Genetic Variants Related to Cell Cycle and Stability of Telomere in Patients with Glioma

Maria Clara Jessica Calastri¹*, Gabriela Hattori¹, Nicolas Luz Toledo Ortega Rodrigues², Michele Lima Gregório¹, Camila Ive Ferreira Oliveira Brancati¹, Eliane Milharcix Zanovelo¹, José Roberto Lopes Ferraz Filho³, Cassiano Merussi Neiva¹, Antonio Carlos Ponde Rodrigues Junior³, Moacir Fernandes de Godoy¹, Carmen Lucia Penteado Lancellotti⁵, Waldir Antonio Tognola⁶, Dorotéia Rossi Silva Souza¹

Abstract

Background: Glioma, most common primary malignant brain tumor in adults, is highly aggressive and associated with a poor prognosis. Evaluate the association of polymorphisms related to the cell cycle, integrity and DNA repair with gliomas, as well as lifestyle habits, comorbidities, survival and response to treatment. Methods: We studied 303 individuals distributed into: Study Group - 100 patients with gliomas, regardless of the degree of malignancy, and Control Group - 203 individuals without clinical signs of the disease. These polymorphisms were genotyped by TaqMan® SNP Genotyping Assay. Significance level was set at 5%. Results: Smoking, alcohol consumption, systemic arterial hypertension (SAH) and diabetes mellitus (DM) prevailed in patients, compared to controls (P=0.0088, P=0.0001, P=0.0001, P=0.0011, respectively). In the logistic regression analysis, alcohol consumption and SAH were identified as independent risk factors for gliomas (P=0.0001, P=0.0027, respectively). Patients with low-grade gliomas showed survival in one year (92.0±6.8%), compared to patients with high-grade gliomas (24.0±5.3; P=0.011). Conclusion: Polymorphisms involved in cell cycle, telomere protection and stability and DNA repair are not associated with gliomas. On the other hand, alcohol consumption and SAH stand out as independent risk factors for the disease. Low-grade gliomas, response to treatment and the combination of chemotherapy with Temozolomide and radiation therapy show increased survival of patients.

Keywords: Glioblastoma- polymorphism- magnetic resonance spectroscopy- astrocytoma

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Introduction

Gliomas are primary brain tumors of the central nervous system (CNS) and account for about 40% of all intracranial neoplasms and 80% of all malignant tumors (Zhang et al., 2016). Each year, more than 250,000 new malignant brain tumors are diagnosed worldwide. In Brazil, over 10,270 cases have been estimated in 2016 (INCA et al., 2014; Walsh et al., 2016). These tumors are classified according to the type of affected glia cells, including astrocytomas, oligodendrogliomas, oligoastroctomas and ependymomas, which define four degrees of malignancy, i.e., gliomas of grades I and II considered as low grade, and gliomas of grades III and IV considered as high grade (Wang et al., 2015).

Smoking, alcohol consumption (Galeone et al., 2013; Hou et al., 2016), systemic arterial hypertension (SAH) and diabetes mellitus (DM) (Talacchi et al., 2013; Seliger et al., 2016), can be pointed out as risk factors for glioma carcinogenesis, as well as demographics, such as age and gender (INCA et al., 2016). Additionally, advances in molecular biology have shown diseases susceptibility genes involved in the pathophysiology, etiology, and prognosis of gliomas ( Wu et al., 2016). It is important to point out the association of polymorphisms of the gene CCND1 (cyclin D1) with the development of gliomas, which plays a role in regulating the cell cycle, acting in the G1-S phase transition (Chen et al., 2015).

