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Moskalenko M. I.¹, Ponomarenko I. V.¹, Milanova S. N.², Verzilina I. N.¹, Efremova O. A.¹, Polonikov A. V.³

¹ Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education

«Belgorod National Research University», Belgorod, Russia

² Belgorod Regional Clinical Hospital of St. Joasaph, Belgorod, Russia

³ Kursk State Medical University, Kursk, Russia

Polymorphic locus rs1061624 of the TNFR2 gene is associated with the development of arterial hypertension in males

Aim	To study the involvement of cytokine polymorphous loci in development of arterial hypertension (AH) in men from the Central Black Earth region of Russia.
Materials and methods	821 men were evaluated, including 564 patients with AH and 257 individuals of the control group. Analysis of 8 cytokine mononucleotide polymorphisms (MNP) was performed using the real-time polymerase chain reaction with TagMan probes. Statistical analysis was performed with the STATISTICA (v.10.0) and PLINK (v.1.06) software. The regulatory potential of MNP was analyzed with the HaploReg (v.4.1) service (http://archive.broadinstitute.org).
Results	The rs1061624 <i>TNFR2</i> polymorphous locus was associated with development of AH in men in recessive (odd ratio (OR), 0.33; 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.18–0.61, p_{perm} =0.0004) and additive (OR, 0.50, 95% CI: 0.34–0.74, p_{perm} =0.0006) genetic models and exerted a protective effect in development of AH. The rs1061624 MNP of the <i>TNFR2</i> gene has a regulatory significance; it is located in the DNA sites hypersensitive to the action of DNAase 1 and in binding sites for transcriptional factors and histones that mark enhancers and promoters in different organs and tissues.
Conclusion	The rs1061624 <i>TNFR2</i> gene polymorphism is involved in the development of AH in men of the Central Black Earth region of Russia.
Keywords	Arterial hypertension; cytokine genes; mononucleotide polymorphism
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Corresponding author	Moskalenko M.I. E-mail: mariam31011989@yandex.ru

Introduction

Hypertension is the most common cardiovascular disease. Each year it causes fatal complications in more than 9.4 million people worldwide, Elevated blood pressure (BP) levels are registered in 1.13 billion people in the general population, of whom 52.8% are male [1].

The molecular mechanisms of hypertension are not fully understood. However, the latest data shows an essential pathogenetic role of non-specific inflammation [2, 3]. The endothelium is known to be involved in the initiation and development of vascular wall inflammation. The inflammatory cascade adversely affects the endotheliumdependent processes and the mechanical properties of arteries [4]. The inflammation process is inevitably accompanied by the active production of inflammation mediators, such as cytokines [5]. Cytokines are a large group of low-molecular-weight proteins that regulate inflammation, angiogenesis, non-specific protective reactions of the body, and induce cell growth and differentiation and tissue regeneration [6].

Previous studies have shown that cytokine gene polymorphic loci are involved in developing hypertension and its complications [7-10]. However, this issue requires further research.

Objective

To study the involvement of cytokine polymorphic loci in the development of hypertension in male patients in the Central Black Earth Region of Russia.

Material and Methods

The study included 821 male patients: 564 patients with hypertension and 257 control individuals. Male patients were included in the study after diagnosis of hypertension was confirmed by laboratory, instrumental, and clinical examination methods under current guidelines [11]. The inclusion criteria in the hypertension group were systolic blood pressure (SBP) \geq 140 mm Hg and/or diastolic blood pressure (DBP) \geq 90 mm Hg; the absence of symptomatic hypertension, hepatic and renal failure. Inclusion criteria in the control group were SBP <140 mm Hg and DBP <90 mm Hg, the absence of metabolic syndrome, autoimmune diseases, and cancer. The study included patients of Russian ethnic origin, native to the Central Black Earth Region of Russia, who were not related. Hypertension and control groups were formed between 2013 and 2016 in the Cardiology Department of the St. Joasaph Belgorod Regional Clinical Hospital. The mean age of patients with hypertension was 57.60 ± 8.36 years, healthy individuals 57.54 ± 9.73 years, and comparable (Mann–Whitney U-test) (r=0.86). The clinical characteristics of the study groups have been described earlier [12]. It should be noted that of the patients with hypertension included in the study, 145 (25.71%) had a history of ischemic stroke, 24 (4.25%) had a myocardial infarction, and 69 (12.23%) had coronary artery disease. The study was carried out following the Good Clinical Practice and the Declaration of Helsinki. The Ethics Committee of the Medical Institute under the Belgorod State National Research University approved the study. All subjects signed an informed consent.

