Dermatology 2020;236:323
DOI: 10.1159/000505949

Cyclooxygenase-2 Gene Polymorphisms – 765G>C and –1195A>G and Mycosis Fungoides

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Dear Editor,

We read the publication on “Cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) gene polymorphisms –765G>C and –1195A>G and mycosis fungoides risk” with a great interest. Sayed et al. [1] found that “The AA genotype in the COX-2 –1195A>G gene polymorphism and the GC genotype in the COX-2 –765G>C gene were significantly more frequent among MF patients compared to controls [1].” We would like to share ideas on this finding. The lack of specific genetic predominance, homozygous polymorphism, in the case of COX-2 –765G>C shows that there might be some additional genetic polymorphisms that might affect the final phenotypic expression, mycosis fungoides (MF) risk. The example of confounding genetic polymorphisms that might relate to MF risk include p53 Arg72Pro polymorphism [2]. In fact, the main pathogenesis process in either COX-2 –765G>C or –1195A>G is the single mutation in the molecule, and this change result in molecular weight change that fur-

ther affects the final phenotypic expression. This is the same pathogenesis as described in other medical disorders such as Alzheimer’s disease [3].

Key Message

This is a letter to the editor discussing a published article in the journal.

Disclosure Statement

There is no conflict of interest.

Funding Sources

The authors have no funding sources to disclose.

Author Contributions

Both authors contributed equally to this letter.

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- 3 Joob B, Wiwanitkit V. Cyclooxygenase-2 gene polymorphisms and risk of Alzheimer’s disease: a possible biomolecular explanation. *Neurol India*. 2019 Jul-Aug;67(4):1142.