IJMCM
Winter 2019, Vol 8, Suppl 1
DOI: 10.22088/IJMCM.BUMS.8.2.49

Original Article

The Role of ERRFI1+808T/G Polymorphism in Diabetic Nephropathy

Saeedeh Asgarbeik[1], Mahsa Mohammad Amoli[2], Samaneh Enayati[3], Fatemeh Bandarian[4], Ensieh Nasli-Esfahani[5], Katayoon Forouzanfar[6], Farideh Razi[7*], Seyed Abdolhamid Angaji[1]

1. Department of Cellular and Molecular Biology, Faculty of Biological Sciences, Kharazmi University, Tehran, Iran.
2. Metabolic Disorders Research Center, Endocrinology and Metabolism Molecular-Cellular Sciences Institute, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.
3. Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Center, Endocrinology and Metabolism Clinical Sciences Institute, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.
4. Personalized Medicine Research Center, Endocrinology and Metabolism Clinical Sciences Institute, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.
5. Diabetes Research Center, Endocrinology and Metabolism Clinical Sciences Institute, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.
6. Elderly Health Research Center, Endocrinology and Metabolism Population Sciences Institute, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.
7. Diabetes Research Center, Endocrinology and Metabolism Clinical Sciences Institute, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

Submmited 13 March 2019; Accepted 6 June 2019; Published 15 June 2019

Nephropathy is a common diabetes complication. *ERRFI1* gene which participates in various cellular pathways has been proposed as a candidate gene in diabetic nephropathy. This study aimed to investigate the role of +808T/G polymorphism (rs377349) in *ERRFI1* gene in diabetic nephropathy. In this case-control study, patients including diabetes with nephropathy (DN=104), type 2 diabetes without nephropathy (DM=100), and healthy controls (HC=106) were included. DNA was extracted from blood, and genotyping of the +808T/G polymorphism was carried out using PCR-RFLP technique. The differences for genotype and allele frequencies for +808T/G polymorphism in *ERRFI1* gene between DN vs. HC and DN+DM vs. HC were significant ($P<0.05$) while no significant difference between DN and DM was observed. The allele frequencies were significantly different in DN vs. HC and DN+DM vs. HC in males but not in females. G allele of +808T/G polymorphism in *ERRFI1* gene has no significant role in development and progression of diabetic nephropathy in diabetes patients while it is a risk allele for developing diabetes in Iranian population.

Key words: *ERRFI1*, +808T/G, polymorphism, rs397349, diabetic nephropathy

*Corresponding author: Diabetes Research Center, Endocrinology and Metabolism Clinical Sciences Institute, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. Email: f-razi@tums.ac.ir

[Downloaded from ijmcmed.org on 2026-11-04]

[DOI: 10.22088/IJMCM.BUMS.8.2.49]

Diabetes is a common chronic metabolic disorder associated with different macro and microvascular complications that leads to long-term damage and various organs failure. Diabetes complications have been widely studied previously in Iran, and research gaps have been identified and roadmap has been drawn (1, 2). Diabetic nephropathy (DN) is a common and serious microvascular complication of diabetes and affects about 30-40 percent of patients with diabetes (3). Diabetes is the leading cause of chronic kidney disease and end stage renal disease (ESRD) (4). The death rate of kidney disease is 17 times higher in individuals with diabetes than non-diabetics (5). However, even with intensive glucose and blood pressure control, over 1/3 of diabetes patients develop DN (6, 7) which highlights the role of genetic factors. Individuals with affected parents have a greater susceptibility to diabetic nephropathy than unaffected ones (8). Up to now, different studies have investigated the association of various genetic factors such as engulfment and cell motility protein 1 (*ELMO1*), apolipoprotein E (*APOE*) and myosin 9 (*MYH9*) gene variants with DN (9) (10-13).