All individuals included in the study were subjected to genotype assessment on the basis of eight cytokine gene loci: rs1061624 *TNFR2*, rs909253 *TNF* β , rs1800629 *TNFa*, rs767455 *TNFR1*, rs833061 *VEGFA*, rs2981582 *FGFR-2*, rs6214 *IGF-1*, and rs1800469 *TGF* β -1. The polymorphic loci were selected depending on their regulatory potential and influence on gene expression (http://archive.broadinstitute.org/haploreg.php).

Genomic DNA was isolated from the peripheral blood leukocytes in a standard phenol-chloroform extraction [13]. The polymorphic cytokine markers were analyzed by means of a polymerase chain reaction, DNA synthesis in a CF-96 Real-Time System (Bio-Rad, USA) using oligonucleotide primers and probes (OOO «Synthol», Russia). 100% reproducibility was registered in a repeat genotyping of 5% of samples randomly selected in the hypertension and control groups. Correspondence of the distribution of genotype and allele frequencies with the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium was evaluated using the χ^2 test. The frequencies of genotypes and alleles in the study groups were analyzed in the 2×2 contingency tables and the Yates' χ^2 test.

The results obtained were processed using STATISTICA for Windows 10.0. The Bonferroni amendment equal to 8 was made to correct the number of SNPs analyzed, after which rbonf \leq 0.006 was considered statistically significant. The nature of the associations of polymorphisms with hypertension was estimated using the odds ratio (OR), and its 95% confidence interval (95% CI). SNP associations with hypertension were analyzed using logistic regression analysis in three genetic models (dominant, recessive, additive) using the Plink 1.06 software (http://pngu.mgh.harvard.edu/Èpurcell/plink). An adaptive permutation test was performed to minimize false positives with $r_{perm} \leq 0.05$ being statistically significant. The power of associations in the genetic models was analyzed using Quanto v.1.2.4 (http://biostats.usc.edu/Quanto. html) and a two-tailed test taking into account the prevalence of hypertension in the adult Russian population (40%), as well as the probability of a false positive equal to 5% (α =0.05). The regulatory potential of the cytokine polymorphic loci was analyzed in Haploreg v4.1 (http://archive.brodinstitute.org/haploreg.php).

Results and Discussion

For all cytokine polymorphic loci analyzed (p>0.05), the observed distribution of genotypes corresponded to the anticipated distribution in the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. The allele frequencies of the cytokine genes SNPs in patients with hypertension and the control group are presented in Table 1. The rs1061624 *TNFR2* and rs909253 *TNF* β differences were significant.

It was identified that allele A (OR=0.73) and genotypes AA (OR=0.65), GG (OR=1.51) of polymorphic locus rs1061624, and allele G (OR=0.79) and genotypes AG (OR=0.71), AA (OR=1.43) of locus rs909253 (r<0.05) were associated with hypertension in male patients. However, the differences remained significant after correction for multiple comparisons (rbonf≤0.006) only for allele A of rs1061624 of *TNFR2* acting as a protective factor in the development of the disease (OR<1). The analysis showed no associations of rs1800629 *TNFa*, rs767455 *TNFR1*, rs833061 *VEGFA*, rs2981582 *FGFR-2*, rs6214 IGF-1, and rs1800469 *TG* F β -1 with hypertension in male patients.

Results of the logistic regression analysis of the associations of cytokine genotypes with hypertension are provided in Table 2.

The rs1061624 *TNFR2* polymorphism was shown to be associated with hypertension in male patients in the recessive (p_{perm} =0.0004, power 57.21%) and additive (p_{perm} =0.0006, power 83.08%) genetic models and has a protective effect in the development of the disease (OR=0.33–0.50).