¹Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Faculty of Medicine, São José do Rio Preto, São Paulo, ²Departament Molecular Biology on the Sao Paulo State University- “Júlio de Mesquita Filho” Campus- UNESP/IBILCE, ³Departament of Patology of the Hospital de Base University Hospital of the Medical School of São José do Rio Preto - HB/FAMERP, ⁴Department of Physical Education of the Sao Paulo State University- “Júlio de Mesquita Filho” Campus- UNESP/Campos de Bauru, ⁵Department of Neurology of Santa Casa of São Paulo Medical Science College, ⁶Department of Neurology of the Medical School of São José do Rio Preto – FAMERP, Brazil. *For Correspondence: mariaclarajessica@hotmail.com
Equally important are the XRCC1 genes (X-ray repair cross complementing group 1) and RTEL1 (regulator of telomere elongation helicase 1), which play a role in repairing breakpoints in the single-strand DNA and stabilizing telomeres, respectively (Zhao et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2016). The identification of specific biomarkers may promote new therapeutic approaches based on molecular mechanisms, contributing to early diagnosis and prognosis of patients with glioma.

In this context, the aim of this study was to evaluate the association of gene polymorphisms related to cell cycle, DNA repair and telomere structure with gliomas, as well as comorbidities, lifestyle habits, clinical profile, survival analysis and response to treatment patients with the disease.

Materials and Methods

Patients

This is a study with 293 individuals, regardless of gender, ethnicity and age. They were distributed into: Study Group (SG) - 100 patients with gliomas (1-81 y.o.; 62% males), regardless of the type and degree of malignancy (I-IV), whose samples of the brain tumor tissue were collected from 2003 to 2015 and stored in paraffin block; and Control Group (CG): 203 individuals without clinical signs of any neoplasia (7-90 y.o.; 67% males).

All SG patients were selected after histological confirmation from blocks by the Pathology Department of Hospital de Base (University Hospital of the Medical School of São José do Rio Preto - HB/FAMERP) and their respective clinical and radiological data from medical records. An Informed Consent Document was not required, as the material had already been collected, and therefore offered no additional risks. CG individuals were selected at the HB Imaging Department, after skull MRI with negative diagnosis for gliomas, other cancers or chronic diseases. All CG individuals were informed of the characteristics of the study and confirmed their participation by signing an Informed Consent Document. They also completed a questionnaire with demographics, comorbidities and lifestyle habits, and underwent peripheral blood collection for the analysis of genetic polymorphisms. This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee CEP/FAMERP (CAAE: 34123314.9.0000.5415).

Genotyping

The salting-out technique (Salazar et al., 1998) was used for genomic DNA extraction for CG; for SG, extraction was performed from samples of paraffin-embedded tissues using the ReliaPrep™ FFPE gDNA Miniprep System (Promega Biotechnology - Brazil), according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Concentration and purity were analyzed in NanoDrop® ND-1000 Spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific - USA), according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The sample absorbance was measured at 260nm/280nm, considering a ratio of 1.8 - 2.0 as pure. The allele distribution per polymerase chain reaction (PCR) in real time (single nucleotide polymorphism - SNP) was used for genotyping of polymorphisms of CCND1, XRCC1 and RTEL1, using TaqMan® SNP Genotyping Assays probes (Applied Biosystems - USA): CCND1 (rs9344) - C-744725_1_; XRCC1 (rs25487) - C-622564_10 and RTEL1 (rs6010620) - C-25921674_10, respectively. Positive and negative control for all reactions was applied with a total volume of 10 μL at final concentration of 20 ng/μL of DNA. For the reaction mixture, 5μL of TaqMan® Universal PCR Master Mix (Thermo Scientific - USA), 3 μL of DEPC solution, 0.5 μL of TaqMan® SNP Genotyping Assay and 1.5 μL of the DNA sample were added. The samples were processed at 94°C for five minutes, followed by 40 cycles at 94°C for 10 seconds, 60°C for 15 seconds and 72°C for 15 seconds.

Statistical analysis

For the comparative analysis between the groups, the t- Test and Fisher’s Exact test or Chi-square test were used for quantitative and categorical variables, respectively, as well as logistic regression to identify independent risk factors for the disease. In the evaluation of Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, the observed and expected genotype distribution was performed using the Chi-square test. Significance level was set at 5%. Statistical data were analyzed using the StatsDirect and Graph Pad Prism software.

