

# 관동맥질환 환자에서 Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase (MTHFR) 유전자 다형성의 빈도분포 및 혈중 총 호모시스테인 농도와의 관계

가

문건웅 · 정옥성 · 윤호중 · 백상홍 · 유기동 · 오용석  
전희경 · 박지원 · 채장성 · 김재형 · 최규보 · 홍순조

## The Frequency Distribution of Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase (MTHFR) Polymorphism and Association between the Genotypes and Total Homocysteine Level in Patients with Coronary Artery Disease

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### ABSTRACT

**Background :** Increased homocysteine levels are an independent risk factor for coronary artery disease (CAD). A common genetic mutation (nucleotide 677 C-to-T) in methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR), an enzyme required for efficient homocysteine metabolism, creates a thermolabile enzyme with reduced activity. Homozygotes of MTHFR mutation represent 5% to 12% of general population in Canada, America, and Japan. In this study, we examined the distribution of the MTHFR genotypes in CAD patients and healthy volunteers and the association between the genotypes and the total homocysteine level (tHcy). **Methods :** We screened 60 Korean patients with CAD (CAD group) and 97 healthy volunteers (control group) for the MTHFR 677 C-to-T mutation. Fasting and post-methionineloading tHcy level, folic acid, and vitamin B12 level were determined with other clinical variables in CAD group. **Results :** The frequency of the MTHFR V/V homozygous genotype was 20% in CAD group (with 40% heterozygous and 40% wild type) and 14% in control group (with 48% heterozygous and 38% wild type). In CAD group, homozygotes of MTHFR mutation had significant higher fasting tHcy level than wild type (homozygote,  $18.83 \pm 6.37 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ; wild type,  $12.36 \pm 3.21 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ). The tHcy level correlated with the age ( $r = 0.425$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), the folate level ( $r = -0.534$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), and the presence of the mutant MTHFR gene ( $r = 0.565$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) after adjustment of other clinical variables. **Conclusion :** We find that homozygotes of MTHFR mutation have higher homocysteine level independent of

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folic acid in patients with CAD. Large case-control study needed to confirm whether MTHFR mutation increases the risk of CAD independent of plasma tHcy level. (**Korean Circulation J 21999;29(8):781-787**)

**KEY WORDS** : Homocysteine · MTHFR · Polymorphism · CAD.

서 론

(hyperhomocysteinemia)

1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7)

대 상

( ) 1998 5

1998 9 가

60

(  $58.3 \pm 10.9$  , : =26 : 34)

가 25 가 50%

6) X

5 20% 가 1-6)

diagonal branch, marginal branch, dominance descending post-erior descending . X

가 DNA

B<sub>6</sub> B<sub>12</sub>

가 97 (

$36.4 \pm 16.9$  , : =61 : 36)

가 N<sup>5</sup>,N<sup>10</sup> - Methylene-tetrahydrofolate Reductase(MTHFR) (677 C - to - T mutation)

(methotrexate, phenytoin, theophylline )

가 8- 5 방 법

10) 12%가 8-13)

MTHFR

(total homocysteine, tHcy)

B12 . 100 mg/kg 200 ml

4

radioimmunoassay (Arbott)

B12 radioimmunoassay

MTHFR

200 µl high pure PCR template preparation kit(Boehringer Mannheim) DNA primer(Bioneer, 5' - TGAAGG - AGAA - GGTGTCTGCGGGA - 3' 5' - AGGACG - GTGC - GGTGAGAGTG - 3')

MTHFR 677

HinfI

175 - bp 23 - bp fragment

3% agarose gel

ethidium bromide (Fig. 1).

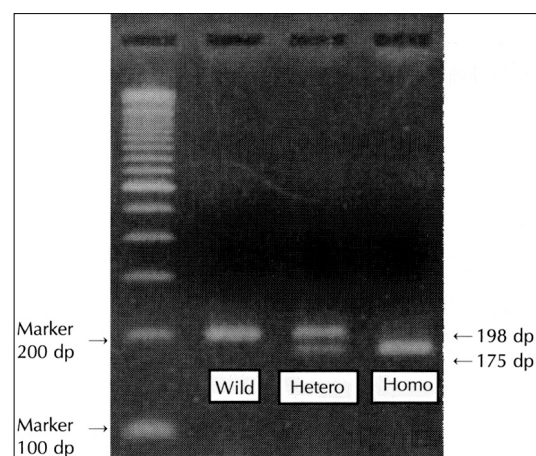


Fig. 1. Examples of genotype determination.