According to the HaplReg (v4.1) database, the rs1061624 *TNFR2* polymorphism is located in the DNA region hypersensitive to DNase-1 in stem cells and peripheral blood monocytes. This SNP is located in DNA fragments which bind to modified histones (H3K4me1 and H3K4me3) that label enhancers and promoters in 12 different organs and tissues. These include the peripheral



Table 1. Frequencies of alleles and genotypes of the cytokine gene polymorphic
markers in male patients depending on the presence of hypertension $(n = 821)$

Polymorphic locus	Alleles, genotypes	Male patients with hypertension (n = 564)	Male patients without hypertension (n = 257)	OR (95% CI) χ 2, p	
	А	42.86%	50.59%	$0.73 (0.59-0.90); \chi 2 = 8.47, p = 0.004^*$	
rs1061624	GG	32.14%	23.83%	1.51 (1.07–2.15); $\chi^2 = 5.44$, p = 0.02*	
TNFR2	AG	50.00%	51.17%	$0.95 (0.70-1.30); \chi 2 = 0.06, p = 0.81$	
	AA	17.86%	25.00%	$0.65 (0.45-0.95); \chi^2 = 5.15, p = 0.02^*$	
	G	26.02%	30.86%	$0.79 (0.63-0.99); \chi^2 = 4.12, p = 0.04^*$	
rs909253	AA	56.16%	47.26%	1.43 (1.05–1.94); $\chi 2 = 5.22$, p = 0.02*	
$TNF\beta$	AG	35.65%	43.76%	$0.71 (0.52 - 0.71); \chi^2 = 4.55, p = 0.03^*$	
	GG	8.19%	8.98%	0.91 (0.52–1.58); χ2 = 0.06, p = 0.81	
	А	13.03%	13.09%	$0.99 (0.73 - 1.35); \chi 2 = 0.01, p = 0.99$	
rs1800629	GG	75.89%	75.78%	1.01 (0.70–1.44); χ2 = 0.01, p = 0.99	
TNFα	AG	22.16%	22.27%	0.99 (0.69–1.43); χ2 = 0.01, p = 0.99	
	AA	1.95%	1.95%	0.99 (0.32–3.33); χ2 = 0.01, p = 0.99	
	Т	46.80%	44.90%	1.19 (0.87–1.33); $\chi 2 = 0.51$, p = 0.47	
rs833061	CC	30.02%	30.20%	$0.99 (0.71-1.39); \chi 2 = 0.01, p = 0.99$	
VEGFA	СТ	46.36%	49.80%	$0.87 (0.64 - 1.18); \chi 2 = 0.70, p = 0.40$	
	TT	23.62%	20.00%	1.24 (0.85–1.81); χ2 = 1.12, p = 0.29	
	С	35.68%	33.27%	1.11 (0.89–1.39); $\chi 2 = 0.89$, p = 0.34	
rs2981582	Т	40.57%	46.46%	$0.79 (0.58-1.07); \chi 2 = 2.25, p = 0.14$	
FGFR-2	СТ	47.51%	40.55%	$1.33 (0.97 - 1.81); \chi 2 = 3.14, p = 0.08$	
	CC	11.92%	12.99%	$0.91 (0.57-1.45); \chi 2 = 0.10, p = 0.75$	
	G	49.90%	49.98%	$0.98 (0.84 - 1.28); \chi 2 = 0.13, p = 0.71$	
rs767455	AA	24.37%	22.66%	1.04 (0.72–1.51); $\chi 2 = 0.02$, p = 0.88	
TNFR1	AG	51.25%	52.73%	$0.94 (0.69-1.28); \chi 2 = 0.10, p = 0.75$	
	GG	24.38%	24.61%	$0.98 (0.69-1.41); \chi 2 = 0.01, p = 0.99$	
	А	37.41%	39.13%	$0.92 (0.75-1.15); \chi 2 = 0.44, p = 0.51$	
rs6214	GG	39.46%	35.58%	$1.18 (0.86 - 1.63); \chi 2 = 0.96, p = 0.33$	
IGF-1	AG	46.25%	50.59%	0.84 (0.62–1.14); χ2 = 1.15, p = 0.28	
	AA	14.29%	13.83%	$1.04 (0.66-1.63); \chi 2 = 0.01, p = 0.95$	
rs1800469 TGFβ-1	Т	34.94%	34.45%	1.02 (0.82–1.27); $\chi 2 = 0.04$, p = 0.85	
	CC	44.74%	43.31%	$1.06(0.78-1.44); \chi 2 = 0.09, p = 0.76$	
	СТ	40.64%	44.49%	$0.85 (0.63-1.17); \chi 2 = 0.91, p = 0.34$	
	TT	14.62%	12.20%	$1.23 (0.77-1.96); \chi 2 = 0.66, p = 0.42$	

OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; p, significance level, significant differences are marked with an asterisk.

blood cells, the heart, the brain, the digestive system, etc. rs1061624 was shown in the field of regulatory DNA motifs. Its allele A reduces the affinity to transcriptional factors BCL-disc9, Myc-disc10, NRSF-disc9, and VDR-2 (http://archive.brodinstitute.org/haploreg.php). The associations of rs1061624 *TNFR2* with hypertension may be based on the established regulatory effects of this SNP and the general biological functions of the tumor necrosis factor receptor type II. According to the GeneCards database, *TNFR2* is synthesized in circulating T lymphocytes, endotheliocytes, macrophages and induces cell proliferation and migration. Tumor necrosis factor receptor type II and

TNFR1 form a heterocomplex with ubiquitin ligase activity protecting cells from apoptosis by stimulating antioxidant pathways (http://www.genecards.org/).

The impaired production of *TNFR2* and other cytokines was shown to aggravate endothelium-dependant vasodilation and induce the vasoconstrictor synthesis. This leads to the rigidity of the vascular wall and the retention of BP at high levels [14]. Shai et al. showed that an increase in the *TNFR2* serum levels correlates with a high risk of myocardial infarction (OR=2.48, r=0.034) and coronary artery disease (OR=2.02, r=0.003) in the North American population [15].

ФАРМАКОТЕРАПИЯ ОКС/ЧКВ С ПОЗИЦИИ АНТИАГРЕГАНТА 1-Й ЛИНИИ¹





Для предупреждения тромботических осложнений у пациентов с ОКС, которым проводится ЧКВ³



Более выраженное действие по сравнению с клопидогрелом в снижении частоты ПКТ и ВКТ с 3-го дня и до 450 дней²

Среди пациентов, которым показан прасугрел (Эффиент[®]) 10 мг, нет отличий от терапии клопидогрелом 75 мг по риску «больших» по классификации TIMI, не связанных с АКШ кровотечений²