ERBB receptor feedback inhibitor 1 (*ERRFI1*) gene is located on 1p36.23 and consists of 5 exons. *ERRFI1* or so-called receptor-associated late transducer (*RALT*), *GENE-33* or mitogen-inducible gene 6 (*MIG-6*) which is involved in various signaling pathways, has been proposed as a target gene in DN (14, 15). The *ERRFI1* gene encodes an adapter protein which regulates tyrosine kinase receptors such as epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), cell division control protein 42 (Cdc42)/ Rac-interaction and binding (CRIB) domain, Src homology-3(SH3)14-3-3 binding domain and MET proto oncogene (16-18). The expression of *ERRFI1* gene is rapidly increased due to stress, mechanical strain and the presence of various hormones and growth factors, which finally leads to hypertrophy (15-17, 19, 20). This gene has a responsive element to insulin, and its expression is elevated in diabetes (21, 22). The *ERRFI1* gene has high expression in the liver and kidney, and has a moderate to low expression in brain, lung, placenta, heart, and thymus tissues (23). Increasing the expression of *ERRFI1* in beta cells results in apoptosis and cell death (24). ERRFI1 seems to reduce the mass of beta cells through its antagonistic role in the EGFR signaling pathway (24, 25). *ERRFI1* gene transcription is enhanced by stress-activated protein kinases (SAPKs) which can lead to hypertrophy and progression towards nephropathy (15). There is a mutual relationship between SAPKs and *ERRFI1* gene. In nephropathy, SAPKs activate *ERRFI1* transcription and activated ERRFI1 triggers the stability and expression of *SAPKs* (15). The +808 (T/G) (rs397349) variant is located in the third intron of the downstream transcription site of *ERRFI1* gene (20). The association of *ERRFI1* gene polymorphism with fasting plasma glucose and its protective effect in DN has been reported (20). The purpose of the present study was to investigate the association between +808 (T/G) polymorphism and DN in a group of Iranian diabetic patients.

Materials and methods

Subjects

Subjects comprised 100 type 2 diabetes mellitus patients without nephropathy (DM), 104 type 2 diabetes mellitus patients with diabetic nephropathy (DN), and 106 individuals as healthy control (HC) that were selected from the Diabetes and Metabolic Diseases Clinic of Dr. Shariati Hospital Tehran, Iran between 2015-2017. DN patients consisted of those with more than five years history of type 2 diabetes mellitus and increased urinary albumin excretion (>30 mg/g creatinine confirmed by repeated analysis within 3-6 months). A group of diabetic patients without albuminuria and a group of healthy people without history of diabetes and kidney disease were also

[Downloaded from ijmcmed.org on 2026-11-04]

[DOI: 10.22088/IJMCM.BUMS.8.2.49]

included in this study. Detailed medical history and informed consents were obtained from all individuals. Demographic information such as age, duration of diabetes, body mass index (BMI), and gender was also recorded. Systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), fasting blood sugar, urea, uric acid, creatinine, and urine albumin to creatinine ratio (ACR), was measured by commercial kits (Pars Azmun, Karaj, Iran). HbA1C was measured by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) method (TOSOH G8, Tokyo, Japan). Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) was estimated by Cockcroft-gault equation. Exclusion criteria were HbA1c> 9%, urinary tract infection, uncontrolled high blood pressure, heart failure, pregnancy, acute septic infection, smoking, hematuria, and heavy exercise. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Institute (EMRI) of Tehran University of Medical Sciences.

Molecular analysis

Total genomic DNA was isolated by the phenol-chloroform method. The region encompassing *ERRFI1* gene +808 variant was amplified by PCR with forward 5'TGAACACA TTGCAGGCAAGTCC3' and reverse 5'GCCTTG CCATTTAAGACATGCG3' primers, and the amplification product was visualized on 2% agarose gel after electrophoresis. Amplification was performed with an initial denaturation at 95 °C for 5 min, followed by 35 cycles of denaturation at 95 °C for 30 s, annealing at 63 °C for 30 s, extension at 72 °C for 40 s, with a final extension period of 5 min at 72 °C. Restriction endonuclease digestion was carried out in a 10 µl reaction solution containing 3 µl PCR products, 1 µl 10X buffer, and 0.35 µl BsuRI (*HaeIII*) (Thermo Fisher, Waltham, Massachusetts, United States) at 37°C overnight. The +808T/G conversion introduces a new BsuRI restriction site which results in cutting of the 122 bp amplicon into 76 and 46 bp fragments. Digested fragments were separated on 3% agarose gel.

