Genetic variations in the osteopontin promoters T-443C and G-156GG increase carotid intima–media thickness

Yuyun Yueniwati1
Valentina Yurina2
Nurus Sobah2
Endang Rahayu2
1Radiology Department, 2Clinical Pharmacy Department, Pharmacy Study Program, Faculty of Medicine, Brawijaya University, Malang, Indonesia

Abstract: Carotid intima–media thickness (CIMT) is a clear predictor of atherosclerosis. The increase of CIMT is affected by mutations in the osteopontin (OPN) promoters. The purpose of this study was to examine genetic variations in OPN promoters T-443C and G-156GG, identified in Javanese children with ischemic stroke parents, and to investigate their relationship with the increase of CIMT. A case–control analytic study was performed on 20 case and 12 control samples. Case samples were Javanese children aged between 10 to 21 years with ischemic stroke parents. Control samples were children with healthy parents. Mutations of T-443C and G-156GG were determined by employing polymerase chain reaction. Results of sequencing were analyzed using CLC Main Workbench 6.0. CIMT was defined using ultrasound. Genetic variations of T-443C were identified in six samples. Likewise, genetic variations of G-156GG were identified in six samples. Genetic variations in the OPN promoters T-443C and G-156GG were not potential risk factors in an increase of CIMT ($P=0.654$ and $P=0.654$). This study proves that genetic variations could be identified at the points of T-443C and G-156GG in children with ischemic stroke parents. Although statistically insignificant, the tendency to increase CIMT occurs in children with genetic variations. Children with ischemic stroke parents have thicker CIMT than children of healthy parents.

Keywords: carotid intima–media thickness, genetic variation, ischemic stroke, osteopontin promoters

Introduction

Despite the decrease in stroke mortality rate in the mid-20th century, the incidence of stroke remains high and is the third major cause of death in the world. Around 150,000 people die and more than 700,000 people suffer from stroke every year. The prevalence of stroke in Indonesia is 8.3% per 1,000 population, whereas 6% per 1,000 population is diagnosed with stroke. This indicates that 72.3% of stroke cases in Indonesia have been diagnosed and 19.1% of them are among the Javanese population.

Based on its mechanism of occurrence, stroke is divided into two categories, namely, ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke. The occurrence of ischemic stroke is more frequent than hemorrhagic stroke. Ischemic stroke is a condition associated with atherosclerosis, which is a vascular abnormality due to formation of plaques in the arteries and causes hardening and constriction of blood vessels resulting in decreased blood supply to the heart and other organs. Atherosclerosis can lead to heart attack, stroke, and even death. Early sign of atherosclerosis is the increase of carotid intima–media thickness (CIMT).
Materials and methods
Subjects and blood collection
The case–control study was designed using analytic observational approach. Research participants were Javanese Indonesian children aged between 10 to 21 years, who were divided into two groups, that is, case and control groups. The case group consisted of 20 children with biological parents (father and/or mother) who were ischemic stroke patients. The parents were or had been hospitalized, or being or had been treated at the Neurology Clinic of Saiful Anwar General Hospital, Malang, Indonesia. The control group consisted of 12 children with healthy biological parents of similar health background (40–50 years old, nonsmokers, not obese). Participants and parents provided written informed consent together; parents wrote the informed consent for participants under 15 years old. Blood samples were taken after the participants fasted for 12 hours.

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Faculty of Medicine, Brawijaya University, Malang, Indonesia.

Determining CIMT using high-resolution ultrasonography
CIMT measurements were conducted in the Radiology Department of Saiful Anwar General Hospital. CIMT measurements for all samples were performed using ultrasound Logic S6 (GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences Corp., Piscataway, NJ, USA). CIMT was measured from the base to the carotid bulb, in three angles, that is, transversal, posterolateral, and anterolateral.

Analysis on genetic variants
Blood samples of case and control groups were taken and collected in tubes containing ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid. DNA chromosomes were then isolated using the procedure of the extraction kit Wizard® Genomic DNA purification kit (Promega Corporation, Fitchburg, WI, USA). OPN promoter regions were amplified using OPN-specific primers in the form of forward primer OPN 1 5′-ATTACAATTCGTGACT-GCCTGCC-3′ and reverse primer OP2 with the base sequence of 5′-TGTACCTTGGTCGGCGTTTG-3′. Polymerase chain reaction conditions were as follows: predenaturation at 94°C for 2 minutes, denaturation at 94°C for 20 seconds, annealing at 54°C for 10 seconds, elongation at 72°C for 45 seconds, postelongation at 72°C for 45 seconds, and final hold at 4°C for 10 minutes with 35 repeated cycles. The results were analyzed using the polymerase chain reaction product sequencing program (CLC Main Workbench, CLC Bio, Qiagen, Denmark) to determine the location of the mutations.

Statistical analysis
Results of the genetic variation analysis were processed using Fisher’s exact test.

Results
Analysis of genetic variations T-443C and G-156GG
Results of two-way direction of sequencing with forward and reverse primers indicated mutations in the same six samples, that is, substitution of thymine base -443 with cytosine. Mutations occurred in four samples of the case group and two samples of the control group. The results of analysis on mutations in base number -443 using CLC Main Workbench 6.0 program are presented in Figure 1.

