

IL2RA Allele Increases Risk of Neuromyelitis Optica in Southern Han Chinese

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ABSTRACT: Background: Neuromyelitis optica (NMO) and multiple sclerosis (MS) are chronic neuro-inflammatory diseases believed to arise from complex interactions between environmental and genetic factors. Recently, single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in interleukin (IL)-2 and -7 receptor alpha genes have been identified as novel susceptibility alleles for MS in genome-wide association studies. However, similar research on NMO is limited. We aimed to investigate the association of *IL2RA* SNPs rs2104286 and rs12722489 and *IL7RA* SNP rs6897932 with Southern Han Chinese NMO and MS patients. **Methods:** Frequencies of the three SNPs were examined in Southern Han Chinese MS cases (n=78), NMO cases (n=67) and controls (n=133) using sequencing-based typing. **Results:** The rs2104286^G frequency in the *IL2RA* gene was significantly higher in NMO patients than in controls ($p^{\text{uncorr}}=0.013$, $p^{\text{corr}}=0.026$, OR:1.942, 95%CI:1.146-3.291). **Conclusion:** The rs2104286 G allele in *IL2RA* is present at higher frequencies in NMO patients than in healthy controls within a Southern Han Chinese population.

RÉSUMÉ: Les allèles IL2RA augmentent le risque de neuromyélie optique chez les Chinois Han du sud. Contexte : La neuromyélie optique (NMO) et la sclérose en plaques (SP) sont des maladies neuroinflammatoires chroniques qu'on pense être dues à des interactions complexes entre des facteurs environnementaux et génétiques. Des polymorphismes d'un seul nucléotide (SNP) dans les gènes du récepteur alpha de l'interleukine 2 et de l'interleukine 7 ont été identifiés récemment par des études d'association pangénomiques comme étant des allèles de susceptibilité à la SP. Cependant, peu d'études semblables ont été faites sur la NMO. Le but de notre étude était d'examiner l'association des SNP rs2104286 et rs12722489 de *IL2RA* et le SNP rs6897932 de *IL7RA* chez des patients Chinois Han du sud atteints de NMO et de SP. **Méthode :** Nous avons examiné la fréquence des 3 SNP chez des Chinois Han du sud atteints de SP (n = 78), chez des patients atteints de NMO (n = 67) et chez des sujets témoins (n = 133) au moyen du typage par séquençage. **Résultats :** La fréquence de rs2104286G du gène *IL2RA* est significativement plus élevée chez les patients atteints de NMO que chez les témoins (p sans ajustement = 0,013, p avec ajustement = 0,026 ; RC : 1,942 ; IC à 95% : 1,146 à 3,291) **Conclusion :** La présence de l'allèle rs2104286G du gène *IL2RA* est plus fréquente chez les patients atteints de NMO que chez des témoins sains de la population chinoise Han du sud.

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Neuromyelitis optica (NMO) and multiple sclerosis (MS) are chronic neuroinflammatory diseases that are believed to arise from complex interactions between environmental and genetic factors.^{1,2} The association of the human leucocyte antigen (HLA) loci in MS has been extensively studied and is estimated to account for 20–60% of genetic susceptibility in MS. Within this locus, the HLA-DRB1*1501 allele is most strongly associated with MS in Caucasian populations.^{3,4} However, the lower incidence of NMO compared with MS has resulted in fewer studies on HLA genes in NMO patients.⁵ Several small-sample studies showed that the HLA-DPB1*0501 allele might increase the NMO risk in Asian populations,^{2,6,7} although a number of non-HLA single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) have also been evaluated for their role in MS (and opticospinal MS (OSMS)/NMO) in Asians as the HLA association only explains some of the genetic impact on disease susceptibility.⁸⁻¹³

In 2007, the first large-scale genome wide association study (GWAS) of MS reported three SNPs to be associated with MS: two in the *IL2RA* gene (rs2104286 and rs12722489) and one in *IL7RA* (rs6897932).¹⁴ These results were also replicated in later

studies.^{15,16} *IL2RA* and *IL7RA* encode the alpha chain of interleukin (IL)2 and IL7 receptors, respectively, which are involved in T cell regulation. A major function of the IL2/IL2RA axis is to promote the proliferation and expansion of antigen-specific CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cell clones, while the IL7/IL7RA interaction maintains memory T cells and is involved in the development, proliferation and survival of B and T cells.^{17,18}

