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Association of a BMP5 microsatellite with knee osteoarthritis: case-control study

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Abstract

Introduction: We aimed to explore the involvement of a multiallelic functional polymorphism in knee osteoarthritis (OA) susceptibility as a prototype of possible genetic factors escaping GWAS detection.

Methods: OA patients and controls from three European populations (Greece, Spain and the UK) adding up to 1003 patients (716 women, 287 men) that had undergone total knee joint replacement (TKR) due to severe primary OA and 1543 controls (758 women, 785 men) lacking clinical signs or symptoms of OA were genotyped for the D6S1276 microsatellite in intron 1 of BMP5. Genotype and mutiallelic trend tests were used to compare cases and controls.

Results: Significant association was found between the microsatellite and knee OA in women (P from 3.1 x10^-4 to 4.1 x10^-4 depending on the test), but not in men. Three of the alleles showed significant differences between patients and controls, one of them of increased risk and two of protection. The gender association and the allele direction of change were very concordant with those previously reported for hip OA.

Conclusions: We have found association of knee OA in women with the D6S1276 functional microsatellite that modifies in cis the expression of BMP5 making this a sounder OA genetic factor and extending its involvement to other joints. This result also shows the interest of analysing other multiallelic polymorphisms.

Introduction

Investigation of the genetic component of osteoarthritis (OA) susceptibility has yielded the identification of several loci achieving genome-wide significance or consistent replication [1-3]. These loci are insufficient to account for the heritability of OA, which has been estimated as 49 to 78% for knee OA in twin and family studies [4-6]. Multiple possible causes of this discrepancy, which has become known as the missing heritability problem of complex diseases, have been discussed [7]. Some have a particular importance in OA, like the difficulties in discriminating between cases and controls, the variability in phenotype definitions and the relatively small size of genome wide association studies (GWAS) in which OA has been studied in comparison with other diseases [3,8]. Other causes are shared by most complex diseases. They include genetic variants that are not well ascertained with the current GWAS and interactions between genetic variants, and between genetic and environmental factors that are beyond the analysis and design of current studies. Among the variants escaping GWAS detection are rare-frequency variants, even if they have a large effect, and variants with multiple alleles. The latter group is made of large structural variants and small repetitive sequences. They could escape GWAS detection because their multiple alleles cannot have sufficient linkage disequilibrium (LD) with bi-allelic markers as the single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) analyzed in GWAS. One of these multi-allelic polymorphisms, a variable number tandem repeat (VNTR) polymorphism in the gene for asporin, has shown consistent association with OA in Asians and less so in Europeans [9,10]. Other multi-allelic polymorphisms have also been found associated with OA, but none of these studies has been followed by an attempt of replication [11-14].

One of the OA-associated multi-allelic polymorphisms is an intronic microsatellite in BMP5 (bone morphogenetic...
protein 5). It has been associated with hip OA in UK women and its allelic variants showed a regulatory effect on the BMP5 promoter in vitro [11]. BMP5 is a good candidate gene for OA because BMPs are members of the transforming growth factor (TGF)-beta superfamily that were identified by their involvement in cartilage and bone development. Now, they are known to give morphogenetic signals directing tissue organization throughout the body. In particular, BMP5 is implicated in bone morphogenesis and in the formation of the skeletal pattern, in addition to having roles in other organs [15]. It is expressed in proliferating zone chondrocytes of the growth plate and is very markedly increased by hypertrophic differentiation. This is in contrast with other BMPs [16]. In chondrocytes, upon binding to the BMP membrane receptors, BMP5 leads to phosphorylation of p38 MAP kinase, ERK and SMAD-1,-5, and -8. Nuclear accumulation of phospho-SMADs leads to over-expression of genes involved in cartilage homeostasis as proteoglycan and of markers of hypertrophic differentiation [17]. At a cellular level, this translates into an increase of chondrocyte proliferation and in the synthesis of cartilage matrix [16]. In addition, BMP5 expression is decreased in OA synovia [18] and bone [19]. These changes in expression together with the BMP5 chondrogenic role and involvement in chondrocyte hypertrophy indicate BMP5 relevance for OA pathogenesis.

We have genotyped the D6S1276 BMP5 microsatellite in a large set of knee OA cases and disease-free controls and found an association with knee OA in women. The associated alleles and the gender specificity are similar to those previously found in UK women with hip OA. This finding reinforces the need to explore the involvement of BMP5 genetic variation in OA and extends it to OA in other joints. It also shows that other multi-allelic variants are worthy of examination for their possible involvement in OA.

Materials and methods

Patients and controls

OA patients and controls were recruited at Thessaly in Greece, Santiago de Compostela in Spain and Oxford in the UK. All were European Caucasians. There were 1,003 patients (716 women, 287 men) who had undergone total knee joint replacement (TKR) due to severe primary OA. The 1,543 controls (758 women, 785 men) lacked clinical signs of OA. Full details about the patients and the controls have been reported [20]. In the Greek collection, there were 369 TKR patients (298 women and 71 men) and 383 controls (241 women and 142 men). TKR patients had a Kelgren-Lawrence (K/L) grade ≥ 2 prior to surgery and an age range of 40 to 90 years. Rheumatoid arthritis, other autoimmune diseases, chondrodysplasias, infection-induced OA, and post-traumatic OA were excluded. The controls had a K/L grade of 0 and had undergone treatment for injuries and fractures. They were from 46 to 88 years old.

