

PPAR α gene variants as predicted performance-enhancing polymorphisms in professional Italian soccer players

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Background: The *PPAR* α gene encodes the peroxisome proliferator-activator receptor alpha, a central regulator of expression of other genes involved in fatty acid metabolism. The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of G allele of the *PPAR* α intron 7 G/C polymorphism (rs4253778) in professional Italian soccer players.

Methods: Sixty professional soccer players and 30 sedentary volunteers were enrolled in the study. Samples of venous blood were obtained at rest, in the morning, by conventional clinical procedures; blood serum was collected and total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and triglycerides were measured. An aliquot of anticoagulant-treated blood was used to prepare genomic DNA from whole blood. The G/C polymorphic site in *PPAR* α intron 7 was scanned by using the PCR-RFLP (polymerase chain reaction restriction fragment length polymorphism) protocol with TaqI enzyme.

Results: We found variations in genotype distribution of *PPAR* α polymorphism between professional soccer players and sedentary volunteers. Particularly, G alleles and the GG genotype were significantly more frequent in soccer players compared with healthy controls (64% versus 48%). No significant correlations were found between lipid profile and genotype background.

Conclusion: Previous results demonstrated an association of intron 7 G allele as well as the GG genotype in endurance athletes. Our result suggests that this is the case also in professional soccer players.

Keywords: PCR-RFLP, gene variants, endurance athlete, G allele

Introduction

High-level athletic performance is at least partly influenced by genetic components.^{1,2} Even though it is difficult to determine the exact genetic fundamentals of performance there are many critical gene polymorphisms that have been reported to have a physiological impact on human performance. These gene variants have been called performance-enhancing polymorphisms and it was suggested that their simultaneous presence might affect the phenotype of elite athletes.³

Although the allelic/genotypic frequency of some polymorphisms do not significantly differ among populations, in recent years, an increasing body of evidence indicates that there are a number of genetic variants that do influence sports performance.⁴ A paradigmatic example of the complexity of gene/performance interaction is the Z-disk protein α -actinin 3 gene (ACTN3). The null allele (XX) of this gene is related to a lower sprint/power performance, whilst RR and RX are associated to a higher sprint/power performance.⁵ The frequency of the XX-null genotype appears to be higher in endurance athletes than in controls⁵ but with contradictory results.⁶

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It is important to underline that differences in factors like sex, ethnic origin, or competition level of the study subjects as well as the size of population samples and statistical approaches make comparison between studies difficult.⁴ As we stated in a previous paper:

from the data so far we can conclude that genes do influence physiological processes that contribute to power vs endurance potential but that in themselves their predictive power is not sufficient to determine what sports a particular individual may excel in.⁷

Nevertheless, the genetic information could be used as an aid to design an appropriate training schedule and there is a good possibility that eventually genetic variation will be able to discriminate a predisposition towards specific types of sports.

Some genes that show allelic differences that appear positively associated with endurance athlete status are those encoding the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs). PPARs are members of the nuclear hormone receptor superfamily involved in lipid metabolism and glucose homeostasis. In particular, PPAR α regulates expression of genes involved in multiple steps of the lipid metabolism such as fatty acid uptake, transport, and oxidation.⁸ Consequently, PPAR α shows increased expression in tissues involved in fatty acids utilization such as liver, skeletal muscle, and cardiac muscle.^{9,10} Moreover, the regulation of expression of this gene may enhance skeletal muscle oxidative capacity in relation to endurance training.¹¹ So, it is not surprising that PPAR α appears to be related to some cardiovascular risk factors, and the rs4253778 C allele in the intronic polymorphism of the PPAR α gene is thought to be associated with higher plasma lipid levels,¹² cardiac growth,¹³ and increased risk of coronary artery disease.¹⁴ Hence, the aim of our study is to analyze the frequency distribution of PPAR α G/C (rs4253778) polymorphisms in professional soccer players compared with healthy sedentary individuals together with blood lipid profile.

Materials and methods

Subjects

Sixty male professional (series B and C of the Italian Soccer Championship) soccer players (age 22.5 \pm 2.2 years) were recruited for this study. Control samples were prepared from 30 unrelated sedentary volunteers (male students of University of Palermo, aged 21.2 \pm 2.3 years).

The athletes and controls were all Caucasian to avoid potential problems of population stratification. The local

ethics committee approved the procedures followed in the study. All participants gave informed consent to genotyping on the understanding that it was anonymous and that the results would have confidential status.