КРАТКАЯ ИНСТРУКЦИЯ ПО ПРИМЕНЕНИЮ*

Состав[®]. Прасутрена гидрохнорид 5,49/10,98 мг соответствует прасутрелу (основанию) 5,00/10,00 мг. Показания к применению[↑]. Для предупреждения тромботических осложнений у пациентов с острым коронарным синдромом (ОКо), которым проводится чрескожнео коронарные вемшательство (НВВ) пациентам с нетабильной стенокарцией (Н.) или инфарктом инокара сегмента ST (ИМБПСТ), которым проводится ЧКВ. Пациентам с ИМ с подъемом сегмента ST (ИМСПСТ), которым проводится первичное или отложение ЧКВ. Для предупреждения тромбоза Стента при ОКС. Способ применения и дозы". Внутрь, независимо от приема пищи, недопустико помать таблетку предед приемом. Премя начинаят с однократной нагуузочной дозы 60 мг. Далее принимате текендения и додерживающую дозу 10 мг. Пациенты с НС/ИМБПСТ, которым проводится коронарная антиография в течение 48 часов после госпитализации, должны принимать натрузочную дозу только во время ЧКВ. Пациенты, принимающие прасутера , также должны сжедневно принита бы патиалициповую кислоту (75-323 кл). У пациентов с ОСК, которым было проведени ЧКВ, преждевреженное прехращение тералии побым антиагретантом, включая Эффент[®], может привести к повышенному риску тромбоза, ИИ или смерти вследствие основного заболевания. Рекомендуется лечение продолжительностью до 12 месяцев, если не возникнут показания для отмены препарата. *Пациенты с массой тавет - 650 кг.* прием манинают с однократной нагрузочной дозы 60 мг. Далее принимато екжедневия поддерживающая доза 5 мг. *Пациенты в создастие* ≥ 57 лет: применение перастозенствен препарата. Эбфенгт[®], как правило, не рекомендуется, если лечение сирнастся необходимым, то прием начинают соднократной нагрузочной дозы 60 мг. далее назначается екжедневная подерживающая доза 5 мг. *Пациенты с поченой недостаточностью* коррекция дозы не требуется. *Пациенты с слеченоний недосталичиска*, дираение сумеренной пефостаточностью коррекция дозы не требуется. *Пациенты с массой тавлостами*, целеросталичи стак как данавые об эфективности и безопансночностью корорекции дозы 60 мг. пропиона – метаболита бупропиона, образованного изоферментом СУР286. Такой эффект может быть клинически выраженным, только когда прасутреп применяется совместно с препаратами, меющими зукое тералевтическое окно и метаболизирующимися исключительо изоферменено применять с препаратами, метаболизируемыми изоферментами цитохрома Р450, включая статины, или с препаралаги, меводимися и коскию и сперавание с применения препаралаги, изоферментов цитохрома Р450, включая статины, или с препаралаги, повышающими р1 желудочного сока, включая ингибиторома Р450, включая статины, или с препаралати, повышающими р1 желудочного сока, включая ингибиторы протонной помпы, и с блокаторами ИЗ-тистаминовых рецепторов. Беременность ' и период грудного вскармливания'. Неизвестно, выделяется ли прасутреп с грудным опоком. В период грудного вскармливания применение препарата не рекомендовано. Прасутреп может назначаться во время беременности, полько есили потенциальная польза дли матери оправдывает потенциальный риску для плода. Влияние на способность управлять автомобилем и выполнять работы, требующие высокой скорости поклических и физических реакций'. Не установлено. Побочное действие*. Побочные эффекть, выяленные высокой скорости поклических и мизических силически выраженные внутричеретные кровотечения по классификации ТМИ (угрожающие жизни, в том числе фатальные; клинически выраженные внутричеретные кровотечения по классификации ТМИ (угрожающие жизни, в том числе фатальные; с кличиески выраженные визирических вомозетиение посладовикации ТМИ (угрожающие кизни, саззание с АКШ: чмалые хровотечения по классификации ТМИ (угрожающие кизни, саззание с АКШ: чмалые» кровотечения по классификации ТМИ (угрожающие кизни, связание с АКШ: чмалые» кровотечение в коровотечение, комозы, ковотечение по классификации ТМИ (угрожающие с АКШ: чмалые» кровотечение по колосификации тМИ большие скоровотечение в коете пункции, ушиб. Нечасто: внутритазное кровотечение, побочные реакици земохода кровотечение в коете пункции, ушиб. Нечасто: внутритазное кровот

АО «Сервье», Россия, 125196, г. Москва, Лесная ул., дом 7, этаж 7, 8, 9.

Тел.: (495) 937–0700, факс: (495) 937–0701, www.servier.ru

* Для получения полной информации, пожалуйста, обратитесь к инструкции по медицинскому применению лекарственного препарата.
**Исследование Тритон-Тими 38.

АКШ – аортокоронарное шулткрование, ВКТ – вторичные конечные точки (выявленный/возможный тромбоз степа, смерть от сердечно-сосудистой причины, нефатальный инфаркт конкорара, нефатальный инсульт, экстренства реваскуляризация целевого сосуда в течение 30 дней или повторная госпитализация по причине коронароно-ишемическихи объябний). ОКС – сотраж коронарые объектор и при в сотраж и нефатальный инфаркт, нефатальный инсульт, смерть от сердечно-сосудистой причины, чКВ – чрескожнее коронароно внешательство.



 Двойная антитромбоцитарная терапия при ишемической болезни сердца: обновленная версия 2017 года, Российский кардиологический журнал. 2018; 23(8): 113–163. 2. Antman E. M., Wiviott S. D., Murphy S. A. et al. Early and late benefits of Prasugrel in patients with acute coronary syndromes undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention: a TRITON–TIMI 38 (TRial to assess Improvement in Therapeutic Outcomes by optimizing platelet Inhibition with Prasugrel–Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction) analysis. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2008; 51 (21): 2028–2033/Антман Е. и соавт.
 Рание и отдаленные преимущества прасугрепа в лечении пациентов с ОКС и ЧКВ, исследование Тритон–ТИМI 38. Журнал Американского колледжа кардиологов. 2008; 51 (21): 2028–2033. 3. Инструкция по медицинскому применению лекарственного препарата Эффиент[®] ЛП-000675 от 05.07.17.



