## Abstract
Retinoblastoma is the most prevalent intraocular solid tumor in the baby under the age of six. Mechanism of carcinogenesis by Subnormal DNA methylation is elaboration. When baby exposed to low measure of maternal folate Pending retinogenesis may have enhanced uracil misincorporation, hypomethylation and, as a affect, be more probably to extension postzygotic mutations in RB1 disease. DNA methylation is Climacteric for regulating gene expression and gene Accuracy. The profusion of MTR A2756G (rs1805087) polymorphism was analogy between retinoblastoma patients and persons without history of neoplasias.

### Material and Method
A total of 705 persons were inclusived in the experiment. The polymerase chain reaction restriction fragment length polymorphism technique was used to genotype the polymorphism. For statistical analysis, the chi-square test (univariate analysis) was used. Plasma levels of folate and vitamin B12 were determined using a radioassay kit (Ciba-Corning, Walpole, MA).

### Result
Using univariate analysis, the results did not show significant differences in allelic or genotypic distributions. Multivariable analysis showed that tobacco and alcohol consumption (P<0.05), AG genotype (P = 0.017) and G allele (P = 0.026) may be predictors of the disease and a higher measure of the G polymorphic allele was appernted in men with retinoblastoma compared to male controls (P = 0.006).

### Conclusion
This experiment demonstrated that MTR A2756G polymorphism can not only affect homocysteine concentration, but also can adjustment therapeutic replies to diverse dosages of FA supplementation. our data provide voucher that supports an association between the polymorphism and the risk of retinoblastoma.