Results

Smoking and drinking habits prevailed in SG (40.0%, 47.0%, respectively), compared to CG (24.6%; 16.7%; P=0.0088, P=0.0001, respectively; Table 1). The same was true for SAH (SG: 55.0% versus CG: 27.1%; P=0.0001) and DM (22.0%, 8.4%, respectively; P=0.0011), whereas overweight or obesity was similar between both groups (58.9%, 62.2%, respectively; P=0.6421).

Regarding the polymorphism analysis (Table 2), the heterozygous genotype of CCND1-rs9344 (A/G) stood out in patients (41.0%) and controls (50.2%; P=0.1684), as well as the RTEL1-rs601620 (A/G - SG: 99.0%; CG: 100.0%; P=0.3311), with similarity of their respective alleles between both groups (P>0.05). For XRCC1-rs25487, the wild-type homozygous genotype (TT) prevailed in both groups (SG: 46.0%; CG: 48.0%; P=0.8020), as well as the T allele (P=0.5616). The dominant, recessive and codominant models were similar between both groups (P>0.05) for all polymorphisms.

The Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium was assessed for all SNPs in both groups, with genotype distributions similar to those expected for CCND1-rs9344 (SG: χ^2=2.4048; P=0.12096 and CG: χ^2=0.1357; P=0.71251); XRCC1-rs25487 (SG: χ^2=2.7170; P=0.09928 and CG: χ^2=2.4417; P=0.11814); which was not observed with RTEL1-rs6010620 (SG: χ^2=N/C; P=N/C and CG: χ^2=203; P=0.00000). In relation to the histological grades, the genotypic distribution of these polymorphisms was performed (wild type homozygote versus allele of risk genotype). However, there were similarities between genotypes in the four histological classifications for all polymorphisms analyzed (P> 0.05).

In the logistic regression analysis, genotypes with at
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TMZ and radiation therapy showed higher prevalence of free event/death (78.7±7.6% in 20 months), compared to those treated with TMZ (21.9±5.1% in 20 months), but with no significant difference (P>0.05; Figure 1-D).

The actuarial Kaplan-Meier curve assessed the survival of patients with gliomas starting on the patient’s day of surgery. The survival analysis showed similarity between risk genotypes and wild-type genotype for all analyzed polymorphisms (P<0.05; Figure 1-A and B). The analysis of the total sample showed 18.8±5.3% of patients free-event/death in three years (Figure 1-C).

Regarding the response to treatment, the group under least one risk allele were considered, as well as DM and smoking, with no significant difference (P>0.05). For the other variables, alcohol consumption and hypertension were identified as independent risk factors for gliomas (P=0.0001, P=0.0027, respectively). The logistic regression equation was represented as follows: (logit Y= -1.732869 +1.463821 alcohol consumption +0.883435 SAH +0.693107 DM).

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Variables | SG | CG | P-value
--- | --- | --- | ---
N | 100 | 203 | ---
| % | 40 | 50 | 52.4 | 46.7 | 0.0088
| % | 47 | 47 | 50 | 54.7 | 0.0001
| N | 55 | 55 | 55 | 27.1 | 0.0001
| % | 22 | 22 | 17 | 8.4 | 0.0011
| BMI ≥25 kg/m² | 58 | 58.9 | 61 | 62.2 | 0.6421

Table 1. Distribution of Lifestyle Habits and Comorbidities in Patients with Gliomas (Study Group - SG) and Individuals without any Signs of the Disease (Control Group - CG).

Figure 1. Actuarial Kaplan-Meier Curve for Event-Free Survival Analysis of Patients with Gliomas. *Actuarial Kaplan-Meier Curve; Log Rank Test, with significance level of <0.05; GI, Grade I; GII, Grade II; GIII, Grade III; GIV, Grade IV; A, Image A and B.

Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier Curve for Analysis of Event-Free Survival (Death) in Patients with Gliomas, Related to Genotypes; CCND1, genotype GG and AG/AA; XRCC1, genotype TT and TC/CC and RTEL1, genotype AG. *Actuarial Kaplan-Meier Curve; Log Rank Test, with significance level of <0.05; CCND1 = Cyclin D1; XRCC1 = X-ray repair cross complementing group 1; RTEL1 = Regulator of telomere elongation helicase 1; A= Image A; B= Image B and C=Image C.
Polimorfismo

Table 2. Distribution of Genotype and Allele Frequencies of the Polymorphism of CCND1-rs9344; XRCC1-rs25487 and RTEL1-rs601620 in Patients with Gliomas (SG) and Individuals without the Disease (CG).

| Polimorfismo | Model          | Genotype | SG       | CG       |
|--------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|
|              | Dominant       | G/G      | 36 (36.0)| 65 (32.0)|
| CCND1 (rs9344)| OR (C195%)    | A/G + A/A| 64 (54.0)| 138 (68.0%)|
|              | Recessive      | A/G      | 41 (41.0)| 102 (50.2)|
|              |                | G/G + A/A| 59 (59.0)| 101 (49.8)|
|              |                |          | 0.77 (0.55-1.08)|        |
|              |                | A/A      | 23 (23.0)| 167 (82.3)|
|              |                | G/G + A/G| 77 (77.0)| 167 (82.3)|
|              |                |          | 1.23 (0.85-1.78)|        |
| XRCC1 (rs25487) | Dominant   | T/T      | 46 (46.0)| 98 (48.3)|
|              | OR (C195%)    | T/C + C/C| 54 (54.0)| 105 (51.7)|
|              |                |          | 0.94 (0.68-1.29)|        |
|              | Codominant    | T/C      | 38 (38.0)| 79 (38.9)|
|              | OR(C195%)     | T/T + C/C| 62 (62.0)| 124(61.1)|
|              |                |          | 0.9744 (0.69-1.35)|        |
|              | Recessive     | C/C      | 16 (16.0)| 26 (12.8)|
|              | OR (C195%)    | T/T + T/C| 84 (84.0)| 177 (87.2)|
|              |                |          | 1.18 (0.77-1.80)|        |
| RTEL1 (rs601620) | Dominant | A/A      | 0 (0.0)  | 0 (0.0)  |
|              | OR (C195%)    | A/G + GG | 100 (100.0)| 203 (100.0)|
|              |                | N/C      |          |          |
|              | Codominant    | A/G      | 99 (99.0)| 203 (100.0)|
|              | OR(C195%)     | A/A + G/G| 1 (1.0)  | 0 (0.0)  |
|              |                |          | 0.32 (0.27-0.38)|        |
|              | Recessive     | G/G      | 1 (1.0)  | 0 (0.0)  |
|              | OR (C195%)    | A/A + A/G| 99 (99.0)| 203 (100.0)|
|              |                |          | 3.05 (2.59-3.58)|        |

*Chi-Square and Fischer’s Tests with significance level of P<0.05; SG, Study Group; CG, Control Group; N, number of individuals; Abs. Freq, Absolute Frequency; CCND1, Cyclin D1; XRCC1, X-ray repair cross complementing group 1; RTEL1, Regulator of telomere elongation helicase 1; NC, Not Calculated.

Discussion

In this study, clinical profiles, lifestyle habits, comorbidities and survival of patients with gliomas and controls were evaluated, as well as their association with genetic variants involved in cell cycle regulation (CCND1), DNA single-strand break repair (XRCC1) and stability, protection and elongation of telomeres (RTEL1). For lifestyle habits, smoking stood out in patients with gliomas (40.0%), confirming its relationship with brain tumors. The same occurred in meta-analysis studies showing that cigarette compounds are able to cross the blood brain barrier and induce mitochondrial DNA damage.