Table 1. Baseline characteristics among the three genotypes in CAD group

	Wild type (N=24)	Heterozygote (N=24)	Homozygote (N=12)
Age (year)	56.21 ± 11.27	59.96 ± 9.95	58.92 ± 12.30
BUN (mg/dl)	22.44 ± 27.08	18.16 ± 7.82	16.00 ± 3.80
Cr (mg/dl)	1.21 ± 0.76	1.17 ± 0.25	0.91 ± 0.12
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	25.20 ± 3.48	23.97 ± 4.75	24.83 ± 3.87
SBP (mmHg)	120.5 ± 21.4	125.5 ± 16.8	125.8 ± 15.6
DBP (mmHg)	81.5 ± 14.8	77.3 ± 10.3	76.7 ± 9.8
TC (mg/dl)	207.6 ± 57.6	187.9 ± 29.1	184.4 ± 31.0
TG (mg/dl)	153.3 ± 72.9	158.5 ± 8.1	151.9 ± 61.8
HDL (mg/dl)	43.9 ± 14.0	38.6 ± 8.1	39.5 ± 8.3
LDL (mg/dl)	133.1 ± 45.0	117.6 ± 28.5	114.4 ± 30.3

Table 2. Genotypes vs. Diseases(N=60)

	Acute MI	Old MI	Unstable	Stable	Variant	Syndrome X	Total
Wild type	8	1	4	8	2	1	24
Heterozygote	7	2	5	7	1	2	24
Homozygote	2	2	2	5	1	0	12

MI=Myocardial infarction, Unstable=Unstable angina, Stable=Stable angina, Variant=Variant angina

SPSS 7.5

- test

test

Student t - test

Pe -

arson's correlation analysis

p<0.05

## 결 과

관동맥질환 환자군과 대조군에서 MTHFR 유전자형의 발생빈도

97 MTHFR

(homozygote)가 14

(14%), (heterozygote) 46 (48%),

가 wild type 37 (38%) 60

12 (20.0%), 24

(40.0%), wild type 24(40.0%)

가

# MTHFR 유전자형과 임상적 특징

60 MTHFR  
가 (Table 1).  
가 (Table 2),  
54 (Table 3).

# MTHFR 유전자형과 혈중 호모시스테인, 엽산 및 비타민 농도

60  
49

**Fig. 3.** Genotypes vs. Extents of CAD (N=54)

	0VD	1VD	2VD	3VD	Total
Wild type	6	9	2	6	23
Heterozygote	4	7	6	4	21
Homozygote	2	5	2	1	10

0VD=No significant stenosis, 1VD=1 vessel disease  
2VD=2 vessel disease, 3VD=3 vessel disease

**Table 4.** Total Homocysteine (tHcy) and vitamin levels in CAD group

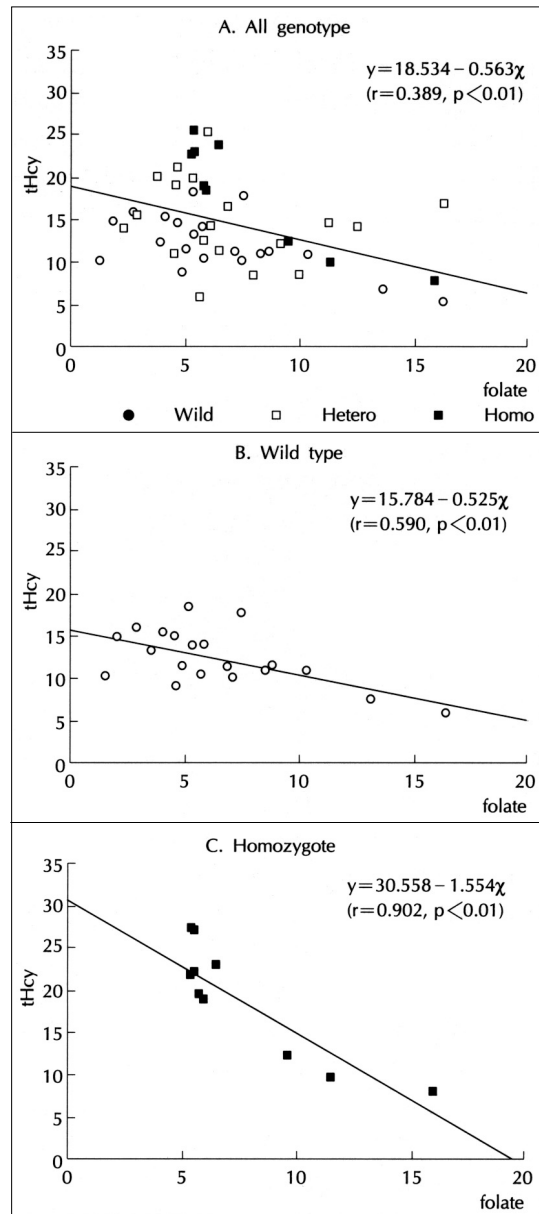
	Wild type (N=20)	Heterozygote (N=19)	Homozygote (N=10)
tHcy (μmol/l)			
Fasting	12.36 ± 3.21	14.89 ± 4.82	18.83 ± 6.37
Postload	30.19 ± 11.62	34.03 ± 15.43	33.33 ± 10.29
Increase	17.83 ± 10.43	19.14 ± 13.66	14.50 ± 7.42
Folate (nmol/l)	6.52 ± 3.60	6.89 ± 3.54	7.55 ± 3.70
Vit-B12 (pmol/l)	874.5 ± 321.6	818.9 ± 381.0	843.5 ± 344.8