Variations in *IL2RA* and *IL7RA* are also associated with other autoimmune diseases such as type I diabetes, Graves' disease and rheumatoid arthritis.¹⁹⁻²² Recently, Fang et al investigated

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the association of the *IL7RA* SNP rs6897932 with MS and NMO Japanese patients and found that this allele appears to increase the risk of MS but not NMO.²³ However, it remains unknown whether these *IL2RA* and *IL7RA* SNPs are associated with NMO in the Han Chinese population. In this study, therefore, we genotyped SNPs rs2104286, rs12722489 and rs6897932 in MS and NMO patients and healthy controls from a Han Chinese population, and discuss their susceptibility risk.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients and controls

Seventy-eight AQP4-Ab-negative relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS) patients (53 women, 25 men) fulfilling the 2005 McDonald criteria²³ and 67 AQP4-Ab-positive NMO patients (51 women, 16 men) based on the 2006 Wingerchuk diagnostic criteria²⁴ were recruited for this study. The mean age of disease onset was 30.26 years for MS patients and 34.37 years for NMO. One hundred and thirty-three unrelated healthy people with no first-degree relative with an autoimmune disease were recruited as controls (95 women, 38 men; mean age, 34.14 years). All subjects were Southern Han Chinese and were born in southern China.

All patients were examined thoroughly in the neurology department of the Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China. Indirect immunofluorescence was used to detect human AQP4-Ab (EUROIMMUN, Lübeck,

Germany) according to the manufacturer's instructions. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University.

Genotyping

Peripheral blood samples were collected from all subjects and stored at -20°C . Genomic DNA was extracted using the Tianamp N96 DNA Blood Kit (Tiangen, Beijing, China) and the SNPs were amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using the following primers: rs2104286 forward primer 5'-ATGAGCGACATAGTCCTGAT-3' and reverse primer 5'-GGTTGCAGTGAGTTGAGATT-3'; rs12722489 forward primer 5'-GTCCATCGTGCCGTTTCTTAT-3' and reverse primer 5'-TTCTCCTCCTCACCAGGTTA-3'; rs6897932 forward primer 5'-CCACTGCATGGCTACT GAAT -3' and reverse primer 5'-ACAGGCCAAGATGACCAACA -3'. Polymerase chain reaction amplification was performed using 50 ng genomic DNA in a 20 μl reaction mixture containing 20 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 50 mM EDTA, 0.2 mM dNTPs, 1.5 mM MgCl_2 , 0.5 μmol each forward and reverse primers, and 2.5 units of Taq polymerase. Cycle conditions consisted of 30 cycles of 95°C for five minutes (min), denaturation at 94°C for one min, annealing at 56°C for one min, and extension at 72°C for one min, followed by a final extension at 72°C for seven min. Polymerase chain reaction products were 480 bp in size. After standardisation of the PCR conditions, sequencing was carried

Table: Genotype and allele distribution of the SNPs in patients and controls

	MS (n=78)	NMO (n=67)	Controls (n=133)
rs6897932			
Genotypes			
CC	52 (66.7%)	47 (70.1%)	90 (67.7%)
CT	16 (20.5%)	12 (17.9%)	27 (20.3%)
TT	10 (12.8%)	8 (11.9%)	16 (12.0%)
Alleles			
C	120 (76.9%)	106 (79.1%)	207 (77.8%)
T	36 (23.1%)	28 (20.9%)	59 (22.2%)
rs12722489			
Genotypes			
AA	3 (3.8%)	1 (1.5%)	2 (1.5%)
AG	24 (30.8%)	23 (34.3%)	40 (30.0%)
GG	51 (65.4%)	43 (64.2%)	91 (68.4%)
Alleles			
G	126 (80.8%)	109 (81.3%)	222 (83.5%)
A	30 (19.2%)	25 (18.7%)	44 (16.5%)
rs2104286			
Genotypes			
AA	57 (73.1%)	39 (58.2%)	98 (73.7%)
AG	18 (23.1%)	24 (35.8%)	33 (24.8%)
GG	3 (3.8%)	4 (6.0%)	2 (1.5%)
Alleles			
A	132 (84.6%)	102 ^a (76.1%)	229 ^a (86.1%)
G	24 (15.4%)	32 ^a (23.9%)	37 ^a (13.9%)

