HLA typing in families with multiple cases of rheumatoid arthritis

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Abstract

Thirty one white patients from 14 families with multiple cases of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and 42 of their healthy relatives were completely HLA typed. In contrast with class I antigens, the class II antigens DR1 and DR4 were significantly more common in the patients than in a group of 200 healthy white controls (DR1: 32% vs 12%; DR4: 48% vs 28%, in patients and controls respectively).

Owing to the small number of cases the data from this study were combined with those of published reports. Examination of patients for DR1 and DR4 homozygosity and DR1/4 heterozygosity showed an increase of DR1 homozygous patients, which was not statistically significant. There was no striking deviation from random expectation in haplotype sharing of affected sib pairs. These results are compatible with a dominant influence of DR1 and DR4 in the mode of inheritance. The nearly random haplotype sharing and the molecular relation between DR1 and DR4 support the hypothesis of a direct influence of these antigens in the pathogenesis of RA.

Only 68% of the patients in this study possessed either DR1 or DR4, possibly indicating a subtype of RA which is independent of HLA.

Clinical and serological variables were measured and indicated no significant difference between DR1 (or DR4) positive and DR1 (or DR4) negative disease. In this small group of patients the clinical course of RA seemed to be determined mainly by other genetic or environmental factors.

HLA studies of families with multiple cases of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) have shown a statistical association between the disease and HLA-DR4, but we know that in some ethnic groups this association does not occur. Some of these populations show a significant increase in the prevalence of DR1 in patients with RA.1-3 The question whether DR antigens themselves or linked genes predispose to RA has not yet been answered. Analysis of haplotype sharing and calculation of lod scores provided inconclusive results.4 5

Patients and methods

PATIENTS

We typed 31 white patients with definite or classical RA (American Rheumatism Association criteria) and 42 of their healthy relatives. In each of the 14 families we found at least two first degree relatives with the disease. In six families one parent and one daughter or son were affected and in eight families the patients were siblings.

TISSUE TYPING

Tissue typing for HLA-A, B, C,6 and DR7 antigens was performed by the microdroplet lymphocyte cytotoxicity test described by Terasaki and McClelland. The results are shown in table 1.

CLINICAL AND SEROLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The degree of articular disease was estimated by the spread-severity index published by Walker.8 Comparable x ray grading was reached by the standard radiographs of Larsen9 and the calculation index described by Walker.9 Rheumatoid factor titre was measured by nephelometry. Antinuclear antibodies were investigated by indirect immunofluorescence.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Calculation of statistical significance was by the \( \chi^2 \) test with Yates's correction. For testing in table 2 we used only the index case of each
family. In table 3 only the index case was compared with his affected siblings. This is important to avoid overrepresentation of families with more than two patients.

**Results**
None of the class I antigens (HLA-A, B, and C) was more prevalent in patients than in healthy controls.

**DR PREVALENCES (table 2)**
In our group both antigens DR1 and DR4 show a significant association with RA (DR1: 32% vs 12%, \( p<0.005 \); DR4: 48% vs 28%, \( p<0.01 \) for patients and controls respectively). This reflects the results of other investigators.

**NUMBER OF HOMOZYGOTES**
We analysed our data and those of other reported family studies and found 110 families with 213 patients who had been completely HLA typed. \(^{10-22} \) The gene prevalence was 13.6% for DR1 and 49.5% for DR4. The Hardy-Weinberg-formula suggests that four DR1 and 52 DR4 homozygous patients might be expected, whereas 10 DR1 homozygous and 51 DR4 homozygous cases were found. The increased number of DR1 homozygotes was not statistically significant. These figures indicate the dominant influence of DR1 and DR4 in the inheritance of RA.

**HLA-TYPING CASES**
In families with two siblings more than 25 cases and 6 controls respectively). This reflects the results of other investigators.

**Discussion**
The association of RA and the HLA antigens DR1 and DR4 is well established, but it is not clear how these antigens affect the development of RA. If a hypothetical susceptibility gene for RA was linked to the major histocompatibility complex this would result in an increased haplotype sharing of affected siblings. Table 3 shows that this cannot be confirmed. Bodmer \(^{22} \) tried to explain this observation as follows (a) the HLA linked disease gene is effectively dominant and has a relatively high frequency and therefore a low penetrance; (b) the disease consists of a mixture of two forms, one of which is HLA linked and the other which is not. Bodmer proved that in each of these situations a distortion in the haplotype sharing of affected siblings might be difficult to detect.

Investigations with monoclonal antibodies (MoAb 10d9d6) reported by Lee \(^{23} \) showed cross reactions between DR1 and DR4 positive lymphocytes. A DNA sequence analysis found the identity of the third hypervariable region of class II \( \beta \) chains in DR1 and in the Dw4 subtype of DR4. \(^{24} \) This supports the common
immunological background of DR1 and DR4 positive RA. This 'shared epitope hypothesis' is an alternative to the idea of an HLA linked RA susceptibility gene.

In our patients only 68% express either DR1 or DR4 (table 1). This fact leads to the assumption of a subtype of RA which is independent of HLA and supports Bodmer's second hypothesis. It will be interesting to see whether further research verifies the existence of RA independent of the major histocompatibility complex and thus shows the genetic heterogeneity of the RA syndrome.
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