postload=4 hr after methionine 100 mg/kg P.O.

\*\*p<0.01 vs wild type, increase=postload-fasting

**Table 5.** Correlation between total homocysteine and other clinical variables in CAD group

Variables	Bivariate analysis		After adjustment		Adjust for
	Coefficient	P value	Coefficient	P value	
Age	0.377	<0.01	0.425	<0.01	folate, MTHFR
Sex	0.165	NS			
Cr	-0.088	NS			
Folate	-0.389	<0.01	-0.534	<0.01	age, MTHFR
Vit-B12	-0.014	NS			
MTGFR	0.467	<0.01	0.565	<0.01	age, folate



**Fig. 2.** Total homocysteine (tHcy) and folate in CAD group.

(Table 4).

wild type  $12.36 \pm 3.21 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ,  
 $18.83 \pm 6.37 \mu\text{mol/L}$

wild type  
 $(p < 0.01)$ .  $14.89 \pm 4.8$

2  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  wild type  
 $(p = 0.072)$ .

100 mg

가  
가

B12

thymine  
(alanine)  
(Alanine)  
(Valine)

677  
가  
cytosine

5 16% 가  
(homozygote)

B12, MT -

HFR  
, MTHFR  
가  
, MTHFR

Lee <sup>16)</sup> 106 MTHFR  
가 16%

14%, 20%

(Table 5).

MTHFR  
wild type ( $r = 0.590, p < 0.01$ )  
wild type ( $r = 0.902, p < 0.01$ )  
(Fig 2).

고 찰

MTH - FR  
type  
wild  
가

Stampfer <sup>1)</sup> 5 가  
14,916 가

271  
(nmol/L)

95 Jacques <sup>17)</sup> 15.4, Tokgozoglu <sup>18)</sup> 12.9  
Girelli <sup>12)</sup>

Nygard <sup>5)</sup> 3.4 587 4.6 가 11.5  
가 6.87

가  
<sup>14)</sup> <sup>15)</sup>

가 . MTHFR  
5 12%

가 가 .  
가 8-13)  
가  
가 19) 가  
가 6)19)20)

wild type MTHFR  
MTHFR 가 . wild  
가  
Malinow 20)  
가  
MTHFR 가  
MTHFR MT -  
HFR 가

## 요 약

연구배경 :

Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase(MTHFR)  
(677 C - to - T mutation)  
가 가

방 법 :  
60 ( )  
97 ( )  
MTHFR  
B12  
결 과 :  
MTHFR  
20%( 40%, wild type 40%)  
14%( 48%, wild type 38%)  
wild  
type MTHFR  
( , 18.83±6.37 μmol/L ; wild  
type, 12.36±3.21 μmol/L ; p<0.01).  
(r=0.425, p<0.01),  
(r = - 0.534, p<0.01), MTHFR  
가 (r=0.565, p<0.01)  
가  
결 론 :  
MTHFR  
wild type  
가 MTHFR  
가 가  
가 가  
중심 단어 : MTHFR

1998

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