Lack of association between the XPD Lys751Gln polymorphism and colorectal cancer risk: a meta-analysis

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Background: The xeroderma pigmentosum complementary group D (XPD) gene has been linked to the development of colorectal cancer (CRC) through disruption of DNA repair. Several studies have suggested that the XPD polymorphism Lys751Gln is associated with an increased risk of developing CRC. However, previous results remain inconclusive. Herein, we performed a meta-analysis to evaluate the potential for this relationship.

Methods: Relevant studies were retrieved from the PubMed database. Strict selection and exclusion criteria were determined, and the odds ratio with a 95% confidence interval was used to assess the strength of associations. The fixed or random effects model was selected on the basis of heterogeneity tests among studies. Publication bias was estimated using funnel plots and Egger’s regression test.

Results: The meta-analysis included 2,961 cases and 4,539 controls from eleven studies. The results indicated that the XPD Lys751Gln polymorphism had no association with CRC risk for all genetic models (Gln-Gln versus Lys-Lys, \( P = 0.477 \); Lys-Gln versus Lys-Lys, \( P = 0.283 \); Lys-Gln + Gln-Gln versus Lys-Lys, \( P = 0.562 \)), even when compared within subgroups based on ethnicity and source of controls.

Conclusion: Based on the results of our meta-analysis, there is no evidence of a link between the XPD Lys751Gln polymorphism and risk of CRC.

Keywords: XPD Lys751Gln polymorphism, colorectal cancer risk, meta-analysis

Introduction
Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the most common malignant tumors and is currently listed third under incidence and second under mortality worldwide.1 The National Center for Health Statistics in the USA estimates that, in 2014, 71,830 men and 65,000 women will be diagnosed with CRC and 26,270 men and 24,040 women will die of the disease.2 Worldwide, the prevention and treatment of CRC faces enormous challenges. Development of CRC is closely linked to many environmental and genetic factors, including lack of dietary fiber, overweight and obesity, physical inactivity, a short appendix vermiformis, a high-fat diet, smoking, and excessive alcohol consumption.3 Genetic factors play an important role, as susceptibility to CRC may result from inherited mutations in genes involved in carcinogen metabolism and DNA repair.4 It is now widely thought that the pathogenesis of CRC is related to environmental triggers and genetic susceptibility to multifactorial interactions.

Nucleotide excision repair is an important element of genome maintenance that is mainly responsible for repairing DNA adducts and other types of damage that cause helical distortions.5 A number of enzymes are involved in the nucleotide excision...
repair pathway, including xeroderma pigmentosum complementary groups A, C, D, and F (XPA, XPC, XPD, and XPF, respectively), replication protein A (RPA), and excision repair cross-complementing 1 (ERCC1).2 XPD consists of about 20 kb on chromosome 19q13.3 and contains 23 exons. An A→C polymorphism in XPD codon 751 of exon 23 leads to a Lys→Gln amino acid substitution (Lys751Gln) that is associated with a DNA damage repair phenotype.7 A difference in DNA repair capacity has been proposed to be a contributor to CRC susceptibility. Many studies have focused on the gene loci of XPD Lys751Gln.

To date, many studies focus on the genetic polymorphism of XPD and its contribution to CRC susceptibility; however, due to the interethnic heterogeneity of the disease, the limitations of statistical power in individual studies, small sample sizes, and other factors, the results are inconsistent. To reduce the research bias and improve the effectiveness of statistical correlation analysis, we conducted a comprehensive quantitative meta-analysis of previous results to evaluate the relationship between the XPD Lys751Gln polymorphism and the risk of CRC.

