

산화질소 합성효소 유전자 다형성이 관동맥성형술 후 재협착에 미치는 영향

최수연 · 채인호 · 김효수 · 손대원 · 오병희
이명목 · 박영배 · 최윤식 · 이영우

Significance of eNOS Gene Polymorphism for the Prediction of Restenosis after Coronary Angioplasty in Patients with Ischemic Heart Disease

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ABSTRACT

Background : The restenosis after coronary angioplasty is the unresolved problem even if the improvement of interventional skills and pharmacological therapies. Nitric oxide, known as endothelial derived relaxing factor (EDRF), regulates the vascular tone and inhibits the proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells and platelet adhesions and endothelium-leukocyte interactions. Nitric oxide is produced by endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS). We studied the significance of eNOS gene polymorphism for the prediction of restenosis after coronary angioplasty in Koreans with ischemic heart disease. **Methods :** We analyzed the two eNOS poly-morphisms using PCR (eNOS A/B polymorphism is the VNTR in intron 4 and eNOS T/G polymorphism is a missense mutation in exon 7) in 199 Korean patients who had 257 lesions undergoing percutaneous coronary angioplasty (ballooning = 152, stenting = 105). The angiography was repeated 6 months later to assess the relation between the rate of restenosis and types of eNOS gene polymorphism. **Results :** We found no significant differences of restenosis rate in eNOS A/B and T/G polymorphism in those with balloon angioplasty or with stent (restenosis rate of A/A, A/B, B/B, respectively (n = 257) : 25% (1/4), 26% (14/53), 31% (62/200) (p = not significant), and T/T, T/G, G/G (n = 249) : 0% (0/3), 36% (16/44), 29% (58/202) (p = not significant)). Patients with A allele (non BB) or GG phenotype had lower restenosis rate, so we analyzed protective effect of non BB and GG phenotype on restenosis, but there was no significant statistical difference (restenosis rate of non BB and GG, BB and non GG respectively : 20% (15/57), 34% (16/47) (p = not significant)). **Conclusion :**

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eNOS A/B and T/G polymorphism is not associated with a significantly elevated risk of restenosis after coronary angioplasty. (**Korean Circulation J 21999;29(12):1332-1340**)

KEY WORDS : Endothelial nitric oxide synthase gene polymorphism · Restenosis · Coronary angioplasty.

서 론

대상 및 방법

(stent), 대 상

1996 1 1 1998 7 1

(nitric oxide, NO) 50%

=199, =257)

guanylate cyclase

cGMP

endothelium - deri -

ved relaxing factor(EDRF) ¹⁾

- 20

DNA

가 ²⁾ 6

(en -

dothelial nitric oxide synthase, eNOS)

³⁾⁴⁾ , intron

4 27 bp

(A/B polymorphism) exon 7 298 152) (= 105)

가 glutamic acid aspartic acid aspi -

(G/T missense variant rin , stent 2 4

polymorphism) , 가 ticlopidine

(body mass index),

1

, intron 4

exon 7

1996

126 mg/dl

가 200

mg/dl

90 mmHg

140 mmHg ,
가 240 mg/dl
(quantitative coronary angiographic analysis,
QCA) 50%
(minimal luminal diameter, MLD)
(percent diameter stenosis)

관동맥조영술의 분석

50%

유전자형 분석

eNOS intron 4 A/B

eNOS intron 4 GAAGTCTAGACCTG -
CTGCA/GGGGGTGAG 27 bp

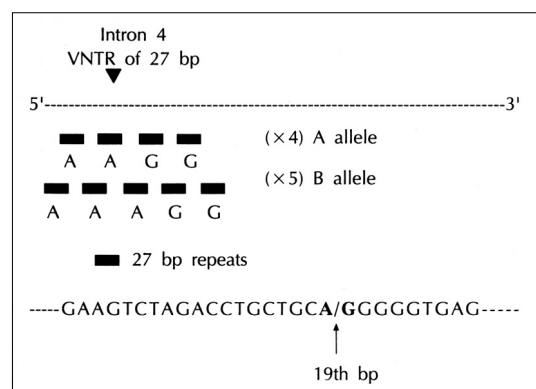


Fig. 1. Schematic presentation of eNOS intron 4 polymorphism (A/B). A smaller rare allele (A allele) has four tandem 27 bp repeats and a common larger one (B allele) has five repeats. The first two repeats has A and the last two has G at the 19th base of the 27 bp repeat in A allele. The first three repeats has A and the last two has G at the 19th base of the 27 bp repeat in B allele. VNTR : variable number of tandem repeats.

