

한국 성인남성에서 혈관내피 NO 생산효소 Glu298Asp 유전자다형성과 급성 심근경색증의 연관성

가 가 ,¹ ,² ³
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Association of Endothelial NO Synthase Gene Glu298Asp Polymorphism with Acute Myocardial Infarction

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Several studies have suggested that endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) Glu 298Asp polymorphism is associated with coronary heart disease. We evaluated the relationship between eNOS Glu298Asp polymorphism and the various risk factors for myocardial infarction. **Materials and Method** : The study comprised 102 acute myocardial infarction (AMI) male patients under 65 years of age, and 112 age matched healthy male controls. The eNOS genotypes were determined from blood lymphocyte DNA samples using the PCR-RFLP method. **Results** : There was no difference in the incidence rate of eNOS Glu298Asp polymorphism between the two groups, eNOS Glu298Asp polymorphism was not found to be an independent risk factor for AMI. However smoking, smoking frequency, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, high fasting sugar and low HDL-cholesterol were all determined to be independent risk factors (phaving the eNOS GG genotype, smokers were at a 3 fold greater risk of AMI than nonsmokers ($p = 0.0413$), and among those having the eNOS TT or GT genotypes, the risk was increased 15 fold ($p = 0.0271$). Among the subjects having the eNOS GG genotype, the risk of AMI within the high risk group was 21.9 fold greater than that within the low risk group ($p = 0.0001$), and as for the subjects having the eNOS TT or GT genotypes, the high risk group was at 31.9 fold greater risk of AMI than the low risk group ($p = 0.0089$). **Conclusion** : The eNOS TT and GT genotypes demonstrated a synergistic effect with smoking and high risk group in terms of AMI risk. (**Korean Circulation J 2001;31(10):973-981**)

KEY WORDS : Myocardial infarction ; Synthase, nitric-oxide ; Polymorphism.

서 론

(polymorphism)

. eNOS

endothelial nitric oxide synthase(eNOS)

(nitric oxide, NO)

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48 , 가 통계분석
240 mg/dL ²³⁾ Micro -
soft Excel 2000 SAS(ve-
rsion 6.12)
고위험군과 저위험군의 정의
45 , ,
가 , , , HDL 40 mg/
dL , 2 가
1 가
eNOS Glu298Asp 유전자다형성 분석 (ste -
pwise)
DNA
48
DNA 500
μL TE buffer(1M tris - HCL 5 mL, 0.5 M EDTA
1 mL, ddH 20 494 mL) 1 mL 3
pellet
(polymerase chain reaction, PCR) K bu -
ffer(10X PCR buffer 1 mL, NP40 45 μL, Tween - 20
45 μL, proteinase K(20 ng/mL) 30 μL, D.W 8.8
mL) 200 μL 가 58 45
pellet , 95 10 가 ,
PCR
Polymerase Chain Reaction Restriction Fragment Length
Polymorphism(PCR - RFLP) eNOS Glu298Asp
eNOS Glu298Asp *Ban* II
가 가 primer, 5' - TGA
GGG TCA CAC AGG TTC CT - 3' 5' - TCC CTG
AGG AGG GCA TGA GGC T - 3' (Bi -
oneer Corporation, Chungbuk, Korea). PCR de -
naturation 94 40 , annealing 61 40 , ext -
ension 72 40 30
457bp *Ban* II(New England Biolabs Inc.)
8 U 37 20 . PCR -
RFLP 1.5% agarose gel
ethidium bromide
환자군과 대조군의 관상동맥 위험인자 비교
70 (68.6%)
41 (36.9%) (p=0.001).
가
(p=0.001).
가 (p=0.05) ,
(p=0.001).
126 mg/dL (p=0.
001). LDL - 160 mg/dL
가 , HDL -
40 mg/dL 가 (p=0.0001),
HDL - 60 mg/dL
(p=0.001)(Table 2).
환자군과 대조군의 eNOS Glu298Asp 유전자다형성 분
포 비교
PCR - RFLP eNOS Glu298Asp

	agarose gel TT, 320bp , 457bp 320bp	457bp GG GT
Table 1. Comparison of general characteristics of acute myocardial infarction patients with controls		
	AMI (n=102)	Control (n=112)
Age (years)		
<39	6 (5.9%)	6 (5.4%)
40 - 49	22 (21.6%)	32 (28.5%)
50 - 59	50 (49.0%)	45 (40.2%)
60 - 65	24 (23.5%)	29 (25.9%)
Marriage		
Single	2 (2.0%)	3 (2.7%)
Married	95 (93.1%)	109 (97.3%)
Devorce, Widower	5 (4.9%)	0 (0.0%)
Education* (years)		
<6	9 (8.8%)	8 (7.1%)
6 - 9	10 (9.8%)	7 (6.3%)
9 - 12	37 (36.3%)	21 (18.8%)
13 - 16	41 (40.2%)	54 (48.2%)
> 17	5 (4.9%)	22 (19.6%)
Gross Income* (million won/month)		
< 200	40 (39.2%)	8 (7.1%)
200 - 300	25 (24.5%)	18 (16.1%)
>300	37 (36.3%)	86 (76.8%)