Statistical analysis

The unpaired t-test was used to compare mean ± SD of clinical and biochemical data between studied groups. Fisher's exact test was used for calculating hardy Weinberg equilibrium for small numbers (26). Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated using chi-square test. P-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant. All statistical analyses were performed by SPSS software version 16.

Results

Clinical and biochemical characteristics

Clinical and biochemical characteristics of studied groups are represented in Table 1. There was a significant difference in age, duration of diabetes, DBP, HbA1c, urea, creatinine, ACR, and GFR between DN and DM groups (P<0.05). When HC and DN groups were compared, there were statistical differences in age, BMI, SBP, DBP, FBS, HbA1c, urea, creatinine, ACR, GFR between two groups (P<0.05). The age, BMI, SBP, FBS, HbA1c, urea and creatinine was significantly different between DM and HC groups (P<0.05).

Genotypes and alleles distribution

The distribution of genotypes and alleles is shown in (Table 2). Allele and genotype frequencies conform the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium in controls (P=0.5). The genotype distribution were significantly different between DN and HC (P=0.02) and (DN+DM) *vs.* HC (P=0.04). There was no significant difference between DN and DM groups (P=0.67). The allele frequencies were also significantly different between DN and HC groups (P=0.02) and (DN+DM) *vs.* HC (P= 0.02), in contrast to DN *vs.* DM (P=0.63).

We found a gender specific association in different groups (Table 3). There was no difference in allele frequencies between females of DN *vs.* DM (P = 0.69), DM *vs.* HC (P = 0.62) and (DN+DM) *vs.* HC (P = 0.37). In male group, there

[Downloaded from ijmcmed.org on 2026-11-04]

[DOI: 10.22088/IJMCM.BUMS.8.2.49]

was a significant difference for allele frequencies between DN *vs.* HC group (P = 0.02) and DN+DM *vs.* HC (P = 0.03). The allele frequencies were not significantly different between males of DN and.

Table 1. Clinical and biochemical test results.

	HC (N=106) Mean ±SD	DM (N=100) Mean ± SD	DN (N=104) Mean ± SD
Gender (female/male)	67/38	54/46	39/64
Age (years)	50.37±10.64	57.49 ±8.24 (c)	62.49±9.20 (a, b)
Duration of diabetes (years)	-	10.18 ±6.13	13.29±7.85 (a)
BMI (Kg/m^2)	27.15±4.25	28.48±4.20 (c)	29.66±4.91 (b)
SBP (mmHg)	117.01±15.82	122.85±12.41(c)	123.76±13.77 (b)
DBP (mmHg)	79.84±9.11	78.95±6.36	75.50±9.75 (a, b)
FBS (mg/dl)	90.12±10.13	140.22±34.69 (c)	133.86±45.95 (b)
HbA1C (%)	5.50±0.47	7.10±0.74 (c)	7.39±0.74 (a, b)
Urea (mg/dl)	29.83±7.78	36.76±13.07 (c)	42.60±16.97 (a, b)
Creatinine (mg/dl)	0.99±0.16	1.11±0.25 (c)	1.27±0.48 (a, b)
Uric Acid (mg/dl)	4.93±2.97	5.25±1.37	5.43±1.77
ACR (mg/grcr)	23.09±8.31	24.42±5.96	246.67±666.55 (a, b)
GFR (l/min/1.73 m^2)	77.41±28.84	76.73±20.0	64.36±29.76 (a, b)

BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure, DBP: diastolic blood pressure, FBS: fasting blood sugar, ACR: albumin creatinine ratio, GFR: glomerular filtration rate. a: (P<0.05) DN *vs.* DM; b:(P<0.05) DN *vs.* HC; c:(P<0.05) DM *vs.* HC.

Table 2. Frequencies of +808T/G genotypes and alleles.