4 (eNOS polymorphism A), 5 (eNOS polymorphism B)
(A allele/B allele) (variable number of tandem repeats).
5 19 가
3 A , 2 G , 4
2 A 2 G (Fig.

1). DNA
4 (polymerase chain reaction, PCR) 27 bp

Miyahara 1994

GenBank

4) Wang

forward primer(sense) 5' - AGGCC -
CTATGGTAGTGCCTTT - 3' (5111 5130 bp

가, reverse primer(antisense) 5' - TCT -
CTTAGTGCTGTGGTCAC - 3' (5530 5511

가) . 60 µl PCR , 1 µg

DNA, 60 pM primer, 12 µM dNTP, 2.5 U

Tag DNA polymerase, 10 mM Tris - HCl, 40 mM

KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl 2, 1 mM DTT

95 5 가 , 94 1

가 , 56 1 가 , 72 2 가

35 , 72 5

가

2% NuSieve agarose gel

ethidium bromide

가 (Fig. 2).

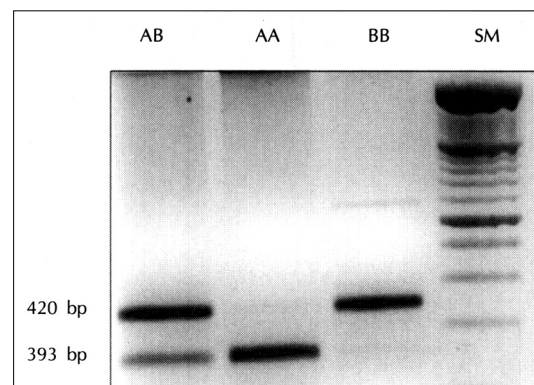


Fig. 2. The PCR product of eNOS intron 4 polymorphism separated by electrophoresis with ethidium bromide staining followed by ultraviolet visualization. The band of 420 bp indicates five repeats (B allele) and the band of 393 bp denotes 4 repeats (A allele). SM : size marker.

eNOS exon 7 G/T
eNOS exon 7 298 glutamate(G)
aspartate(T)
Forward primer(sense) 5' - AAGGCA -
GGAGACAGTGGATGGA - 3', reverse primer(an-
tisense) 5' - CCCAGTCAATCCCTTTGGTGC -
TCA - 3'
(restriction enzyme) Ban dig -
estion (T allele)
248 bp , allele(G allele)
163 bp 85 bp 2% NuSieve
agarose gel

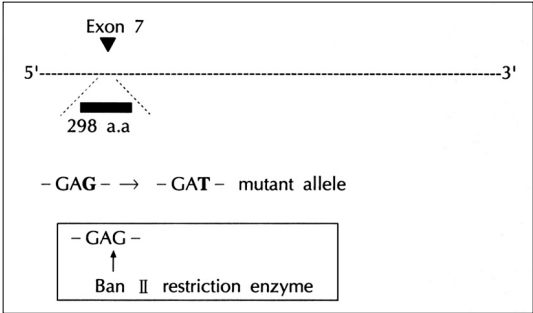


Fig. 3. Schematic presentation of eNOS exon 7 polymorphism (T/G) by missense Glu298Asp variant. The mutant allele (T) has no Ban II cutting site.

