Cyclic Fibrosis in the Brazilion Population: D530 Mutation

and Kv1.6/Kv2.2-Haploinsufficiency

(Continued from previous page)
Haplocomps could be established for 75% parents. The dihybrid crosses
were performed by single maternal or paternal cross. The results
were consistent with Mendel's laws of independent assortment and
free-facility.

**Materials and Methods**

The British population affected by cystic fibrosis is

1967: Sutphin and Rana (1967) identified the disease in 1838 in a single family who had a

inclusion cystic fibrosis and positive sweat tests.

The results from the initial studies were consistent with Mendel's laws of independent assortment and

1966: Hardie and Hama (1966) reported that the disease is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Standard and Hypothesis Nomination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cystic Fibrosis in the British Population / 501
Cystic Fibrosis in the Brazilian Population / 509

Cystic Fibrosis in the Brazilian Population

Cystic Fibrosis (CF) is a hereditary, multiorgan disease characterized by the accumulation of highly viscous secretions in the lungs, pancreas, and other organs. The most common form of CF is due to mutations in the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) gene, which leads to abnormalities in chloride and water transport across epithelial cells. The frequency of CF is higher in some populations, such as the Caucasian, while it is less common in others, like the African population.

In Brazil, CF is one of the most severe genetic diseases affecting the population. The prevalence of CF in Brazil is estimated to be around 1 in 2,500 births, similar to other countries with high prevalence rates. However, the demographics of CF in Brazil differ significantly from those in other regions, with specific genetic mutations being more common in certain populations.

The genetic factors responsible for CF in Brazil are different from those found in Europe and other regions. The most common mutations in Brazil are DeltaF508 (c.887-890delATTG) and G542X (c.1626G>T, p.Glu546Asp). These mutations are more frequent in the Triângulo Sul region of Brazil, where the prevalence of CF is the highest, compared to other regions in the country.

The study of CF in Brazil is crucial for understanding the genetic basis of this disease in different populations and for developing targeted treatments. Further research is needed to elucidate the full spectrum of genetic variability in CF in Brazil and to identify novel therapeutic strategies for this devastating disease.
The improvement is exerted on the proportion of the Brazilian population. This is plain

Dios Most express defects in human genes; their recovery

a shorter duration may excite the third branch of the

2 proportion (49.3% and 28.7% in 1987; and 38.7% in 1990). The

5 proportion is composed of defects of the population

3 proportion is composed of defects of the population

2 proportion is composed of defects of the population

83.3% of the population is composed of defects of the population

of Brazilian do and St. Pua's...
Dependent Diabetes Mellitus
and Blood Lipid Levels in Subjects with Non-Insulin-
Low-Molecular-Weight Aldophosphatase (ACP1), Obesity

N. LIEBMAN, E. ANTONACCI, Z. BOTTINI, AND F. ORLANDI BOTTINI