOD2, IKBL, and IL-1RN genes. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*, 12(7): 606-11.
25. Mirza MM, Fisher SA, Onnie C et al (2005). No association of the NFKB1 promoter polymorphism with ulcerative colitis in a British case control cohort. *Gut*, 54(8): 1205-6.
26. Oliver J, Gómez-Garcia M, Paco L et al (2005). A functional polymorphism of the NFKB1 promoter is not associated with ulcerative colitis in a Spanish population. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*, 11(6): 576-9.
27. Kuryłowicz A, Hiromatsu Y, Jurecka Lubieniecka B et al (2007). Association of the NFKB1 94ins/delATTG promoter polymorphism with susceptibility to and phenotype of Graves' disease. *Genes Immun*, 8(7): 532-8.
28. Przeworski M, Hudson RR, Di Rienzo A (2000). Adjusting the focus on human variation. *Trends Genet*, 16(7): 296-302.
29. Hughes AL, Packer B, Welch R et al (2005). Effects of natural selection on interpopulation divergence at polymorphic sites in human protein-coding loci. *Genetics*, 170(3): 1181-7.
30. Udalova IA, Richardson A, Denys A et al (2000). Functional consequences of a polymorphism affecting NF-κB p50-p50 binding to the TNF promoter region. *Mol Cell Biol*, 20(24): 9113-9.
31. Mummidi S, Barnshad M, Ahuja SS et al (2000). Evolution of human and non-human primate CC chemokine receptor 5 gene and mRNA Potential roles for haplotype and mRNA diversity, differential haplotype-specific transcriptional activity, and altered transcription factor binding to polymorphic nucleotides in the pathogenesis of HIV-1 and
32. Liu R, Zhao X, Gurney TA, Landau NR (1998). Functional analysis of the proximal CCR5 promoter. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses*, 14(17): 1509-19.

33. Eskandari Nasab E, Hashemi M, Ebrahimi M, Amininia S (2016). The functional 4-bp insertion/deletion ATTG polymorphism in the promoter region of NF-κB1 reduces the risk of BC. *Cancer Biomark*, 16(1):109-15.

34. Zahednasab H, Mesbah Namin SA, Sahraian MA et al (2013). Relationship between NF-κB1−94 ins/del ATTG polymorphism and susceptibility of multiple sclerosis in Iranian MS patients. *Neurourol Urodyn*, 545: 46-9.

35. Pezeshki A, Sari Aslani F, Ghaderi A, Doroudchi M (2006). p53 codon 72 polymorphism in basal cell carcinoma of the skin. *Pathol Oncol Res*, 12(1): 29-33.

36. Kayaalty Z, Söylemezoğlu T (2010). Distribution of ADH1B, ALDH2, CYP2E1*6, and CYP2E1*7B genotypes in Turkish population. *Alcohol*, 44(5): 415-23.

37. Ablimit A, Qin W, Shan W et al (2013). Genetic diversities of cytochrome B in Xinjiang Uyghur unveiled its origin and migration history. *BMC Genet*, 14(1): 100.

38. Barreiro LB, Quintana Murci L (2010). From evolutionary genetics to human immunology: how selection shapes host defence genes. *Nat Rev Genet*, 11(1): 17-30.

39. Shapira M (2016). Gut Microbiotas and Host Evolution: Scaling Up Symbiosis. *Trends Ecol Evol*, 31(7):539-549.

40. Chen CC, Lu RB, Chen YC et al (1999). Interaction between the functional polymorphisms of the alcohol-metabolism genes in protection against alcoholism. *Am J Hum Genet*, 65(3): 795-807.

41. Broushaki F, Thomas MG, Link V et al (2016). Early Neolithic genomes from the eastern Fertile Crescent. *Science*, 353(6298):499-503.

42. Mohammadi J, Pourpak Z, Jarefors S et al (2008). Human leukocyte antigens (HLA) associated with selective IgA deficiency in Iran and Sweden. *Iran J Allergy Asthma Immunol*, 7(4):209-14.

43. Zoossmann Diskin A (2010). The origin of Eastern European Jews revealed by simian immunodeficiency virus. *J Biol Chem*, 275(25): 18946-61.

44. Amirzargar A, Mytilineos J, Farjadian S et al (2001). Human leukocyte antigen class II allele frequencies and haplotype association in Iranian normal population. *Hum Immunol*, 62(11): 1234-8.

45. Amirzargar AA, Naroueynejad M, Khosravi F et al (2008). Cytokine single nucleotide polymorphisms in Iranian populations. *Eur Cytokine Netw*, 19(2):104-12.

46. Payan M, Tajik N, Rouini MR, Ghahremani MH (2015). Genotype and allele frequency of CYP2C19*17 in a healthy Iranian population. *Med J Islam Repub Iran*, 29: 269.

47. Atzmon G, Hao L, Pe'er I et al (2010). Abraham's children in the genome era: major Jewish diaspora populations comprise distinct genetic clusters with shared Middle Eastern Ancestry. *Am J Hum Genet*, 86(6):850-9.

48. Nei M, Roychoudhury AK (1993). Evolutionary relationships of human populations on a global scale. *Mol Biol Evol*, 10(5): 927-43.