Materials and methods

Publication search

This meta-analysis adhered to the relevant criteria of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement.8 The PubMed database was searched through February 2014 for English material published between 1984 and 2014. Articles were sought with the following medical subject heading (MeSH) terms: XPD [All Fields] OR Lys751Gln [All Fields] AND (“colorectal neoplasms” [MeSH terms] OR (“colorectal” [All Fields] AND “neoplasms” [All Fields]) OR “colorectal neoplasms” [All Fields] OR (“colorectal” [All Fields] AND “cancer” [All Fields]) OR “colorectal cancer” [All Fields]). All references cited in the original studies or review articles concerning the relevant topic were retrieved to broaden the search for relevant publications.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

In this meta-analysis, publications were included using the following criteria: case-control studies investigating the relationship between the XPD Lys751Gln polymorphism and CRC risk; patients with histologically confirmed CRC; sufficient genotype distribution information in cases and controls; and genotype distribution compliant with the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE). The following exclusion criteria were used: abstracts and reviews; study designs other than case-control method; detailed genotype frequency not reported; and repeat or overlapping publications.

Data extraction

Data were independently extracted by two different investigators from all included studies: name of first author, publication year, country or area, characteristics of controls, sources of controls (population-based or hospital-based), genotyping method, fitness of HWE in controls, and genotype distribution. Any discrepancy was resolved through discussion or by a third person.

Statistical analysis

The crude odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (95% CI) were used to assess the strength of the association between the XPD Lys751Gln polymorphism and CRC risk. The pooled ORs were performed in homozygous (Gln-Gln versus Lys-Lys), heterozygous (Lys-Gln versus Lys-Lys), and dominant (Lys-Gln + Lys-Lys versus Gln-Gln) genotypes. The pooled ORs of each group were evaluated by using the random effects model (DerSimonian-Laird method). All analysis of publication search, data extraction and analysis were conducted using Stata software, version 12.0 (Stata Corp, College Station, TX, USA). A p-value of less than 0.05 was considered significant.

Table 1 Study characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Control source</th>
<th>Genotyping method</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>HWE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yeh et al10</td>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>HB</td>
<td>PCR-RFLP</td>
<td>727</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skjelbred et al11</td>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>HB</td>
<td>TaqMan-assay</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hansen et al12</td>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>PB</td>
<td>TaqMan-assay</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stern et al13</td>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>PB</td>
<td>TaqMan-assay</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>1,163</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slwinski et al14</td>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>HB</td>
<td>PCR-RFLP</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshi et al15</td>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>PB</td>
<td>TaqMan-assay</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engin et al16</td>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>HB</td>
<td>PCR-RFLP</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>116</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jelonek et al17</td>
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<td>PB</td>
<td>PCR-RFLP</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang et al18</td>
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<td>HB</td>
<td>PCR-RFLP</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>291</td>
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<tr>
<td>Procopciuc and Osian19</td>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>HB</td>
<td>PCR-RFLP</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni et al20</td>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>HB</td>
<td>TaqMan-assay</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: HB, hospital-based; PB, population-based; PCR-RFLP, polymerase chain reaction and restriction fragment length polymorphism; HWE, Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium; Y, yes.
and dominant (Lys-Gln + Gln-Gln versus Lys-Lys) models. A chi square-based Q-test was used to test the assumption of heterogeneity. \( P > 0.1 \) for the Q-test suggested a lack of heterogeneity among studies and required the fixed effects model (the Mantel-Haenszel method) to estimate the pooled OR of each study. \(^9\) Otherwise, the random effect model was used. Egger’s test and Begg’s funnel plot was plotted to examine the underlying publication bias among the included studies. An asymmetric plot suggested possible publication bias, while \( P > 0.05 \) suggested no bias. Statistical analyses were performed using Stata statistical software (version 10.0, Stata Corporation, College Station, TX, USA). \( P < 0.05 \) was considered to be statistically significant, and all \( P \)-values were two-sided.

**Results**

**Characteristics of studies**

In this meta-analysis, eleven case-control studies were included to evaluate the relationship between the \( XPD \) Lys751Gln polymorphism and CRC risk, which provided a total of 2,961 cases.

