Abstract

Type 2 diabetes is a multifactorial trait as interactions between genetic predispositions and environmental factors contribute to its pathogenesis. Nuclear receptor PPARG (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma) belongs among genes with substantial impact on pathophysiological processes leading to manifestation of type 2 diabetes. Metaanalyses of human studies showed that several common polymorphisms of this gene are involved in interactions with environmental factors, particularly diet, physical activity and medication. The aim of this Bachelor thesis is to summarize current knowledge on nutrigenetic interactions comprising polymorphisms of PPARG gene and specific qualitative and quantitative parameters of the diet in relation to pathogenesis of type 2 diabetes.