49. Marques CF, Koifman S, Koifman RJ et al (2006). Influence of CYP1A1, CYP2E1, GSTM3 and NAT2 genetic polymorphisms in oral cancer susceptibility: results from a case-control study in Rio de Janeiro. *Oral Oncol*, 42(6): 632-7.

50. Bernal ML, Sinues B, Fanlo A, Mayayo E (2003). Frequency distribution of C3435T mutation in exon 26 of the MDR1 gene in a Spanish population. *Ther Drug Monit*, 25(1):107-11.

51. Bonizzii G, Karin M (2004). The two NFκB1 reduces the metastasis of colorectal tumors. *Science*, 303(5658):1125-6.

52. Temperley ND, Berlin S, Paton IR et al (2008). Evolution of the chicken Toll-like receptor gene family: a story of gene gain and gene loss. *BMC Genomics*, 9: 62.

53. Werling D, Jann OC, OFFord V et al (2009). Variation matters: TLR structure and species-specific pathogen recognition. *Trends Immunol*, 30(3): 124-30.

54. Burnik FS, Yalçin Š (2009). NFKB1–94 insertion/deletion ATTG polymorphism in gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors. *Chemotherapy*, 55(5): 381-5.

55. Koc A, Batar B, Celik O et al (2014). Polymorphism of the NFKB1 affects the...
serum inflammatory levels of IL-6 in Hashimoto thyroiditis in a Turkish population. *Immunobiology*, 219(7): 531-6.

56. Lin SC, Liu CJ, Yeh WI et al (2006). Functional polymorphism in NFKB1 promoter is related to the risks of oral squamous cell carcinoma occurring on older male areca (betel) chewers. *Cancer Lett*, 243(1): 47-54.

57. Lo SS, Chen JH, Wu CW, Lui WY (2009). Functional polymorphism of NFKB1 promoter may correlate to the susceptibility of gastric cancer in aged patients. *Surgery*, 145(3): 280-5.

58. He Y, Zhang H, Yin J et al (2009). IkappaBalpha gene promoter polymorphisms are associated with hepatocarcinogenesis in patients infected with hepatitis B virus genotype C. *Carcinogenesis*, 30(11):1916-22.

59. Zhang P, Wei Q, Li X et al (2009). A functional insertion/deletion polymorphism in the promoter region of the NFKB1 gene increases susceptibility for prostate cancer. *Cancer Genet Cytogenet*, 191(2): 73-7.

60. Zhou B, Qie M, Wang Y et al (2010). Relationship between NFKB1− 94 insertion/deletion ATTG polymorphism and susceptibility of cervical squamous cell carcinoma risk. *Ann Oncol*, 21(3):506-11.

61. Cai H, Sun L, Cui L, et al (2013). A functional insertion/deletion polymorphism (-94 ins/del ATTG) in the promoter region of the NFKB1 gene is related to the risk of renal cell carcinoma. *Urol Int*, 91(2): 206-12.

62. Cheng CW, Su JL, Lin CW et al (2013). Effects of NFKB1 and NFKB1A gene polymorphisms on hepatocellular carcinoma susceptibility and clinicopathological features. *PLoS One*, 8(2): e56130.

63. Riemann K, Becker L, Struwe H et al (2007). Insertion/deletion polymorphism in the promoter of NFKB1 as a potential molecular marker for the risk of recurrence in superficial bladder cancer. *Int J Clin Pharmacol Ther*, 45(8): 423-30.

64. Mohd Suzairi MS, Tan SC, Ahmad Aizat AA et al (2013). The functional −94 insertion/deletion ATTG polymorphism in the promoter region of NFKB1 gene increases the risk of sporadic colorectal cancer. *Cancer Epidemiol*, 37(5): 634-8.

65. Zhou B, Rao L, Peng Y et al (2010). A functional promoter polymorphism in NFKB1 increases susceptibility to endometriosis. *DNA Cell Biol*, 29(5): 235-9.

66. Andersen V, Christensen J, Ernst A et al (2011). Polymorphisms in NF-kappa B, PXR, LXR, PPAR gamma and risk of inflammatory bowel disease. *World J Gastroenterol*, 17(2): 197-206.

67. Marcos M, Pastor I, González-Sarmiento R, Laso FJ (2009). A functional polymorphism of the NFKB1 gene increases the risk for alcoholic liver cirrhosis in patients with alcohol dependence. *Alcohol Clin Exp Res*, 33(11): 1857-62.

68. Bu H, Rosdahl I, Sun XF, Zhang H (2007). Importance of polymorphisms in NF-kappaB1 and NF-kappaBI alpha genes for melanoma risk, clinicopathological features and tumor progression in Swedish melanoma patients. *J Cancer Res Clin Oncol*, (133): 859-66.

69. Ungerbäck J, Belenki D, Fredriksson M et al (2012). Genetic variation and alterations of genes involved in NfκB/TNFAIP3-and NLRP3-inflammasome signaling affect susceptibility and outcome of colorectal cancer. *Carcinogenesis*, 33(11): 2126-34.

Available at:  [http://ijph.tums.ac.ir](http://ijph.tums.ac.ir)