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CULTUROLOGY

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GENETIC DIVERSITY IN THE IRANIANS AND KURDS: FROM GENES TO ETHNOGRAPHY AND ETHNOMEDICINE

Abstract. The article deals to the questions of genetic diversity in the Iranians and Kurds. The authors describe the Genetics (of peoples, populations) interrelations to Medicine (in part, Immunology, Transplantology, Hematology, Infectology), Pharmacogenetics, Anthropology, Paleoanthropology, Evolutionary Anthropology, Ethnography, Geography, Demography, History, Evolutionary Biology, Archeology, Archaeogenetics, Linguistics, Agriculture. They emphasize to essentiality to take typological aspects into consideration in part the ethnic, ethno-gender ones and possibility to differentiate Ethnomedicine in a separate science giving significant facilities to the doctors of any speciality.

Keywords: Iranians, Kurds, Populational Genetics, Ethnomedicine.

The Kurds live in various countries: Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Syria, Georgia. Their peculiarities study in various countries under physiological and pathological conditions represent ethnic typological aspect assessment theoretical and applied significance brilliant example; ethnic typological aspect is assessed in complex with age, gender, interhemispherical asymmetry individual profile, control locus, behavioral strategies; researches are performed at alive matter organization various levels beginning from molecular and ending with the population-species one. HLA belonging impacts on predisposition to diseases; there were researches about the Kurds' genetic HLA study

(while 7746 HLA chromosomes usage) in Iran, Iraq (Dohuk and Erbil Area in the north) and Georgia (in part capital) with performed correlation analysis between it and medical implications; there were the common haplotypes for Iraqi and Georgian Kurds, the Irani and the Iraqi ones as well as the specific for every population, for every mentioned country representatives; the investigations' results demonstrated the Kurds' probable belonging to an ancient Mediterranean (Middle East) Caucasian genetic substrate that can be applied in Kurd transplantation programs (Transplantology), HLA Epidemiology (HLA linked diseases) as well as Pharmacogenomics (HLA-associated medicines' side effects), Immunology, Anthropology, Paleoanthropology, Evolutionary Anthropology, Population Genetics, Ethnography, Geography, Demography, History, Evolutionary Biology, Archeology, describing migration processes in different time periods in part [1; 2; 3]. Also it is very important to remember that HLA (Human Leucocytic Antigens) represent the most polymorphic genetic system from the described in the human beings; its locuses encode proteins responsible for immune system activating after antigenic presentation in the human beings; intra-population varieties' significant degree is characteristic for Kurdish people as well as striking geographical correlation that makes HLA system valuable investigative object; the Spanish immunologists investigated HLA alleles and haplotypes in the Turkish population with further relatedness to the Kurds, Armenians and other Mediterraneans [4].

Modern Iranians have Y-chromosome's variations (so-called Y-chromosome haplogroup diversification) characterizing ancient migratory events in the Middle East and southwestern Asia [5], the Kurds and the Marsh Arabs of Iraq as well while defining the genetic footprints of Sumerians [6]. 15 ethnic groups were identified in Iran, it was established that Iranian population at present had different ethnic groups extraordinary mixture while speaking a variety of Turkic, Semitic and Indo-Iranian languages [7]. Anthropologists and ethnographers proved Middle East region central role in human evolution that increase performed researches role significantly [8].

Y-chromosomal diversity in the context of Turkish-speaking populations from the Middle East was demonstrated to be present in the Iranian Azeri's [9], Iranian South Caspian and Sadat populations. Genetics is in connection to Linguistics, Ethnography, Archeology and Agriculture: there exists Dravidian language substituted by Indo-Iranian language representing Indo-European language branch [10].

Interestingly that there exists even the exact test for population differentiation determining [11].

Mentioned works comprise ethnic typological aspect. Ethno-gender typological aspect is presented in the following work concerning to genetic evidence for different male and female roles during cultural transitions in the British Isles [12].

Thus, peoples' and populations' Genetics contributes in many sciences development and even mixed sciences such as Archaeogenetics. Genetics is important for Ethnomedicine development in a significant extent. Fe-deficient anemia, tumors, lower back pain, zoonoses big set, hepatitis C [13] for example are endemic in Iran and have own distinguishing features while widening the data on ethnic typological aspect applied significance in Medicine. One can differentiate immigrants' diseases in Iran for example infectious in the Afghans [14].

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