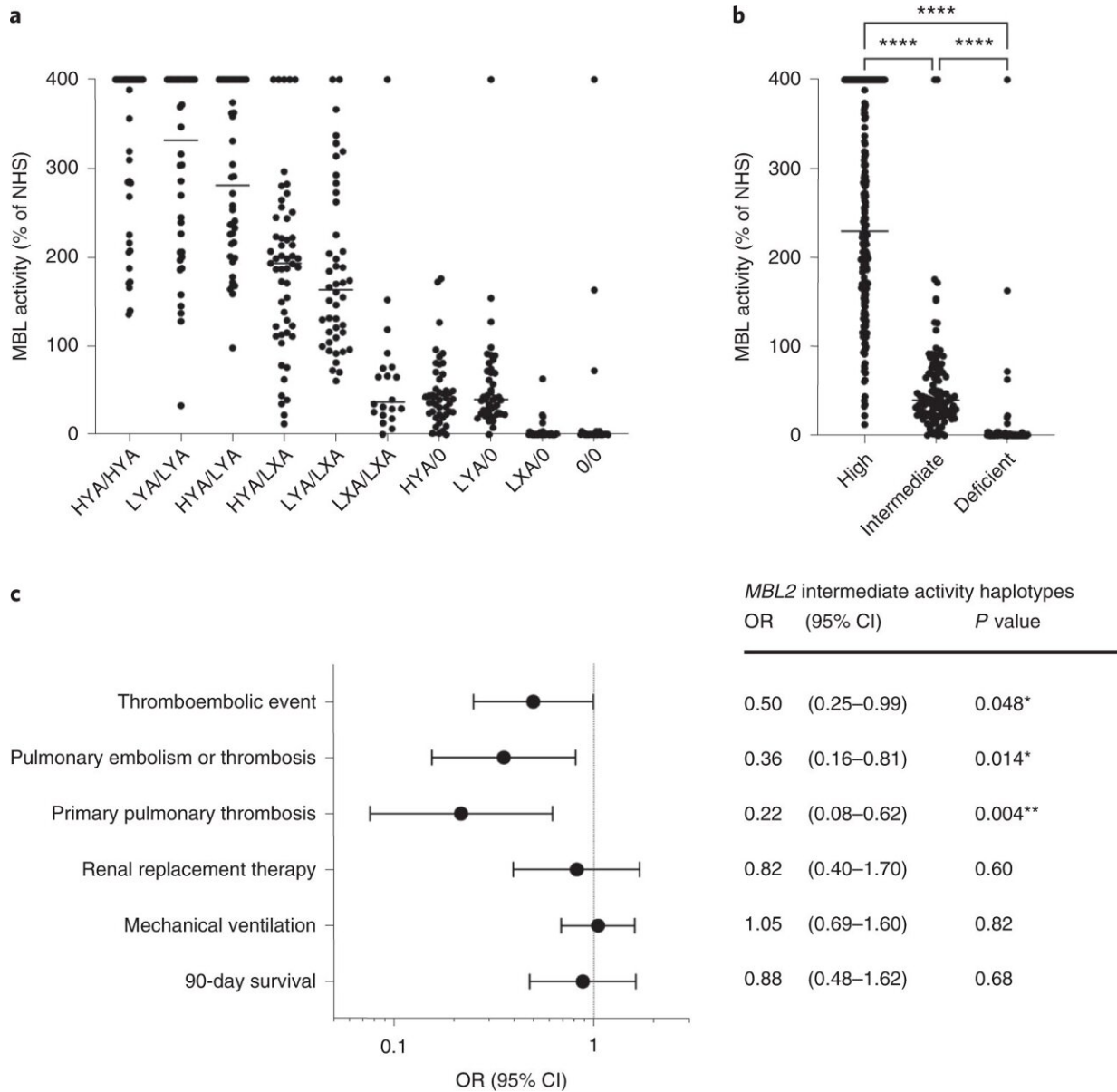


# Gene variant influences risk for blood clots in COVID patients

May 30 2022, by Elin Bäckström



MBL2 haplotypes predict MBL activity in plasma and thromboembolic complications during intensive care. a, MBL activity across individual haplotype combinations. MBL activity in plasma at day 1 of intensive care was measured by a functional ELISA using a mannan matrix for MBL capture. Activity is expressed as a percentage of pooled normal human serum (NHS). The genetic variants shown in Table 1, rows 1–5 give rise to six major MBL2 haplotypes, which are denoted by their legacy names: HYA, LYA, LXA, HYD, LYB and LYC. The HYA, LYA and LXA haplotypes encode wild-type MBL protein and are referred to as 'A' haplotypes. The HYD, LYB and LYC haplotypes contain the missense variants referred to as the D, B or C alleles, respectively, and are shown together as '0' haplotypes because they share a common deleterious effect on MBL activity. b, Haplotypes categorized according to MBL activity into high (HYA/HYA, LYA/LYA, HYA/LYA, HYA/LXA, LYA/LXA), intermediate (LXA/LXA, HYA/0, LYA/0) and deficient (LXA/0, 0/0). MBL activity differed significantly between the groups (230% (168–400, median and interquartile range) for the high group, 40% (24–70) for the intermediate group and 0.56% (0.00–1.25) for the deficient group; P

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