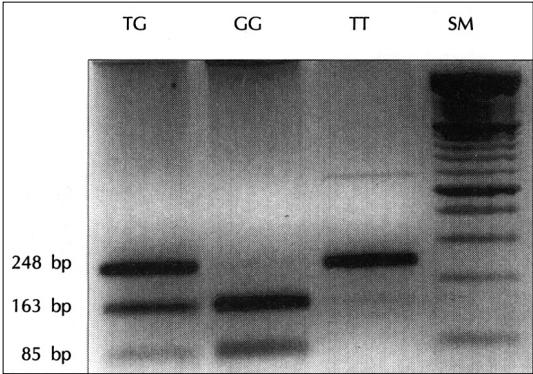


Fig. 4. The PCR-RFLP of eNOS exon 7 polymorphism separated by electrophoresis with ethidium bromide staining followed by ultraviolet visualization. The PCR products of wild type (GG) after digestion with Ban has two bands, 163 bp & 85 bp, respectively. Glu 298Asp homozygote (TT) without Ban cutting site has one band of 248 bp. Glu298 Asp heterozygote (TG) has three bands, 163 bp band and 85 bp band digested by Ban and 248 bp one without digestion. SM : size marker.

ethidium bromide (Figs. 3 and 4).

통계분석법

가 chi - square
. , , , , , , ,
(minimal luminal diameter)⁵⁾⁶⁾
가 chi - square . P -
value가 0.05

결과

(p = NS).
intron 4 A/B, exon 7 T/G
(p = NS)(Table 1, 2 and 3).
30%(77/257),
33%(50/152), 26%
(27/ 105) . Intron 4 A/B
A/A, A/B, B/B
25%(1/4), 26%(14/53), 31%(62/200)(p = NS),
0%(0/2), 30%(7/23), 34%(43/
127)(p = NS), 50%(1/2), 23%
(7/30), 26%(19/73)(p = NS)
. A allele
가 2% , B/B
B allele (recessive
effect) B/B non B/B
(relative risk)
. non B/B B/B
1.104(95% CI 0.694 1.757),
1.058(95% CI 0.569 1.969),
1.041(95% CI 0.510 2.126)

Table 1. Clinical characteristics (mean ± SD)

	Balloon (n = 152)		Stent (n = 105)	
	Restenosis (-)	Restenosis (+)	Restenosis (-)	Restenosis (+)
Lesion no. (%)	102 (67%)	50 (33%)	78 (74%)	27 (26%)
Male (%)	67%	76%	79%	74%
Age (years)	59 ± 11	58 ± 10	57 ± 10	61 ± 8
BMI (kg/m ²)	24.7 ± 2.6	24 ± 2.3	25.7 ± 2.7	23.6 ± 2.6
F/U interval (days)	258 ± 124	225 ± 144	243 ± 99	194 ± 80
Cholesterol (mg/dl)	207 ± 51	212 ± 56	207 ± 47	212 ± 43
Hypertension (%)	54%	36%	43%	52%
Diabetes (%)	32%	36%	27%	12%
Smoking (%)	47.5%	40.8%	40.8%	25.9%
MLD (mm) after intervention	2.14 ± 0.56	1.94 ± 0.51	2.60 ± 0.70	2.3 ± 0.59
	p = NS*		p = NS*	

*Not significant

Table 2. Basal characteristics in patients with three genotypes of eNOS polymorphism in intron 4 (mean ± SD)

	A/A	A/B	B/B
Patient no. (%)	4 (2%)	53 (20%)	200 (78%)
Age (year)	61 ± 5	56 ± 10	59 ± 10
BMI (kg/m ²)	25 ± 1	25 ± 3	25 ± 2
F/U interval (days)	216 ± 119	259 ± 117	235 ± 120
Cholesterol (mg/dl)	219	227 ± 67	204 ± 44
Hypertension (%)	100%	62%	42%
Diabetes (%)	0%	36%	28%
Smoking (%)	41.8%	49%	39.4%
MLD (mm) after Intervention	2.13 ± 0.6	2.23 ± 0.7	2.27 ± 0.6

p = NS

Table 3. Basal characteristics in patients with three genotypes of eNOS polymorphism in exon 7 (mean ± SD)

	T/T	T/G	G/G
Lesion no. (%)	3 (1.2%)	44 (17.7%)	202 (81.1%)
Age (year)	51 ± 7	59 ± 10	59 ± 10
BMI (kg/m ²)	24 ± 3	25 ± 2	25 ± 3
F/U interval (days)	297 ± 71	236 ± 154	241 ± 110
Cholesterol (mg/dl)	167 ± 31	214 ± 49	208 ± 50
Hypertension (%)	33%	50%	48%
Diabetes (%)	33%	34%	28%
Smoking (%)*	100%	48.8%	39.6%
MLD (mm) after intervention	2.20 ± 0.4	2.12 ± 0.5	2.30 ± 0.7

p = NS, *Smoking (%) of non G/G : G/G = 52.2 : 39.6 (p = 0.120)

intron 4 A/B

(Table 4, 5 and 6).