^a $P_{\text{uncorr}} < 0.01$, $P_{\text{corr}} < 0.05$, OR: 1.942, 95%CI: 1.146-3.291. NMO: Neuromyelitis optica; MS: Multiple sclerosis

out using an automated DNA sequencer ABI Prism 3700 (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). Genotyping was deemed successful if the concordance rate between duplicates was $\geq 95\%$. For samples not showing a clear genotype, PCR and sequencing were repeated until the results were unequivocal.

Statistical analyses

The Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) was initially determined and statistical analysis was carried out using SPSS 16.0 software (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL). The Pearson chi-squared test or Fisher's exact test was used to compare genotype and allele frequencies between NMO or C-MS patients and controls. Relative risk (estimated as the odds ratios, ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) were calculated. *P* values (uncorrected *p*, p^{uncorr}) were corrected by Bonferroni-Dunn's correction to calculate corrected *p* values (p^{corr}). Statistical significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

As shown in the Table, the G allele frequency of *IL2RA* SNP rs2104286 was significantly higher in NMO patients than controls ($P^{\text{uncorr}} = 0.013$, $P^{\text{corr}} = 0.026$, OR:1.942, 95%CI:1.146-3.291). There were no significant differences between the three groups for the *IL2RA* SNP rs12722489 and *IL7RA* SNP rs6897932.

DISCUSSION

This study revealed a significant association of the *IL2RA* SNP rs2104286 with NMO in the Han Chinese population. No significant difference was found between NMO and MS patients and controls for the SNPs rs12722489 and rs6897932.

IL2RA and *IL7RA* genes are involved in T cell regulation which plays an important role in the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases besides MS and NMO.¹⁹⁻²² Since the first GWAS in 2007 found a significant association between SNPs rs2104286, rs12722489 and rs6897932 with MS, this finding has been confirmed in several other Caucasian studies,¹⁴⁻¹⁶ but has not been investigated in Asian patients until recently. In India, Lekha et al compared 15 non-HLA SNPs in 197 MS patients and 197 healthy controls, and found that rs6897932 was the most associated SNP and that there was no significant association with rs2104286;¹⁸ rs12722489 was not examined in this study. In a Japanese study, Fang et al compared rs6897932 between 187 MS patients, 78 NMO patients and 158 healthy controls and showed that the C allele and CC genotype frequencies were significantly higher in MS patients than controls.²⁵ There was no significant difference between NMO patients and controls.

In the present study, we found that none of the three SNPs were associated with MS and that only rs2104286 was associated with NMO. We did not confirm that the rs6897932 SNP was associated with a MS or NMO risk. Previously, we reported that the HLA-DPB1*0501 allele increased the risk of NMO, but not MS. HLA-DRB1*1501, the allele most associated with MS in Caucasians, was not shown to be associated with MS and NMO.²⁶ Together, these results suggest that Han Chinese MS and NMO patients have a different genetic background to Caucasian and even other Asian patients in other countries. However, these results need to be confirmed in future studies.

Interleukin-2 has an important functional relevance in the proliferation of antigen-activated T cells. The IL-2 receptor alpha chain (also known as CD25) is mainly expressed in activated and regulatory T cells, and can increase the sensitivity of T cells to IL-2. Its expression is influenced by the SNP rs2104286 genotype.^{18,27} Although we showed that only the G allele of *IL2RA* SNP rs2104286 increases the risk of NMO in a Han Chinese population and not the other SNPs, which are known MS risk factors, the small sample size may have limited the power of the present study. Thus, larger cohort studies are required to confirm our findings and to further investigate CD25 expression associated with the rs2104286 genotype.

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