Genotype	DN (n=104) n(%)	DM (n=100) n(%)	DN+DM (n=204) n(%)	HC (n=106) n(%)
TT	89 (85.58%)	90 (90%)	179 (87.75%	100 (94.33%)
GT	14 (13.46%)	7 (7%)	21 (10.29%)	6 (5.67%)
GG	1 (0.96%)	3 (3%)	4 (1.96%)	0
x^2		0.17	4.04	4.78
P- value		0.67	0.04*	0.02*
Allele				
T	192 (92.31%)	187 (93.5%)	379 (92.89%)	206 (97.17%)
G	16 (7.69%)	13 (6.5%)	29 (7.11%)	6 (2.83%)
P- value		0.63	0.02*	0.02*
OR (95% CI)		0.83 (0.39-1.78)	0.38 (0.15-0.93)	0.35 (0.13-0.91)

Table 3. Allele frequencies according to gender.

		DN	DM	DN+DM	HC
Female	**G**	4 (5.13%)	7 (6.48%)	11 (5.91%)	5 (3.73%)
	T	74 (94.87%)	101 (93.52%)	175 (94.09%)	129 (96.27%)
P-value			0.69	0.37	0.62
OR (95% CI)			1.28 (0.36-4.54)	0.61 (0.20-1.81)	0.71 (0.18-2.75)
Male	**G**	12 (9.38%)	6 (6.52%)	18 (8.18%)	1 (1.32%)
	T	116 (90.62%)	86 (93.48%)	202 (91.82%)	75 (98.68%)
P-value			0.44	0.03*	0.02*
OR (95% CI)			0.67 (0.24-1.86)	0.15 (0.02-1.14)	0.12 (0.01-1.01)

[Downloaded from ijmcmed.org on 2026-11-04]

[DOI: 10.22088/IJMCM.BUMS.8.2.49]

Table 4. Clinical and biochemical tests in diabetes groups with or without nephropathy.

	GG+TG (N=25)	TT (N=179)	P-value
	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD	
Age (years)	61.80±11.22	59.76±8.73	0.29
Duration of diabetes (years)	13.76± 9.04	11.46± 6.89	0.13
BMI (Kg/m^2)	29.86 ±4.18	28.93± 4.64	0.35
SBP (mmHg)	119.37 ±18.07	123.84 ±12.22	0.25
DBP (mmHg)	74.79± 10.37	77.55± 8.07	0.22
FBS (mg/dl)	141.64 ±40.03	136.32 ±41.03	0.54
HbA1c (%)	7.19±0.62	7.25 ±.77	0.70
Urea (mg/dl)	44.0± 19.81	39.10 ±14.66	0.25
Creatinine (mg/dl)	1.19 ±.33	1.19 ±.40	0.97
Uric acid (mg/dl)	5.52± 1.81	5.29± 1.51	0.53
ACR (mg/grcr)	112.91±170.82	141.19± 516.93	0.78
GFR (l/min/1.73 m^2)	70.0 ±25.45	70.55±26.25	0.92

BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure, DBP: diastolic blood pressure, FBS: fasting blood sugar, ACR: albumin creatinine ratio, GFR: glomerular filtration rate.

DM groups (P = 0.44).

Then DN and DM groups were pooled together, and clinical and biochemical parameters between individuals with GG+GT genotypes (allele G) and TT genotype (allele T) were compared (Table 4). The age, duration of diabetes, BMI, FBS, urea and uric acid were higher, and SBP, DBP, A1c and ACR were lower in GG+GT group in comparison with TT group, although it was not statistically significant (P> 0.05). There was no significant difference in any biochemical parameters between the two groups with GG+GT and TT genotypes.

Discussion

The results of the current study showed a significant association between +808T/G variant and diabetes but not DN. The study showed a significant difference in genotype and allele frequencies between DN *vs.* HC and DN+DM *vs.* HC group (P <0.05).