Exon 7 T/G T/T, T/G,
G/G 0%(0/3), 36%(16/44),
29%(58/202) (p = NS), 0%(0/
3), 37%(11/30), 32%(36/113) (p = NS),
0%(0/0), 36%(5/14), 25%(22/89) (p =
NS)

T/T 가
T/G 가
T allele (dominant effect)
non G/G G/G G/G
non G/G

1.166(95% CI 0.7
42 1.832), 1.018(95% CI
0.587 1.765), 1.445(95%
CI 0.655 3.186)
T/G
(Table 7, 8 and 9).

B/B & non G/G
non B/B & G/G
(33% : 28%, p = 0.663) (36% : 25%, p =
0.881) B/B & non G/G

(Table 10). CI 0.626 2.471), 1.086(95%
Non B/B & G/G B/B & non G/G CI 0.456 2.585), 1.250(95%
1.244(95% CI 0.371 4.207) .

Table 4. Restenosis rate in three genotypes of eNOS polymorphism in intron 4

	A/A	A/B	B/B	p-value
Total lesion (n=257)	1/4 (25%)	14/53 (26%)	62/200 (31%)	NS
Ballooning lesion (n=152)	0/2 (0%)	7/23 (30%)	43/127 (34%)	NS
Stenting lesion (n=105)	1/2 (50%)	7/30 (23%)	19/ 73 (26%)	NS

Table 5. Restenosis rate between B/B vs non B/B of eNOS polymorphism in intron 4

	B/B	Non B/B	P value	Relative risk	95% CI
Total lesion (n=257)	62/200 (32%)	15/57 (26%)	0.496	1.104	0.694 - 1.757
Ballooning lesion (n=152)	43/127 (34%)	7/25 (28%)	0.569	1.058	0.569 - 1.969
Stenting lesion (n=105)	19/ 73 (26%)	8/32 (25%)	0.912	1.041	0.510 - 2.216

Table 6. Frequency of genotypes of eNOS polymorphism in intron 4 in restenosis and non-restenosis groups

	Restenosis	A/A	A/B	B/B	p-value
Total	(+)	1/ 78 (1.3%)	15/ 78 (19.2%)	62/ 78 (79.5%)	0.905
	(-)	3/179 (1.7%)	38/179 (21.2%)	138/179 (77.1%)	
Ballooning	(+)	0/ 51 (0%)	8/ 51 (15.7%)	43/ 51 (84.3%)	0.597
	(-)	2/101 (2%)	15/101 (14.9%)	84/101 (83.2%)	
Stenting	(+)	1/ 27 (3.7%)	7/ 27 (25.9%)	19/ 27 (70.4%)	0.701
	(-)	1/ 78 (1.3%)	23/ 78 (29.5%)	54/ 78 (69.2%)	

Table 7. Restenosis rate in three genotypes of eNOS polymorphism in exon 7

	T/T	T/G	G/G	p-value
Total lesion (n=249)	0/3 (0%)	16/44 (36%)	58/202 (29%)	NS
Ballooning lesion (n= 146)	0/3 (0%)	11/30 (37%)	36/113 (32%)	NS
Stenting lesion (n=103)	0/0	5/14 (36%)	22/ 89 (25%)	NS

Table 8. Restenosis rate between non G/G vs G/G of eNOS polymorphism in exon 7

	Non G/G	G/G	p value	Relative risk	95% CI
Total lesion (n=249)	16/47 (34%)	58/202 (29%)	0.471	1.166	0.742 - 1.832
Ballooning lesion (n= 146)	11/33 (33%)	36/113 (32%)	0.873	1.018	0.587 - 1.765
Stenting lesion (n= 103)	5/14 (36%)	22/ 89 (25%)	0.385	1.445	0.655 - 3.186