Table 3. Frequency of Histological Classifications, Distributed According to the Genotypes of CCND1-rs9344; XRCC1-rs25487 and RTEL1-rs601620 in Patients with Gliomas

| Histological Type | CCND1-rs9344 (N=100) | XRCC1-rs25487 (N=100) | RTEL1-rs601620 (N=100) |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| N (%)             | N (%)                 | N (%)                 | N (%)                 |
| Grade I N=7       | 0 (0)                 | 7 (100)               | 0.1858                 |
| Grade II N=7      | 1 (14)                | 6 (86)                | 0.6696                 |
| Grade III N=18    | 6 (33)                | 12 (67)               | 0.7897                 |
| Grade IV N=68     | 21 (31)               | 47 (69)               | 0.4858                 |

*Chi-Square and Fischer’s Tests with significance level of P<0.05; CCND1, Cyclin D1; XRCC1, X-ray repair cross complementing group 1; RTEL1, Regulator of telomere elongation helicase 1; NC, Not Calculated.
Additional Table 4. Distribution of Allele Frequencies of the Polymorphism of CCND1-rs9344, XRCC1-rs25487 and RTEL1-rs601620 in Patients with Gliomas (SG) and Individuals without the Disease (CG).

| Polimorfismo | Allele | Freq. Abs | p-value |
|--------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| SG           |        |           |         |
| CCND1        | G      | 113(0.56) | 232(0.57) 0.9497 |
|              | A      | 87(0.44)  | 174(0.43) |
| XRCC1        | T      | 130 (0.65) | 275 (0.68) 0.5616 |
|              | C      | 70 (0.35)  | 131 (0.32) |
| RTEL1        | A      | 99 (0.49)  | 203 (0.50) 0.9766 |
|              | G      | 101 (0.51) | 203 (0.50) |
| CG           |        |           |         |

SG, Study Group; CG, Control Group; CCND1, Cyclin D1; XRCC1, X-ray repair cross complementing group 1; RTEL1, Regulator of telomere elongation helicase 1

Admittedly, high-grade gliomas produce cytokines and tumors can be pointed out, which may cause SAH. Increased intracranial pressure or compression of the brain stem caused by the growth and expansion of tumors can be pointed out, which may cause SAH. Admittedly, high-grade gliomas produce cytokines and vasoactive substances related to angiogenesis and vascular remodeling (Mandelzweig et al., 2009).

In this study, DM prevailed in patients with gliomas (22.0%), corroborating the findings of a North American study (Houben et al., 2004). This disease affects more than 246 million people worldwide and is associated with several types of cancer, such as liver, pancreas, endometrium, breast and bladder (Chen et al., 2015). Studies have shown that hyperglycemia causes increased mortality and morbidity in many diseases in the acute phase (Kitahara et al., 2014). In this case, it can be related to tumor growth, as glucose is one of the major substrates of cerebral metabolism. Also, high-grade brain tumors have a high consumption of glucose, thus DM is related to short survival in patients with gliomas (Zhao et al., 2016). However, there are few studies that correlate this comorbidity to gliomas. In vitro studies have shown high rates of hyperglycemia associated with glioblastoma cells, but when glucose is removed, there was significant increase in apoptosis rates (Derr et al., 2009).

Noteworthy, obesity is associated with approximately 20% of all cases of cancer (Zhao et al., 2016). In this study, there was no association of overweight or obesity with gliomas; on the other hand, high body mass index in adulthood has been linked to increased risk of the disease, showing that negative energy balance can contribute to the development of brain tumors (Houben et al., 2004). In a meta-analysis of 22 studies including meningiomas and gliomas, overweight shows a substantial increased risk for both tumor types (Kitahara et al., 2014). However, in another meta-analysis, the relationship between overweight or obesity and gliomas could not be confirmed (Zhao et al., 2016). This study found no association between genotype and allele frequencies of the polymorphisms of CCND1 (rs9344), XRCC1 (rs25487) and RTEL1 (rs601620) with gliomas, supporting several studies conducted with Chinese and Caucasian populations (Sergentanis et al., 2015). A casuistic study can also not be done in association of cyclin D1 with gliomas (Aytekin et al., 2014). On the other hand, there are references of the association between polymorphism and thyroid and breast cancer (Jeon et al., 2018; Thakur et al., 2018), however the scarce ones are studies in Brazilian population. Cyclin D1, encoded by the CCND1 gene, is an important regulatory protein of the G1 phase transition to a phase of the cell cycle and has a great impact on the control of cell proliferation and differentiation (Zhang et al., 2011). In this case, SNPs may alter the function and function of CCND1, thus causing differences in individual
susceptibility to cancer progression (Zhang et al., 2011).