AMI : acute myocardial infarction, * : p<0.001

Table 2. Comparison of prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors between acute myocardial infarction patients and controls

	AMI (n=102)	Control (n=112)	p
Smoking	70 (68.6%)	41 (36.9%)	0.001
BMI 25 kg/m ²	50 (49.0%)	52 (46.4%)	0.705
WHR 1.0	16 (15.7%)	3 (2.7%)	0.001
Hypertension	41 (40.2%)	9 (8.0%)	0.001
Diabetes Mellitus	30 (29.4%)	11 (9.8%)	0.001
Hypercholesterolemia	46 (45.1%)	19 (17.0%)	0.001
Family history of MI	11 (10.8%)	3 (2.7%)	0.05
Biochemistry			
FBS 126 mg/dL	39 (38.2%)	9 (8.0%)	0.001
LDL-C 160 mg/dL	13 (12.8%)	8 (7.1%)	0.169
TG 200 mg/dL	31 (30.4%)	22 (19.6%)	0.068
HDL-C<40 mg/dL	50 (49.0%)	13 (11.6%)	0.0001
HDL-C 60 mg/dL	3 (2.9%)	30 (26.8%)	0.001

AMI : acute myocardial infarction, BMI : body mass index, WHR : waist/hip ratio, MI : myocardial infarction, CVA : cerebrovascular accident, FBS : fasting blood sugar, LDL-C : low density lipoprotein-cholesterol, TG : triglyceride, HDL-C : high density lipoprotein-cholesterol

(Fig. 1).
eNOS TT, GT, GG
1 (1.0%), 19 (18.6%), 82 (80.4%) ,
TT , GT 16
(14.3%), GG 96 (85.7%) , Ha -
rdy - Weinberg 가 ($\chi^2=1.51$,
p=0.471). eNOS Glu298 Asp
가 , TT
GT GG
가 . T G
(allele) 0.103, 0.897
0.071, 0.929 가
(Table 3).

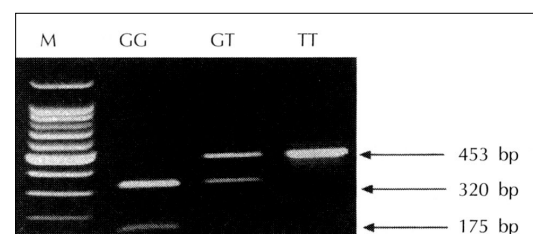


Fig. 1. Polymorphism of missense eNOS Glu298Asp mutation. Agarose gel electrophoresis demonstrated three PCR-RFLP products of Glu298Asp homozygote(TT), Glu298Asp heterozygote(GT) and Glu298Asp wild type(GG) after digestion with *Ban* II, respectively. M : molecular size marker, bp : base pair.

Table 3. Comparison of Glu298Asp genotypes and frequency of alleles between acute myocardial infarction patients and controls

Genotypes and alleles	AMI (n=102)	Control (n=112)	²	p
Genotype				
TT	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1.90	0.388
GT	19 (18.6%)	16 (14.3%)		
GG	82 (80.4%)	96 (85.7%)		
Dominant model				
TT+GT	20 (19.6%)	16 (14.3%)	1.08	0.299
GG	82 (80.4%)	96 (85.7%)		
Alleles				
T (Asp)	0.103	0.071	1.34	0.247
G (Glu)	0.897	0.929		

AMI : acute myocardial infarction, TT : eNOS Glu298Asp homozygote variant, GT : eNOS Glu298Asp heterozygote variant, GG : eNOS Glu298Asp wild type, Asp : aspartate, Glu : glutamate

Table 4. Stepwise logistic analysis for cardiovascular risk factors of acute myocardial infarction

	Odds ratio* (95% CI)	p
eNOS (TT + GT)	1.27 (0.38 - 4.22)	0.6930
Smoking	4.12 (1.50 - 11.27)	0.0059
Smoking amount (per 10 pack-year)	1.34 (1.07 - 1.66)	0.0091
Hypertension	7.07 (2.38 - 21.02)	0.0004
Hypercholesterolemia	3.97 (1.44 - 10.94)	0.0076
FBS (per 10 mg/dL)	1.34 (1.10 - 1.64)	0.0038
HDL-C<40 mg/dL	6.62 (2.43 - 17.99)	0.0002