The study of Li et al. showed that the attenuated expression of the *ERRFI1* gene lead to sustained activation of the EGFR pathway, and migration and proliferation of cells in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) (27). In another study, the role of MIG-6*ERRFI1* gene in neointima formation in cardiovascular disease was investigated, and it was shown that the artery Mig-6 knocked down mouse had a 5.3 fold increase in neointima formation in comparison with the control group. Their results showed the role of MIG-6 in the progression of atherosclerosis (28). Lee et al. investigated the association of *ERRFI1* +808T/G polymorphism with diabetic nephropathy for the first time in the Korean population (20). Diabetic patients with T allele had 1.81 times more chance of developing diabetic nephropathy than those with G allele (20). No difference was found between T and G alleles in men with diabetic mellitus, while women carrying T allele showed a 2.12 fold increased chance of developing diabetic nephropathy in comparison with women carrying G allele (20). The results of their study demonstrated the protective role of G allele toward nephropathy development in type 2 diabetic patients (20). We investigated the association of rs377349 with diabetic nephropathy for the first time in Iranian population. In this study, the frequency of G allele was (7.69%), (6.5%), (2.83%), and (7.1%) in DN, DM, HC, and DM+DN groups, respectively. Subjects with T allele had lower chance of developing diabetes than those carrying G allele, and T allele was protective against diabetes. In this study although males who carried G allele in

[Downloaded from ijmcmed.org on 2026-11-04]

[DOI: 10.22088/IJMCM.BUMS.8.2.49]

diabetes group were more prone to develop diabetic nephropathy, this difference was not significant. There was no difference in allele frequencies in female groups. In a study on Korean population, it was claimed that individuals with G allele had a higher level of fasting plasma glucose, and lower level of ACR in comparison with those carrying T allele (20). In the present study, although in individuals carrying G allele (GG+GT) the amount of FBS was higher and ACR was lower than those carrying T allele (TT), the difference did not reach significance ($P > 0.05$). As the frequencies of G allele in DN, DM and DN+DM groups were higher than the HC group, in disagreement to the previous studies, we found evidence about the protective role of T allele against type 2 diabetes. In other words, the results of this study indicate that G allele may not play a role in the development and progression of diabetic nephropathy in type 2 diabetic patients. On the other hand, G allele may be considered as a risk allele instead of protective in diabetic nephropathy. The association of G allele with diabetic nephropathy did not reach significance level, although it may reach significance in other studies with greater sample size. Since the association of this polymorphism with nephropathy has been recently studied in the Korean population, there are not enough data for comparison with other populations. This is the first time that the association of this polymorphism with nephropathy has been studied in the Iranian population.

In conclusion, there was no significant association between *ERRFI1* +808T/G polymorphism and diabetic nephropathy in Iranian population while T allele of this polymorphism has protective role against diabetes in the studied population. It seems that *ERRFI1* polymorphism has diverse function in various populations which might be due to various clinical manifestations or pathogenesis in different ethnic groups.

It will be interesting to investigate the relationship between this polymorphism with diabetes nephropathy in other populations.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Abrishami Z, Nasli-Esfahani E, Razmandeh R, et al. Iran Diabetes Research Roadmap (IDRR) Study; Gap Analysis of Diabetes Complications in Iran: A Review Article. Iran J Public Health 2017;46:32-8.

2. Peimani M, Abrishami Z, Nasli-Esfahani E, et al. Iran Diabetes Research Roadmap (IDRR) Study; Analysis of Diabetes Comorbidity Studies in Iran: A Review Article. Iran J Public Health 2017;46.

3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National diabetes statistics report: estimates of diabetes and its burden in the United States 2017. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, 2014.

4. Collins AJ, Foley RN, Chavers B, et al. 'United States Renal Data System 2011 Annual Data Report: Atlas of chronic kidney disease & end-stage renal disease in the United States. Am J Kidney Dis 2012;59:A7, e1-420.

5. Huang GM, Huang KY, Lee TY, et al. An interpretable rule-based diagnostic classification of diabetic nephropathy among type 2 diabetes patients. BMC Bioinformatics 2015;16 Suppl 1:S5.

6. Mooyaart AL. Genetic associations in diabetic nephropathy. Clin Exp Nephrol 2014;18:197-200.

7. Tomino Y, Gohda T. The Prevalence and Management of Diabetic Nephropathy in Asia. Kidney Dis (Basel) 2015;1:52-60.

8. Schena FP, Gesualdo L. Pathogenetic mechanisms of diabetic nephropathy. J Am Soc Nephrol 2005;16 Suppl 1:S30-3.

9. Bansal V, Libiger O, Torkamani A, et al. Statistical analysis strategies for association studies involving rare variants. Nat Rev Genet 2010;11.