For XRCC1, this study corroborates a study in Brazilian and Chinese casuistry (Wei et al., 2013; Fan et al., 2016). However, a meta-analysis by Han (2013) suggested that the XRCC1 Arg399Gln polymorphism was associated with a significant increase in the risk of glioma in Asians, but not in Caucasians, indicating a possible role of ethnic differences between genetics and the environment in who live. The protein synthesized by the XRCC1 gene acts as a crucial role in the base excision repair (BER) pathway, its function is to repair damage caused by breaks of single strands of DNA, arising from internal and external factors such as exposure to ionizing radiation and alkylating agents, resulting in genetic stability and, consequently, increased risk for glioma (Wei et al., 2013; Liu et al., 2016). Genetic variants involving changes in amino acid sequences may alter XRCC1 function, reducing repair kinetics in some individuals.

In relation to RTEL1, which encodes an enzyme known as DNA helicase, it plays a crucial role in regulating the length of telomeres (Melin et al., 2017). The maintenance and repair of DNA telomeres are essential processes that prevent genome instability and cancer (Vannier et al., 2014). Therefore, loss of RTEL1 function induces shortening of telomeres and chromosomal breaks. Helicase is a key protein in the repair of single-strand breaks, by direct involvement in the repair (DSB) of the English double-strand break (Du et al., 2014). However, in this study the RTEL1-rs6010620 polymorphism showed no association with gliomas, corroborating a study in North American cases (Lee et al., 2011). On the other hand, there is reference of this gene for susceptibility to glioma in French and Chinese cases, which may also suggest a relation between ethnicity and variants of RTEL1 (Hou et al., 2012; Di Stefano, et al., 2013). It is worth noting the novelty of the study of this polymorphism in Brazilian cases with gliomas.

In relation to the survival analysis of all patients, this study showed that on average 18% of patients are free of death event in three years, corroborating the findings of other findings (Galeone et al., 2013). Furthermore, even with aggressive treatment, 3-5 year mortality rate is higher than 95% (Oudard et al., 1996). The analysis of the survival curve for the polymorphisms of CCND1, XRCC1 and RTEL1 showed reduced survival, although without statistical significance in the presence of the respective risk alleles of these polymorphisms. These findings are similar to the studies in other populations (Zhao et al., 2014; Adeberg et al., 2015). It is noteworthy that studies which related these polymorphisms to survival of patients with gliomas are quite rare in the literature and pioneer in the Brazilian population. Studies show that polymorphisms of CCND1, XRCC1 and RTEL1 and patients’ survival are related to other types of cancer, such as lung, pharynx and larynx cancers (Walsh et al., 2013).

In this study, increased survival in patients receiving combined chemotheraphy with Temozolomide (TMZ) and radiation therapy (RT) could also be observed. The same was found in a review study, which found that TMZ + RT are able to prolong survival of patients with glioma (Zeybek et al., 2013). Admittedly, the post-surgical treatment of patients with glioblastoma and anaplastic astrocytoma is rather worrying, with survival rate at about six months (Zeybek et al., 2013). TMZ + RT are an important therapy, causing glioma cells death via autophagy through the combination of mTOR inhibitors (enhancers or autophagy). Radiation modulation or TMZ-induced autophagic response is one of the most promising approaches to prolong survival and understand high-grade gliomas (Zeybek et al., 2013).

Logistic regression analysis, with all variables, was more likely to belong to the group with gliomas, with the following characteristics: alcohol consumption and SAH. Importantly, these variables are possible predictors of the disease, corroborating the findings of another study (INCA et al., 2016).

In this study, polymorphisms involved in cell cycle (CCND1), DNA repair (XRCC1) and protection and stability of telomeres (RTEL1) are not associated with gliomas. On the other hand, lifestyle habits and comorbidities are associated with gliomas, especially alcohol consumption and SAH, as independent risk factors for the development of the disease. Low-grade gliomas, response to treatment and the combination of chemotherapy and radiotherapy shows increased survival of patients.

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Genetic Variants Related to with Glioma

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