

Glutathione-s-transferase and CYP1A1*2A polymorphisms in acute lymphoblastic leukemia patients

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A recent publication on glutathione-s-transferase and cytochrome P-450 1A1*2A polymorphisms in acute lymphoblastic leukemia patients is interesting.^[1] Suneetha *et al.* concluded that glutathione-s-transferase 1 (Ile/Val) polymorphism has a role in the susceptibility to acute lymphoblastic leukemia, and also influences the treatment outcome.^[1] The main problem of this report is that the investigations are on few polymorphisms without assessment of other confounding interference factors. It should be noted that having the studied polymorphism might not mean that there is or there is no other polymorphism contributing to the final outcome. In addition, other epigenetic factors can also determine the outcome of treatment.^[2]

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