### Table A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>Weight %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yeh et al(^{10})</td>
<td>0.79 (0.18, 3.53)</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skjelbred et al(^{11})</td>
<td>1.24 (0.71, 2.17)</td>
<td>12.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hansen et al(^{12})</td>
<td>1.05 (0.74, 1.51)</td>
<td>33.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stern et al(^{13})</td>
<td>2.62 (0.74, 9.37)</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slivinski et al(^{14})</td>
<td>0.57 (0.25, 1.31)</td>
<td>8.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engin et al(^{16})</td>
<td>0.67 (0.35, 1.32)</td>
<td>12.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jelonek et al(^{17})</td>
<td>1.30 (0.65, 2.58)</td>
<td>8.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang et al(^{18})</td>
<td>0.93 (0.56, 1.55)</td>
<td>17.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procopciuc and Osian(^{19})</td>
<td>3.21 (1.28, 8.02)</td>
<td>3.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni et al(^{20})</td>
<td>2.27 (0.20, 25.24)</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall (( I^2 = 29.8%, P = 0.171 ))</td>
<td>1.08 (0.88, 1.33)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>Weight %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yeh et al(^{10})</td>
<td>1.19 (0.89, 1.59)</td>
<td>13.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skjelbred et al(^{11})</td>
<td>1.14 (0.82, 1.60)</td>
<td>10.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hansen et al(^{12})</td>
<td>0.96 (0.77, 1.19)</td>
<td>26.44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stern et al(^{13})</td>
<td>1.17 (0.83, 1.65)</td>
<td>9.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slivinski et al(^{14})</td>
<td>0.75 (0.43, 1.30)</td>
<td>4.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engin et al(^{16})</td>
<td>1.08 (0.67, 1.73)</td>
<td>5.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jelonek et al(^{17})</td>
<td>0.92 (0.58, 1.44)</td>
<td>6.39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wang et al(^{18})</td>
<td>1.05 (0.78, 1.43)</td>
<td>13.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Procopciuc and Osian(^{19})</td>
<td>1.40 (0.91, 2.18)</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni et al(^{20})</td>
<td>1.04 (0.64, 1.71)</td>
<td>4.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall (( I^2 = 0.0%, P = 0.794 ))</td>
<td>1.06 (0.95, 1.19)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 1 (Continued)**
and 4,539 controls for the present meta-analysis.\textsuperscript{10–20} All cases were histologically confirmed as colon or rectal cancer. There were four studies from Asian populations\textsuperscript{10,13,18,20} and seven from Caucasian populations.\textsuperscript{11,12,14–17,19} Among the eleven studies, seven were hospital-based\textsuperscript{10,11,14,16,18–20} and four were population-based.\textsuperscript{12,13,15,17} Controls were mainly healthy populations and were matched for age and gender. Genotyping methods included polymerase chain reaction and restriction fragment length polymorphism and TaqMan in accordance with HWE (see Table 1).

### Quantitative synthesis

Overall, there was no significant association between the \textsuperscript{XPD} Lys751Gln polymorphism and risk of CRC. The specific results were as follows: homozygous model (Gln-Gln versus Lys-Lys, OR 1.08, $P=0.477$, 95% CI 0.88–1.33), heterozygous model (Lys-Gln versus Lys-Lys, OR 1.06, $P=0.283$, 95% CI 0.95–1.19), and dominant model (Lys-Gln + Gln-Gln versus Lys-Lys, OR 0.96, $P=0.562$, 95% CI 0.87–1.05, Figure 1). We performed subgroup analysis, and the results suggested no significant association in any of the genetic models with ethnicity or source of controls (see Table 2).

#### Tests of heterogeneity and publication bias

Due to heterogeneity in the meta-analysis of association between the dominant model and CRC risk (Lys-Gln + Gln-Gln versus Lys-Lys, $P=85.3\%$, $P=0.000$), a random effects model was adopted for this analysis. Subgroup analysis indicated that ethnicity and source of controls were not significant sources of heterogeneity. The fixed effects model was used for the homozygous and heterozygous models because of the absence of heterogeneity (Gln-Gln versus Lys-Lys, $I^2=29.8\%$, $P=0.171$; Lys-Gln versus Lys-Lys, $I^2=0.0\%$, $P=0.794$).