* : adjusted for education and gross income, TT : eNOS Glu298Asp homozygote variant, GT : eNOS Glu298Asp heterozygote variant, FBS : fasting blood sugar, HDL-C : High density lipoprotein-cholesterol

Table 5. Odds ratios of acute myocardial infarction according to eNOS Glu298Asp genotypes in smoker

	Odds ratio* (95% CI)	p
eNOS GG		
Smoker vs Nonsmoker	3.0 (1.04 - 8.53)	0.0413
eNOS TT+GT		
Smoker vs Nonsmoker	15.0 (1.25 - 179.5)	0.0271

* : adjusted for education, income, smoking amount, hypertension, FBS, HDL-C and hypercholesterolemia, The odds ratio of AMI in smoker was significantly higher in eNOS TT or GT genotype than eNOS GG genotype (p=0.0073), GG : eNOS Glu298Asp wild type, TT : eNOS Glu298Asp homozygote variant, GT : eNOS Glu298Asp heterozygote variant

심근경색증의 독립적인 위험인자 규명

가
,
,
,
,
,
HDL -
,
10
1.34 (95% CI 1.07~1.66) 가
10 mg/dL
1.34 (95% CI 1.10~1.64) 가 (Table 4).

eNOS Glu298Asp 유전자다형성과 관상동맥 위험인자의 관계

가

. eNOS GG
3 (95% CI 1.04~8.53)
, eNOS TT GT
15
(95% CI 1.25~179.5)
,
가
(p=0.0073)(Table 5).
eNOS Glu298Asp
.
2 가
1 가
, eNOS GG
21.9 (95% CI 6.75~71.19)
, eNOS TT GT
31.9
(95% CI 2.38~428.16),

Table 6. Odds ratios of acute myocardial infarction according to eNOS Glu298Asp genotypes in high risk group

	Odds ratio* (95% CI)	p
eNOS GG		
High risk group vs Low risk group	21.9 (6.75 - 71.19)	0.0001
eNOS TT+GT		
High risk group vs Low risk group	31.9 (2.38 - 428.16)	0.0089

* : adjusted for education and gross income, The odds ratio of AMI in high risk group was significantly higher in eNOS TT or GT genotype than eNOS GG genotype (p=0.0008), GG : eNOS Glu298Asp wild type, TT : eNOS Glu298Asp homozygote variant, GT : eNOS Glu298Asp heterozygote variant, Low risk group : coronary risk factor 1, High risk group : coronary risk factor 2

가 , eNOS GG
(p=0.0008)(Table 6).
고 찰
3 가 , TT GT
가 . Wang ²⁶⁾ eNOS intron 4
eNOS 4a/a homozygote 가
가
NO , eNOS
, NO
eNOS Glu298Asp
가
TT 4
2.5
15)
298Asp
18)24)
eNOS
Glu298Asp
1.5
, Shimasaki ¹⁷⁾ T
가
, Hibi ¹⁶⁾ TT
가
eNOS Glu298Asp
가
, eNOS TT GT
가
eNOS TT GT
GG
가 , eNOS TT
GT
uro ²⁸⁾ Glu298Asp
가
eNOS Glu298Asp
가
Philip ²⁷⁾ Glu298Asp
가
Tesa -
Glu298Asp

가, eNOS, Wang²⁹⁾, eNOS, Schneider³⁰⁾, eNOS TT GT, 가, 가, eNOS Glu298Asp, 요 약, eNOS Glu298Asp, TT, GT, GG, 배경 및 목적 : NO (endothelial nitric oxide synthase, eNOS) (genetic polymorphism), 80.4%, 0%, 14.3%, 85.7%, TT, GT, GG, 가 0.4%, 20.7%, 78.9%, eNOS, 0.2%, 13.2%, 86.7%, Glu298Asp, 가, 17) TT, GT, 18) T, 15) GG, 가 18.1%, 43.0%, 38.9%, 8.7%, 44.3%, 47.0%, 방 법 : 65, 102, 112, TT, 1, eNOS Glu298Asp, DNA, (PCR - RFLP), 가, 가, HDL -, 가, 가, 가, 가, 가, 65, 가, 가, eNOS Glu298Asp, TT, GT, GG 102 1 (1.0%), 19 (18.6%), 82 (80.4%) 112 TT, GT 16 (14.3%), GG 96 (85.7%), 가, eNOS Glu298Asp, 가, 가, HDL -, (p<0.01). eNOS GG, 3 (95% CI 1.04~8.53), eNOS TT GT, 15 (95% CI 1.25~179.5)

. eNOS GG
21.9 (95% CI
6. 75~71.19) , eNOS TT GT
31.9 (95% CI 2.38~428.16)
결 론 :
eNOS TT GT
eNOS Glu298Asp
가 가
중심 단어 : ; ;
참사문 가

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