10. Asdadollahpour E, Daneshpour M, Khayat BS. Non-muscle myosin heavy chain 9 gene (MYH9) polymorphism (rs4821481) is associated with urinary albumin excretion in Iranian diabetic patients. Iran Red Cres Med J 2017;19:e40076.

11. Karimoei M, Pasalar P, Mehrabzadeh M, et al. Association between apolipoprotein E polymorphism and nephropathy in Iranian diabetic patients. Saudi J Kidney Dis Transpl 2017;28:997-1002.

[Downloaded from ijmcmed.org on 2026-11-04]

[DOI: 10.22088/IJMCM.BUMS.8.2.49]

12. Mehrabzadeh M, Pasalar P, Karimi M, et al. Association between ELMO1 gene polymorphisms and diabetic nephropathy in an Iranian population. J Diabetes Metab Disord 2015;15:43.

13. Razi F, Daneshpour MS, Karimoei M, et al. AGTR1 rs5186 variants in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and nephropathy. Meta Gene 2018;15:50-4.

14. Ewens KG, George RA, Sharma K, et al. Assessment of 115 candidate genes for diabetic nephropathy by transmission/disequilibrium test. Diabetes 2005;54:3305-18.

15. Makkinje A, Quinn DA, Chen A, et al. Gene 33/Mig-6, a transcriptionally inducible adapter protein that binds GTP-Cdc42 and activates SAPK/JNK. A potential marker transcript for chronic pathologic conditions, such as diabetic nephropathy. Possible role in the response to persistent stress. J Biol Chem 2000;275:17838-47.

16. Ku BJ, Kim TH, Lee JH, et al. Mig-6 plays a critical role in the regulation of cholesterol homeostasis and bile acid synthesis. PLoS One 2012;7:e42915.

17. Zhang YW, Vande Woude GF. Mig-6, signal transduction, stress response and cancer. Cell Cycle 2007;6:507-13.

18. Staal B, Williams BO, Beier F, et al. Cartilage-specific deletion of Mig-6 results in osteoarthritis-like disorder with excessive articular chondrocyte proliferation. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2014;111:2590-5.

19. Mahgoub MA, Abd-Elfattah AS. Diabetes mellitus and cardiac function. Mol Cell Biochem 1998;180:59-64.

20. Lee IS, Lee JH, Kim HJ, et al. Novel ERBB receptor feedback inhibitor 1 (ERRFI1) + 808 T/G polymorphism confers protective effect on diabetic nephropathy in a Korean population. Dis Markers 2013;34:113-24.

21. Messina JL. Insulin and dexamethasone regulation of a rat hepatoma messenger ribonucleic acid: insulin has a transcriptional and a posttranscriptional effect. Endocrinology 1989;124:754-61.

22. Melendez PA, Longo N, Jimenez BD, et al. Insulin-induced gene 33 mRNA expression in Chinese hamster ovary cells is insulin receptor dependent. J Cell Biochem 2000;77:432-44.

23. Zhang YW. ERRFI1 (ERBB receptor feedback inhibitor 1). 2009. Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology2008.

24. Chen YC, Colvin ES, Maier BF, et al. Mitogen-inducible gene 6 triggers apoptosis and exacerbates ER stress-induced beta-cell death. Mol Endocrinol 2013;27:162-71.

25. Ferby I, Reschke M, Kudlacek O, et al. Mig6 is a negative regulator of EGF receptor-mediated skin morphogenesis and tumor formation. Nat Med 2006;12:568-73.

26. Li W. Three lectures on case-control genetic association analysis. Brief Bioinform 2008;9:1-13.

27. Li Z, Dong Q, Wang Y, et al. Downregulation of Mig-6 in nonsmall-cell lung cancer is associated with EGFR signaling. Mol Carcinog 2012;51:522-34.

28. Lee JH, Choung S, Kim JM, et al. Mig-6 gene knockout induces neointimal hyperplasia in the vascular smooth muscle cell. Dis Markers 2014;2014:549054.

[Downloaded from ijmcmed.org on 2026-11-04]

[DOI: 10.22088/IJMCM.BUMS.8.2.49]