Measurements

All venous blood samples were taken at rest between 8 am and 10 am by conventional clinical methods, using heparin as anticoagulant. Fasting total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), and triglycerides (TG) were measured by an enzymatic colorimetric method using a Modular D2400 (Hoffman-La Roche Ltd, Basel, Switzerland). LDL-C fraction was calculated from Friedewald's formula:

$$\text{LDL-C} = \text{TC} - \text{HDL-C} - (\text{TG}/5) \quad (1)$$

The interassay coefficients of variations for total cholesterol, HDL-C, and triacylglycerol concentrations were 2.9%, 1.8%, and 2.4%, respectively. An aliquot of blood was used for the extraction of genomic DNA (K182018-01; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA).

The polymorphic site in PPAR α intron 7 was scanned by using PCR-RFLP protocol with *TaqI* enzyme. PCR primers were: forward ACAATCACTCCTTAAATATGGTGG and reverse AAGTAGGGACAGACAGGACCAGTA, generating a fragment of 266 base pair (bp) digested by *TaqI* to 216 bp and 50 bp. PCR reactions were performed in 10 μ L containing: 1 \times reaction buffer, 0.75 nmol each deoxyribonucleotide, 15 mmol MgCl₂, 3 pmol each primer, and 0.5 U *Taq* polymerase. *TaqI* digestion was performed by adding 6 U of *TaqI* (Thermo Fisher Scientific), adding 1 \times restriction enzyme buffer in a volume of 20 μ L, and incubation for 2 hours at 65°C.

Maximal VO₂ consumption was evaluated through a maximal incremental ramp test consisting of 5 minutes of priming exercise at 50 W, followed by a continuous increase in the workload by 20 W/min until exhaustion. The accepted criteria for maximal effort was: respiratory exchange ratio >1.1, and heart rate >90% of the predicted maximum based on age.¹⁵

Body composition was assessed using bioelectrical impedance analysis (BIA; Akern Bioresearch, Pontassieve, FI, Italy) which is a noninvasive and portable method for the estimation of fluid compartments, fat, and fat-free mass.¹⁶ Weight was measured to the nearest 0.1 kg using an electronic scale (BWB-800 Medical Scales, Tanita Corporation, Arlington Heights, IL, USA), and height to the nearest 1 cm using a Harpenden portable stadiometer (Holtain Ltd,

Table 1 Demographics and physiological characteristics of subjects

	Soccer players	Controls	Significance
Age (years)	22.5 \pm 2.2	21.3 \pm 3.1	NS
Weight (kg)	78.3 \pm 4.5	75.3 \pm 5.9	NS
Height (cm)	178.2 \pm 4.7	174.6 \pm 3.6	NS
% Body fat	14.6 \pm 1.7	13.9 \pm 2.2	NS
Waist-hip ratio	0.96 \pm 0.1	0.84 \pm 0.03	$P < 0.05$
Resting heart rate (bpm)	62.6 \pm 8.4	56.3 \pm 3.5	NS
Maximal heart rate (bpm)	194.5 \pm 9.2	185.5 \pm 3.4	NS
VO _{2max} (mL/kg/min)	57.5 \pm 4.3	54.1 \pm 4.5	NS

Abbreviations: NS, not significant; VO_{2max}, maximal oxygen consumption.

Crosswell, UK). General characteristics of the subjects are shown in Table 1.

Statistical analysis

The STATISTICA statistical package, version 8.0, was used to perform all statistical evaluations. The values from the professional soccer players were compared with those from the control subjects using unpaired Student's *t*-test. Allele frequencies were determined by gene counting. A Pearson χ^2 test or Yates corrected χ^2 test was used to compare the PPAR α intron 7 G/C alleles and genotype frequencies between athletes and control subjects. The level of statistical significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

Results

Our data showed distribution differences of PPAR α gene G/C polymorphism in Italian soccer players compared with control subjects; these genotype differences are summarized in Table 2. The genotype frequency of GG, GC, and CC among two groups was: controls 48%, 44.5% and 7.5%; and soccer players 64%, 32%, and 4%; respectively (Figure 1 and Table 2). No significant difference was found in C allele frequencies within two groups. The observed distribution of the 7 G/C polymorphism is consistent with reports from Russian athletes,¹⁷ Polish rowers,¹⁸ and nonathletic young men.¹⁹ A significant excess of G allele was noted in the Italian soccer players (80% compared with 70% in control subjects;

$P = 0.04$). The PPAR α genotype distribution was in agreement with Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium.

As shown in Table 3, serum triglyceride, total cholesterol, and LDL-C concentration were increased in the soccer player group but the change was not significant.

Although HDL-C levels were reduced in the soccer player group compared with the healthy volunteers group, the changes were also not statistically significant (Table 3).