In the Spanish collection, there were 274 TKR patients (222 women and 52 men) and 462 controls (161 women and 301 men). Patients were selected as consecutive patients, of 55–80 years of age at the time of surgery, and undergoing TKR if a rheumatologist considered them to suffer from primary OA. Exclusion criteria were inflammatory, infectious, or traumatic joint pathology and lesions due to crystal deposition or osteonecrosis. Controls were older than 55 years of age and were selected during preoperative work-up for elective surgery other than joint surgery and without symptoms or signs of OA. The UK collection included 360 TKR patients (196 women and 164 men) of 56 to 85 years of age and 698 controls (356 women and 342 men) of 55 to 89 years of age. Patients showed symptoms and signs of OA of sufficient severity to require surgery, including a K/L grade ≥ 2 (> 90% of them had grade 3 or 4). Inflammatory arthritis (rheumatoid, polyarthritic or autoimmune disease) was excluded, as was post-traumatic or post-septic arthritis. Controls had no signs or symptoms of arthritis or joint disease (pain, swelling, tenderness or restriction of movement). All patients and controls gave their written informed consent and the use of their DNA for OA genetic studies was approved by the respective ethics committees.

Genotyping

The BMP5 microsatellite D6S1276 was genotyped by length analysis of the PCR products obtained with primers 5’-FAM-atacgctggcaaatgtaa-3’ and 5’-gccgccatcctgataag-3’. Size of the fluorescence-labeled products was determined by capillary electrophoresis on an ABI 3130xl Avant Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA) and the corresponding microsatellite genotypes were determined using GeneMapper 3.5 software (Applied Biosystems). Several samples with different genotypes were sequenced to assess the accuracy of results with the Big Dye v3.1 Ready Reaction Kit (Applied Biosystems).

Statistical analysis

Analyses were based on Power Marker software [21] and on the R software implementation of the Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel stratified test [22]. Exact tests for Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) were run with the Markov Chain Monte Carlo method. Deviation from HWE motivated analyses based in genotype 2 × n contingency tables and the multi-allelic trend test. These two tests are totally insensitive to HWE deviations [23]. Significance of the genotype test was obtained with the Markov Chain Monte Carlo method to avoid the limitations that sparse contingency tables pose to the asymptotic chi squared distribution method. Rare genotypes, with frequency below 1.0% were excluded from analysis. In this way, the degrees of freedom were reduced and the tests became more robust.
These analyses were conducted collection by collection and with the three collections together. Heterogeneity between collections was assessed with the population differentiation test applied to the controls and with the inconsistency ($I^2$) statistic [24] applied to the Cramer’s $V$ effect size, which is the effect size most commonly used for $2 \times n$ contingency tables. Combined analysis was done considering all data together and stratified by sample collection with the Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel method for $2 \times n$ tables.

**Results**

**D6S1276 genotypes**

A total of 2,545 DNA samples were available for study. Valid genotypes for the D6S1276 microsatellite were obtained from 93.32% of them with a similar distribution of the genotype call rate between the three sample collections and between cases and controls. A total of ten different alleles were observed, ranging from five to fourteen tetranucleotide repeats (Table 1). The most common was the ten-repeats allele (41.2%), followed by the eight-, nine- and eleven-repeats alleles (20.1, 20.2% and 13.4%, respectively). All the remaining alleles showed a frequency below 1.0%. These 10 alleles appeared in 28 different genotypes (not shown). The most frequent was the 10/10 genotype (17.7%) followed by the 10/9 and 10/8 genotypes (16.8 and 15.9%, respectively). Up to 14 genotypes showed a frequency below 1.0% and they were excluded from further study (for remaining genotype frequencies, see Tables S1- S3 in Additional file 1). In this way, 62 samples (or 2.4% of all the genotyped samples) were left out, with 2,313 remaining in subsequent analyses. They showed 14 different genotypes made of five alleles (from seven to eleven tetranucleotide repeats).

There was a significant deviation from HWE in the UK ($P = 0.008$) controls, but not in the Spanish ($P = 0.6$) or Greek controls ($P = 0.3$). The deviation motivated a careful revision of the genotypes, and their confirmation by sequencing. Also we compared the reported BMP5 allele frequency distribution [11] with the one obtained by us in UK women and no difference was found ($P = 0.7$). In addition, no difference was detected between the three collections in our study ($P = 0.9$). These results showed the accuracy of the genotypes. However, we used tests insensitive to deviations from HWE as more appropriate for our data: genotype test and the multi-allelic trend tests [23].

