Lecture number 13

Dong X


title

Genetic variation in alcohol dehydrogenase and myocardial infarction (letter)

Abstract


Key words

ADH2, ADH3, ALDH2, flush, myocardial infarction

Main point

New England Journal of Medicine. 344(8):549-55, 2001 Feb 22. With permission from Hines LM. Genetic variation in alcohol dehydrogenase and the beneficial effect of moderate alcohol consumption on myocardial infarction (Letter). ADH2, ADH3, and ALDH2 are polymorphic forms of alcohol dehydrogenase. The beneficial effects of moderate alcohol intake on myocardial infarction have been attributed to acetaldehyde metabolism, which is mediated by ADH2, ADH3, and ALDH2. These enzymes are polymorphic, with different polymorphisms in different populations. The frequency of the ALDH2*1 allele is higher in Asians than in other populations. This allele is associated with decreased acetaldehyde production, which may contribute to the protective effects of moderate alcohol intake on myocardial infarction.

Editor's note

Hines L. Genetic variation in alcohol dehydrogenase and the beneficial effect of moderate alcohol consumption on myocardial infarction. New England Journal of Medicine. 344(8):549-55, 2001 Feb 22. With permission from Hines LM. Genetic variation in alcohol dehydrogenase and the beneficial effect of moderate alcohol consumption on myocardial infarction (Letter). ADH2, ADH3, and ALDH2 are polymorphic forms of alcohol dehydrogenase. The beneficial effects of moderate alcohol intake on myocardial infarction have been attributed to acetaldehyde metabolism, which is mediated by ADH2, ADH3, and ALDH2. These enzymes are polymorphic, with different polymorphisms in different populations. The frequency of the ALDH2*1 allele is higher in Asians than in other populations. This allele is associated with decreased acetaldehyde production, which may contribute to the protective effects of moderate alcohol intake on myocardial infarction.

Letter's response

In the letter, Hines L. Genetic variation in alcohol dehydrogenase and the beneficial effect of moderate alcohol consumption on myocardial infarction. New England Journal of Medicine. 344(8):549-55, 2001 Feb 22. With permission from Hines LM. Genetic variation in alcohol dehydrogenase and the beneficial effect of moderate alcohol consumption on myocardial infarction (Letter). ADH2, ADH3, and ALDH2 are polymorphic forms of alcohol dehydrogenase. The beneficial effects of moderate alcohol intake on myocardial infarction have been attributed to acetaldehyde metabolism, which is mediated by ADH2, ADH3, and ALDH2. These enzymes are polymorphic, with different polymorphisms in different populations. The frequency of the ALDH2*1 allele is higher in Asians than in other populations. This allele is associated with decreased acetaldehyde production, which may contribute to the protective effects of moderate alcohol intake on myocardial infarction.