Discussion

PPAR α is a transcription factor and a major regulator of lipid and glucose metabolism in the liver, skeletal muscle, and heart. It is also involved in energy homeostasis. Activation of PPAR α promotes uptake, utilization, and catabolism of fatty acids by upregulation of genes involved in fatty acid transport as well as in peroxisomal and mitochondrial fatty acid metabolism. In this study we found some variation in genotype distribution of the rs4253778 PPAR α polymorphism between professional soccer players and sedentary volunteers. Specifically, the G allele was significantly more frequent in soccer players compared with healthy controls, as was the GG genotype; on the contrary, no significant associations were found between lipid profile and genotype background.

Several studies have tested the plausible effect of PPAR α on athletic performance. Ahmetov et al reported that the G allele was significantly higher in Russian endurance-oriented athletes (80.3%) compared to power-oriented athletes (50.6%) whereas the C allele could be an advantage in power-type activities.¹⁷ They also reported that GG homozygotes had significantly higher percentages of slow-twitch fibers (55.5% \pm 2.0% versus 38.5% \pm 2.3%) than CC homozygotes. They concluded that PPAR α intron 7 G/C polymorphism was associated with physical performance in Russian athletes, and this may be explained, in part, by the association between PPAR α genotype and muscle-fiber-type composition. The same authors also found that the frequencies of the PPAR α G alleles in 205 elite rowers were significantly greater than in control subjects (90.1% versus 83.6%), plus the G alleles were associated with higher values of aerobic performance.²⁰ Ginevičienė reported that, in 193 elite Lithuanian athletes, the

Table 2 Polymorphism of PPAR α in soccer players and controls

Group	Number	PPAR α genotype				Controls versus players by Fisher's exact test			
		GG %	GC %	CC %	G allele %	Allele	df	Pearson's chi-squared	P
Controls	27	48	44.5	7.5	70	GG	1	3.86	0.04
Soccer players	56	64	32	4	80	GC	1	2.85	0.09
						CC	1	0.29	0.59

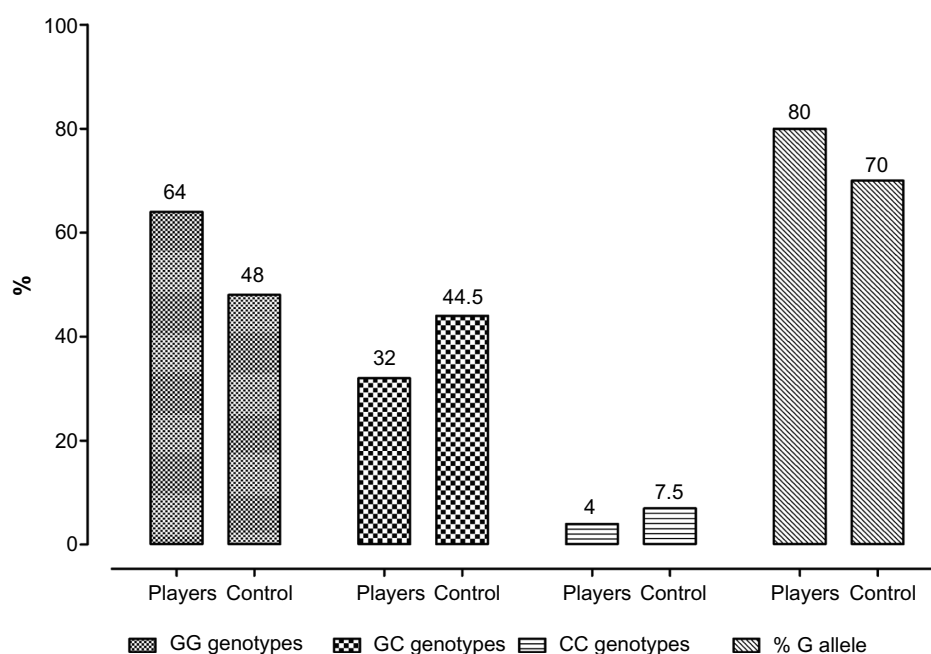


Figure 1 *PPARα* genotype frequencies in 60 Italian soccer players and 30 healthy volunteers.

