|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Polymorphism | Author | Year | population | Sample size | MAF(%)(controls) | Influence on | References |
| cases | controls |
| rs4986790(A/G) | Sghaier et al. | 2019 | Tunisian | 274 | 360 | 19.02 | Susceptibility to HBV infection and HBV-related HCC | [10] |
| Wu et al. | 2012 | Taiwanese | 278 | - | - | HBV clearance  | [64] |
| Cussigh et al. | 2013 | Caucasian  | 191 | 210 | - | The progression of HBV-related liver diseases | [65] |
| Pires-Neto et al. | 2015 | Brazilian | 121 | 299 | 4.01 | Susceptibility to HBV infection | [66] |
| rs4986791 (C/T) | Pires-Neto et al. | 2015 | Brazilian | 121 | 299 | 4.01 | Susceptibility to HBV infection | [66] |
| rs11536889(G/C) | Zhou et al. | 2011 | Chinese Han | 12 | 113 | 22.60 | HBV recurrence rate after liver transplantation  | [67] |
| Zhang et al. | 2016 | Chinese Han | 949 | - | - | The risk of HBV-related HCC | [68] |
| rs2149356(A/C) | Zhang et al. | 2016 | Chinese Han | 949 | - | - | The risk of HBV-related HCC | [68] |
| Abbreviation: MAF: minor allele frequency; HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma. |