In the meantime, results of the sequencing analysis on base number -156 showed six occurrences of mutations...
of guanine base insertion, that is, in two case samples and four control samples. The mutations were confirmed using two-way sequencing with forward and reverse primers. The results of analysis on mutations in base number -156 using CLC Main Workbench 6.0 program are given in Figure 2.

Mutations of -443 and -156 occurred in different subjects. None of the subjects with two mutations were analyzed simultaneously. Data on T-443C and G-156GG mutations, along with CIMT thickness of each subject, are presented in Table 1.

**Figure 1** Analysis of T-443C base mutation.

Notes: (A) Results of sequencing performed with OPN forward primer; (B) results of sequencing performed with OPN reverse primer.
Abbreviation: OPN, osteopontin.

**Figure 2** Analysis of G-156GG base mutation.

Notes: (A) Results of sequencing performed with OPN forward primer; (B) results of sequencing performed with OPN reverse primer.
Abbreviation: OPN, osteopontin.

**Significant relation test between mutation group and nonmutation group toward CIMT**

Analysis of the relations between mutations and CIMT was done by employing hypothesis testing, that is, by calculating the risks of genetic variations toward CIMT. The result
Influence of genetic variations in the OPN promoter T-443C on CIMT

A genetic variation in the OPN promoter T-443C is one of the genetic factors suspected to have relation with CIMT. The T-443 base is a promoter site which is a part of DNA in which transcription starts. The transcription occurs when sequences of promoters bind to RNA polymerase II. Genetic variation of T-443C in the promoter sequences leads to OPN overexpression. In the same study, Giacopelli et al reported that transcription factors, which are bound to OPN sequence promoter, were MYT1 with zinc finger motifs. The zinc finger is one of the motifs mediating regulatory protein binding with DNA. Thus, the regulatory proteins can specifically bind with high affinity, so that they can increase the activity of transcription. As for the genetic variation T-443C, it was identified that there were six samples undergoing mutations – four samples from the case group and two samples from the control group. Four out of six samples undergoing genetic variations were from the case group subjects who displayed thicker CIMT than the two samples from the control group undergoing genetic variations. Based on CIMT value, it can be stated that children with parents who had ischemic stroke history were identified to have thicker CIMT.

This result is in accordance with previous research results, which mentioned that genetic variations in the OPN promoter T-443 had significant effect in the increase of CIMT due to disorders in the transcription activity of OPN gene. The genetic variation T-443C in the OPN promoter site results in the occurrence of binding transcription factors of MYT1 with zinc finger motifs in the promoter site.

The binding transcription factors increase the affinity of polymerase RNA toward promoter, which also causes an increase in transcription activity. As a result, OPN overexpression will lead to earlier and faster vascular smooth muscle proliferation. Hence, narrowing and hardening blood vessels...
also occur more quickly, which then leads to decreased blood supply to various organs, particularly to the brain. The decline in the blood supply containing oxygen to the brain causes ischemic stroke.\textsuperscript{8,9}

Two other samples experiencing genetic variation unexpectedly came from the control group subjects who were expected not to undergo genetic variations. This was possibly due to other conditions marked by the occurrence of genetic variations in the OPN promoter T-443C, such as history of myocardial infarction in parents, obesity, and cancer.\textsuperscript{17,18} Some previous research results\textsuperscript{19,20} also described that genetic variations in the OPN promoter T-443C resulting in plasma OPN overexpression were not only always associated with increase in CIMT, but also with some other diseases, such as systemic lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, urolithiasis, and primary biliary cirrhosis. Likewise, OPN overexpression was identified in several other conditions such as chronic arthritis, myocardial infarction, interstitial fibrosis of kidney due to obstructive uropathy, and in the process of injury healing which is one of the physiological functions of OPN. Besides, OPN overexpression could also be a predictor of atherosclerosis risk in patients with essential hypertension. The results of previous research indicated that genetic variations in OPN promoter T-443C identified in the control group were possibly associated with the conditions above. This explains why the control group experiencing genetic variations in the OPN promoter T-443 did not undergo an increase in CIMT.\textsuperscript{21}

The influence of genetic variations in the OPN promoter G-156GG toward CIMT

The study results showed that there were two sample cases experiencing an increase in CIMT. This reinforces the results of previous studies which identified a tendency of genetic variation at point G-156GG to be associated with increased CIMT.\textsuperscript{6,21} One of the studies explained that the presence of two guanine bases in the DNA sequence at the site of -156 caused the formation of binding sites for RUNT factor.\textsuperscript{9} RUNX2 is a transcription factor which can bind to the binding site formed through the insertion of G in the base sequence. The bond has a great affinity and, thus, increases the transcriptional activity of OPN promoter. The OPN promoter transcriptional activity causes an increase in the OPN concentration of plasma. OPN is widely expressed in macrophages in human adipose tissues, whose amount is also associated with obesity. An increase in the transcriptional activity of OPN also results in an increase in the local recruitment of monocytes at the site of injury in the arterial wall, thereby increasing the risk of atherosclerosis.\textsuperscript{13,22}

Conclusion

In conclusion, genetic variations in the OPN promoters T-443C and G-156GG were found in the population of Javanese children with ischemic stroke parents. Although statistically insignificant, the existence of one of these mutations resulted in the tendency to increase CIMT. The children with ischemic stroke parents have thicker carotid intima–media than those with normal parents.

Acknowledgment

This work was supported by grants from the Faculty of Medicine, Brawijaya University, Malang, Indonesia.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References