*PPARα*C allele was more common in the mixed athlete group (endurance, mixed sports, speed/power, and team sports) than in the general population, plus the *PPARα*CC genotype was associated with muscle mass and single muscular contraction power, whereas the GG genotype was more related to endurance sports.²¹ Recently, Maciejewska et al described *PPARα* genotype distribution among a group of elite Polish athletes and they found a significantly higher frequency of the GG genotype (87% versus 63%) and G allele in the rowers compared to sedentary controls.¹⁸ Also, Eynon found that a higher frequency of the *PPARα* GG genotype is associated with top-level endurance athletes in the study population of 155 Israeli athletes (endurance athletes and sprinters) and 240 healthy controls.¹¹ In addition, they suggested that the above *PPARα* single-nucleotide polymorphism may belong to a group of several genetic variations that influence top-level endurance performance. In line with this, Ahmetov et al reported that a number of variants, including

the *PPARα* G allele, were overrepresented in a large cohort of 1,423 Russian athletes compared to 1,132 controls.²²

The exact function of this single-nucleotide polymorphism is speculative. Regulatory regions have been found in introns; however, it is unlikely that the intron 7 variant is itself functional as it is not close to the splice branch point sequence.²³ Of interest, there are also previous studies indicating that the intron 7 C allele is in allelic association with the V162 allele, which encodes a more transcriptionally active *PPARα* and attenuates the effect of the intron 7 C allele, eg, on exercise-induced left ventricular hypertrophy.¹³ It is suggested that the C allele of the *PPARα* intron 7 G/C polymorphism is in linkage disequilibrium with a functional variant in the promoter or enhancer element of the *PPARα* gene that results in reduced *PPARα* gene expression.

While the association with endurance has been repeated in several studies with consistent results, other analysis on this polymorphism indicated that the *PPARα* intron 7 G/C polymorphism has little or no effect on strength-related phenotypes in nonathletic young men. Isometric and concentric peak torque was found to be similar between GG homozygotes and C allele (GC + CC). Also, no differences were found in muscular endurance ratio between the two groups. The impact of this individual polymorphism seems to be of insufficient magnitude to influence muscle characteristics in a nonathletic population.¹⁹

The C allele has been associated with cardiac disorders including higher left-ventricular growth after training and

Table 3 Serum values of triglycerides, total cholesterol, LDL, and HDL from samples of venous blood

Lipid profile (mg/dL)	Soccer players	Controls	Significance
Total cholesterol	175.1±5.32	164.0±6.95	NS
Triglycerides	97.37±6.52	88.37±13.50	NS
HDL cholesterol	62.27±2.66	66.85±2.42	NS
LDL cholesterol	93.63±4.79	80.52±6.69	NS

Abbreviations: HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; NS, not significant.

the effect was more pronounced in hypertensives.¹³ Horowitz et al found that the protein content of PPAR α in human muscle, as well as that of some of its target enzymes, is increased after 12 weeks of endurance training.²⁴ Activation of PPAR α also directly upregulates transcription of long-chain fatty acid acetyl-CoA synthase and other enzymes of the β -oxidation pathway.²⁵ Finally, in an extensive review, Cresci discussed the evidence for the association of PPAR α allelic polymorphism with cardiovascular disorders.²⁶

Conclusion

Genotype distribution and allele frequency examined in our study showed a significantly higher frequency of the GG genotype and G allele in soccer players compared to controls in accordance with previous results.²⁷ The novelty of our study is that even in a team sport (like professional soccer) it is possible to find this kind of association. Soccer requires variable talents but endurance is an important asset as, during a 90-minute game, elite-level players run about 10 km at an average intensity close to the anaerobic threshold (80%–90% of maximal heart rate). Within this endurance context, numerous explosive bursts of activity are required, including jumping, kicking, tackling, turning, sprinting, changing pace, and sustaining forceful contractions to maintain balance and control of the ball against defensive pressure.^{27,28} But GG genotype, related to endurance performance, appears to be more represented in elite soccer players despite the mixed characteristics of effort in soccer.

Thus, we want to stress that athletic performance is influenced by multifactorial events: environmental, gene–gene, and gene–environment interaction factors are also important contributors to the “complex trait” of being an athletic champion. Such traits are likely not reducible to defined genetic polymorphisms.⁷

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Author contributions

Patrizia Proia, Antonino Bianco, Giovanni Caramazza, Marcello Traina, Antonio Palma and Antonio Paoli made substantial contributions to conception and design. Patrizia Proia, Gabriella Schiera, Valentina Contrò, Patrizia Saladino and Giovanni Caramazza, contributed to acquisition of data. Antonino

Bianco and Keith A Grimaldi performed statistical analysis and interpretation of data. Patrizia Proia, Gabriella Schiera and Patrizia Saladino drafted the article with the help of Antonio Paoli, Antonio Palma, Marcello Traina and Keith A Grimaldi. Antonino Bianco, Valentina Contrò, Giovanni Caramazza, Marcello Traina, Keith A Grimaldi, Antonio Palma and Antonio Paoli revised the article critically for important intellectual content. All authors approved the final version to be published and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy and integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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