Table 9. Frequency of genotypes of eNOS polymorphism in exon 7 in restenosis and non-restenosis groupes

	Restenosis	T/T	T/G	G/G	p-value
Total	(+)	0/ 75 (0%)	16/ 75 (21.3%)	59/ 75 (78.7%)	0.335
	(-)	3/174 (1.7%)	28/174 (16.1%)	143/174 (82.2%)	
Ballooning	(+)	0/ 48 (0%)	11/ 48 (22.9%)	37/ 48 (77.1%)	0.435
	(-)	3/ 98 (3.1%)	19/ 98 (19.4%)	76/ 98 (77.6%)	
Stenting	(+)	0/ 27 (0%)	5/ 27 (18.5%)	22/ 27 (81.5%)	0.385
	(-)	0/ 76 (0%)	9/ 76 (11.8%)	67/ 76 (88.2%)	

Table 10. Restenosis rate between worst and best combined genotypes in

	Worst genotypes B/B & non G/G	Best genotypes non B/B & G/G	p- value
Total lesion	16/47 (34%)	15/57 (20%)	NS
Ballooning lesion	11/33 (33%)	7/25 (28%)	NS
Stenting lesion	5/14 (36%)	8/24 (25%)	NS

고 안

angiotensin converting enzyme insertion/deletion polymorphism, angiotensin type 1 receptor gene polymorphism, platelet glycoprotein PLA1/PLA2 polymorphism, apolipoprotein E polymorphism

Tsukada 1998, AA homozygote가 B allele 가

A allele non B/B (A/A and A/B)

G/G

가

(neointimal hyperplasia) ,
arterial remodeling 7)8)

1996 Wang (Caucasians) 153
A/A, A/B, B/B 0.7%(n = 1), 32.7%(n = 50), 66.7%(n = 102),
549 3.3%(n = 18), 22.1% (n = 122),
74.6%(n = 409) A/A homozygote 가

(p - value = 0.08),

A/A homozygote

가 가

.

A/A homozygote

가 가

가

T/G

1998 Shimasaki

607 T/T, T/G, G/G

가 0.2%(n=1), 13.2%(n=80), 86.7%(n=526)

285 0.4%

(n=1), 20.7%(n=59), 78.9%(n=225)

(multiple logistic regression), T/T & T/G G/G
1.5(95% CI 1.2 1.8,
p - value 0.039) T allele 가
가 .²⁰⁾

intron 4 A/B

A allele

가

가

exon 7 T/G

가, ²⁴⁾ T allele
가, ²⁵⁾

A allele
Caucasians
Wang
30%(77/257),
33%(50/152),
26%(27/105)
가
A allele
가
intron 4 A/B
A, A/B, B/B
25%(1/4), 26%
(14/ 53), 31%(62/200)(p=NS),
0%(0/2), 30%(7/23), 34%(43/127)(p=NS),
50%(1/2), 23%(7/30), 26%
가
가
(19/ 73)(p=NS)
가
exon
7 T/G
T/T, T/G, G/G가
0%(0/3), 36%(16/44), 29%(58/
202)(p=NS), 0%(0/3), 37%
(11/30), 32%(36/113)(p=NS),
연구배경 : 0%(0/0), 36%(5/14), 25%(22/89)(p=NS)

요 약

연구배경 :

B/B & non G/G
non B/B & G/G
(33% :
28%, p=0.663) (36% : 25%, p=
0.881) B/B & non G/G

결 론 :

방 법 :

(
) (= 199,
= 257, = 152,
= 105)

DNA

6

중심 단어 :

in -
tron 4 27 bp가 4 (A allele), 5 (B allele)
가 (eNOS A/B poly - mo -
rphism) exon 7 298 glutam -
ate(G) aspartate(T)
(eNOS G/T polymorphism)

1998 (HMP - 98 - M -
2 - 0024)

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