

CORTICAL SURFACE AREA CORRELATES OF STON2 GENE SER307PRO POLYMORPHISM IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AND HEALTHY CONTROLS

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Background: Previous evidence shows that STON2 was associated with synaptic function and schizophrenia. The aim of this study is to explore the relationship STON2Ser307Pro, Ala851Ser and cortical surface area in schizophrenia patients and healthy volunteers.

Methods: MRI whole cortical surface area which was computed by an automated surface-based technique (FreeSurfer) and genotypes were obtained from 74 individuals with first-episode schizophrenia and 55 controls. Multiple regressions analysis was performed using genotype subgroups to effect on cortical surface area.

Results: There was significant genotype-by-diagnosis effect on cortical surface area, Pro-allele-carriers having larger right inferior temporal surface area in schizophrenia patients, but there was no significant on the same area in healthy volunteers, have not detected that Ala851Ser was associati[on with cortical surface area in our subjects.

Conclusion: These data demonstrate that STON2 gene may be alter cortical asymmetry on the right inferior temporal, and that abnormal gene may be a core role that contributes to the pathogenesis of schizophrenia.