The A-G polymorphism in exon 1 of the CTLA-4 gene is not associated with systemic lupus erythematosus


Abstract

Objectives—Factors contributing to the development of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) remain largely unknown although are likely to include both environmental and genetic components. Studies on murine lupus have indicated a role for an antibody that blocks binding of cytotoxic T lymphocyte associated-4 (CTLA-4) to B7 on antigen presenting cells in the treatment of disease, suggesting that CTLA-4 may play an important part in the disease process. This study, therefore, investigated the frequency of a previously described A-G polymorphism in exon 1 of the CTLA-4 gene, the G allele of which has shown to be associated with both Graves’ disease and type I diabetes, to determine whether this polymorphism was playing a part in the development of SLE.

Methods—One hundred and twenty six SLE patients and 363 control subjects were genotyped for the A-G polymorphism in exon 1 of the CTLA-4 gene. Target DNA was amplified using the polymerase chain reaction and the resulting product was digested using the BbvI restriction enzyme.

Results—No differences in allele or genotype frequencies were observed between patients with SLE and control subjects.

Conclusion—These data suggest that the A-G polymorphism in exon 1 of the CTLA-4 gene does not play a part in the genetic susceptibility to the development of SLE.


Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a multisystem disorder characterised by the presence of many antibodies. The aetiology of the disease is unknown but is thought to be caused by both genetic and environmental factors. SLE can occur at any age, and although 10–12% of patients have first degree relatives with the disease, affected family members may present at similar time points suggesting the involvement of external environmental stimuli. Despite this, the involvement of genetic components is still highly probable with concordance rates in monozygotic twins of between 24 and 69% compared with 2–9% in dizygotic twins. Genetic studies in SLE have suggested roles for the MHC class II region (HLA) on chromosome 6p, the heat shock protein genes, and the tumour necrosis factor gene. However, the latter two may only be associated with disease on certain HLA haplotypes and the HLA region itself seems to be highly associated with the production of autoantibodies rather than with the disease itself, leaving the primary genetic components of SLE to be determined.

Studies of SLE in both humans and mice have shown that the production of autoantibodies by B cells is dependent upon stimulation from CD4+ T cells. Consequently any molecules that play a part in the interaction of B and T cells could be involved in the disease process. Cytotoxic T lymphocyte associated-4 (CTLA-4) is involved in the regulation of T cells and is a member of the same family of cell surface molecules as CD28. Both of these molecules bind to B7 on B cells and the CTLA4-B7 complex can compete with the CD28/B7 complex and deliver negative signals to the T cell affecting T cell proliferation, cytokine production, and immune responses. After the observation that selective inhibition of B7-CTLA4 interaction can produce anti-specific T cell unresponsiveness in vitro and suppress immune function in vivo, experiments were performed to determine whether selective inhibition of B7-CTLA4 interaction could suppress spontaneous autoimmune disease. Lupus prone NZB/NZW F1 mice were treated with a murine CTLA4 immunoglobulin (muCTLA4-Ig), which blocked autoantibody production and prolonged life even when treatment was delayed until after the onset of clinical disease.

The CTLA-4 gene is located on chromosome 2q33 and was initially investigated as a candidate for autoimmune thyroid disease. Subsequently an AT repeat microsatellite in the 3′ untranslated region of exon 3 and a threonine to alanine (A-G) polymorphism at position 49 in exon 1, have been reported to be associated with both Graves’ disease and type I diabetes. The aim, therefore, of this study was to investigate the frequency of the A-G polymorphism of the CTLA-4 gene in a population based case-control study to determine whether the CTLA-4 gene plays a part in genetic susceptibility to SLE.

Methods

Patients

One hundred and twenty six white patients were recruited from the SLE clinic in the Rheumatology Department of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital and University of Birmingham, Birmingham. The patients fulfilled the American College of Rheumatology criteria for
Table 1  Allele and genotype frequencies of the A-G polymorphism of the CTLA-4 gene in SLE patients and control subjects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>G allele (%)</th>
<th>A allele (%)</th>
<th>AA genotype (%)</th>
<th>AG genotype (%)</th>
<th>GG genotype (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SLE (n=126)</td>
<td>82 (33)</td>
<td>170 (67)</td>
<td>54 (43)</td>
<td>58 (46)</td>
<td>14 (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controls (n=363)</td>
<td>228 (32)</td>
<td>498 (68)</td>
<td>164 (45)</td>
<td>171 (45)</td>
<td>28 (8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A v G, \chi^2 = 0.099, p = NS. AA v AG v GG, \chi^2 = 1.39, p = NS.

In conclusion, lack of association of the A-G polymorphism with SLE indicates that this region of the CTLA-4 gene is neither a disease causing mutation nor is it in linkage disequilibrium with such a mutation in SLE patients, in contrast with Graves’ disease and type I diabetes.

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