Begg’s funnel plot and Egger’s test were used to assess the publication bias of the included articles. The shape of the funnel plot was not obviously asymmetric (see Figure 2). In addition, Egger’s test revealed no evidence of publication bias ($P>0.05$).

### Discussion

The pathogenesis of CRC has not been elucidated, but the following factors are thought to be contributory: diet and carcinogens; chronic colorectal inflammations such as ulcers, polyps, and schistosomiasis; tumor suppressor gene mutations or genetic instability; and colorectal adenomas and other precancerous lesions.\textsuperscript{21–24} Currently, it is generally thought that the occurrence of CRC is a gradual process involving multiple oncogene activations and tumor suppressor gene inactivation.\textsuperscript{25,26} DNA repair systems are the body’s main defense barrier for internal and external environmental factors that are sources of genome instability. Defects in these systems or low DNA repair capacity increase...
Table 2 Subgroup analysis of correlation between polymorphism of XPD 751 and CRC risk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparisons</th>
<th>Number of studies</th>
<th>Odds ratio OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>P-value</th>
<th>Test of heterogeneity</th>
<th>Z-value</th>
<th>P (%)</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Asians</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lys-Gln versus Lys-Lys</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.05 (0.72–1.53)</td>
<td>0.807</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.426</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lys-Gln versus Lys-Lys</td>
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<td>1.12 (0.95–1.33)</td>
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<td>1.34</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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<td>Lys-Gln + Gln-Gln versus Lys-Lys</td>
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<td>0.74 (0.33–1.67)</td>
<td>0.467</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>94.9</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Caucasians</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lys-Gln versus Lys-Lys</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.07 (0.89–1.28)</td>
<td>0.497</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>49.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lys-Gln versus Lys-Lys</td>
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<td>1.02 (0.88–1.18)</td>
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<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lys-Gln + Gln-Gln versus Lys-Lys</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.05 (0.94–1.17)</td>
<td>0.424</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>85.3</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PB</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lys-Gln versus Lys-Lys</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.12 (0.87–1.43)</td>
<td>0.369</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>0.355</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lys-Gln versus Lys-Lys</td>
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<td>1.00 (0.84–1.18)</td>
<td>0.969</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lys-Gln + Gln-Gln versus Lys-Lys</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.05 (0.93–1.20)</td>
<td>0.423</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HB</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lys-Gln versus Lys-Lys</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lys-Gln + Gln-Gln versus Lys-Lys</td>
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<td>0.84 (0.52–1.35)</td>
<td>0.475</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>90.6</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; CRC, colorectal cancer; OR, odds ratio; HB, hospital-based; PB, population-based; XPD, xeroderma pigmentosum complementatory group D.

Thus, our meta-analysis, comprising 2,961 CRC patients and 4,539 controls from eleven studies, was performed to assess precisely the possible association of XPD Lys751Gln polymorphism with susceptibility to CRC. Our meta-analysis suggests that XPD Lys751Gln polymorphism was not associated with CRC risk. In the subgroup analysis, where studies were divided by ethnicity or source of controls, there was still no significant association detected in the homozygous, heterozygous, or dominant model.

Meta-analysis is reliant on available published data, and publication bias is common. Through the qualitative funnel plot and quantitative Egger’s linear regression, we have shown that there is no significant publication bias in the current study. However, there are some limitations to this meta-analysis. First, the studies included involve only Asian and Caucasian populations, without representation of other racial or ethnic groups, including the African population. Additionally, we could only carry out a subgroup analysis for a large geographical area despite the presence of different national characteristics within a region due to the lack of raw data for each study. Moreover, we could not carry out individual subgroup analysis for patients with colon and colorectal cancer due to the lack of availability of raw data. Finally, the potential effect of gene-gene or gene-environment interactions on the statistical results was not considered.

In summary, our meta-analysis pooled all available data related to potential links between XPD Lys751Gln and CRC, and found no evidence that the polymorphism is associated with CRC risk.
Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References