Table 2. Associations of the genotypes of cytokine gene polymorphic loci with hypertension in male patients

Polymorphic locus	Model	Compared genotypes	OR (95% Cl)	р	P _{perm}
rs1061624 TNFR2	Dominant Recessive Additive	AG/GG vs AA GG vs AG/AA AG vs GG vs AA	0.51 (0.27-0.96) 0.33 (0.18-0.61) 0.50 (0.34-0.74)	0.04 0.0004 0.0005	0.04 0.0004* 0.0006*
rs909253 TNFβ	Dominant Recessive Additive	AG/GG vs AA GG vs AG/AA AG vs GG vs AA	0.94 (0.56-1.55) 0.67 (0.26-1.70) 0.89 (0.60-1.33)	0.80 0.40 0.58	0.99 0.41 0.86
rs1800629 TNFa	Dominant Recessive Additive	AG/GG vs AA GG vs AG/AA AG vs GG vs AA	0.76 (0.43-1.35) 0.23 (0.03-1.81) 0.72 (0.42-1.23)	0.34 0.16 0.23	0.39 0.19 0.24
rs833061 VEGFA	Dominant Recessive Additive	TC/TT vs CC TT vs TC/CC TC vs TT vs CC	1.64 (0.95-2.84) 1.67 (0.89-3.12) 1.45 (1.02-2.07)	0.07 0.11 0.04	0.08 0.12 0.04
rs2981582 FGFR-2	Dominant Recessive Additive	TC/TT vs CC TT vs TC/CC TC vs TT vs CC	1.41 (0.85-2.34) 1.17 (0.43-3.17) 1.29 (0.85-1.94)	0.18 0.76 0.23	0.28 0.99 0.24
rs767455 TNFR1	Dominant Recessive Additive	AG/GG vs AA GG vs AG/AA AG vs GG vs AA	1.57 (0.86-2.85) 1.21 (0.67-2.19) 1.28 (0.88-1.85)	0.14 0.53 0.20	0.15 0.55 0.23
rs6214 IGF-1	Dominant Recessive Additive	AG/GG vs AA GG vs AG/AA AG vs GG vs AA	1.06 (0.63-1.78) 0.75 (0.37-1.54) 0.95 (0.66-1.38)	0.83 0.43 0.81	0.86 0.48 0.87
rs1800469 TGFβ-1	Dominant Recessive Additive	TC/TT vs CC TT vs TC/CC TC vs TT vs CC	0.90 (0.54-1.49) 1.28 (0.58-2.85) 1.00 (0.69-1.45)	0.68 0.54 0.99	0.70 0.75 0.99

Produced by Plink software; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; p, significance level, significant differences are marked with an asterisk.

There are few studies of the contribution of tumor necrosis factor receptor genes in the development of cardiovascular diseases. For example, Allen et al. studied the association of rs1061624 TNFR2 and rs4149570 TNFR1 with the development of coronary artery disease in the British population (n=430) although they did not find any significant associations (p>0.05) [10]. However, data has been published showing the association of TNFa polymorphisms with hypertension, with TNFa encoding tumor necrosis factor and acting through TNFR2. In the Asian population, Liaquat et al. established the associations of polymorphic marker -238G/A TNFa with cardiomyopathy in hypertension (p=0.01) [7], and Tong et al. showed that locus -308GA TNFa was involved in the development of ischemic stroke (p=0.03) [9]. Interestingly, Conen et al. found no associations of rs909253 TNFB with hypertension in the American population (p=0.53) [16], which is consistent with our findings.

Conclusion

We analyzed the involvement of cytokine gene polymorphisms in the development of hypertension in male patients. Significant associations of rs1061624 *TNFR2* with hypertension were established in the recessive (OR=0.33) and additive (OR=0.50) genetic models. Single nucleotide polymorphism *TNFR2* is characterized by high regulatory potential. It is located in DNA fragments hypersensitive to Dnase-1 and the fragments to which transcription factors and histones, labelling promoters and enhancers in various organs, bind.

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