**Association analyses by sample collection**

Previously reported association of BMP5 with hip OA was only observed in women [11], therefore a gender-stratified analysis was done (Tables 2 and 3). Significant differences between knee OA patients and controls were only observed in women from the UK and from Greece (Table 4). In the Greek women, the multi-allelic trend test and the genotype test provided very similar results, with a significant difference between knee OA patients and controls in both of them ($P = 0.021$ and $P = 0.032$). In the UK women the two tests were discordant. The multi-allelic trend test showed a significant difference ($P = 0.028$), whereas the genotype test was not significant ($P = 0.3$). This discordance could be partly related to the greater power of the first test that has four degrees of freedom, in contrast with the thirteen corresponding to the genotype test. On comparison, no significant differences were observed in the Spanish women or in any of the men (Table 4).

**Combined association across sample collections**

In a first analysis, we simply combined all samples together without considering their origin (Table 5). This approach was justified in the lack of heterogeneity of D6S1276 effects between the three sample collections.

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**Table 1 Allele counts and frequency of the D6S1276 BMP5 microsatellite in patients with knee osteoarthritis (OA) and in controls from the three sample collections**

| Allele | Spain Count | Spain % | Greece Count | Greece % | UK Count | UK % | Total Count | Total % |
|--------|-------------|---------|--------------|----------|---------|-----|-------------|---------|
| 5      | 1           | 0.1     | 1            | 0.0      | 1       | 0.0 | 3           | 0.4     |
| 6      | 1           | 0.1     | 2            | 0.2      | 5       | 0.2 | 4           | 0.6     |
| 7      | 23          | 3.4     | 58           | 4.4      | 120     | 4.2 | 181         | 12.7    |
| 8      | 190         | 19.6    | 542          | 19.0     | 116     | 23.2| 139         | 20.1    |
| 9      | 671         | 12.6    | 424          | 21.6     | 617     | 21.6| 133         | 17.9    |
| 10     | 362         | 12.6    | 1151         | 40.4     | 120     | 42.0| 322         | 42.2    |
| 11     | 115         | 13.1    | 381          | 13.4     | 53      | 10.6| 101         | 14.7    |
| 12     | 1           | 0.1     | 29           | 1.0      | 5       | 1.0 | 4           | 0.6     |
| 13     | 1           | 0.1     | 1            | 0.1      | 3       | 0.1 | 4           | 0.6     |
| Total  | 878         | 668     | 1,304        | 2,850    | 500     | 692 | 708         | 1,900   |
(\(I^2 = 0.0\%\)) and lack of differences in the microsatellite genotypes between the three populations (above). Both the multi-allelic trend test and the genotype test were clearly significant in women (\(P = 3.3 \times 10^{-4}\), and \(P = 4.1 \times 10^{-4}\), respectively). We also performed a combined analysis accounting for origin of the samples with the Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test applied to the \(2 \times 14 \times 3\) genotype contingency table (Table 5). The result was very similar to the simple pooling showing association in the female patients (\(P = 3.8 \times 10^{-4}\)). No association was observed in men (Table 3).

Inspection of the genotypes showed that the difference between female patients with knee OA and female controls was not due to a single genotype but to several (Figure 1), including an increase in patients of the 10/8 genotype (20.4% vs. 12.6%, odds ratio (OR) 1.77, 95% CI 1.32-2.39, \(P = 0.0002\)) and a decrease of the 10/9 genotype (14.4% vs. 21.0%, OR 0.63, 95% CI 0.47-0.84, \(P = 0.002\)). No differences were detected when the same comparisons were made in men although variation was in the same direction.

**Discussion**

Our study has identified the \(D6S1276\) microsatellite in \(BMP5\) as a new genetic factor for knee OA in women. The \(D6S1276\) microsatellite has previously been associated with hip OA [11]. Concordance with this study extends beyond the association because the two studies found association in women and with a similar pattern of alleles. The concordance of our findings was very clear with the first set of samples in the hip OA study, where the risk allele was also the eight-repeats allele (\(P = 0.006\)) and protection was mediated by the seven-repeats allele (\(P = 0.03\)), and other alleles showed changes in the same direction [11]. The second set of samples was not associated with \(D6S1276\) in Wilkins et al., but in the combined analysis of the two sets the association remained as well as the protective effect of the seven-repeats allele (\(P = 0.03\)) and the

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**Table 2 Allele counts and frequency of the \(D6S1276\) BMP5 microsatellite in women with knee osteoarthritis (OA) and control women from the three sample collections**

| Alleles | Controls Spain Count | % | Greece Count | % | UK Count | % | Total Count | % | Patients with knee OA Spain Count | % | Greece Count | % | UK Count | % | Total Count | % |
|---------|----------------------|---|--------------|---|----------|---|-------------|---|----------------------|---|-------------|---|----------|---|-------------|---|
| 5       | 1                    | 0.2 | 1            | 0.1 | 1        | 0.2 | 3           | 0.1 | 1                    | 0.3 | 1           | 0.1 | 2           | 0.1 | 4           | 0.4 |
| 6       | 16                   | 5.2 | 20           | 4.8 | 28        | 4.4 | 64          | 4.7 | 16                   | 3.9 | 11          | 2   | 17          | 4.4 | 44          | 3.2 |
| 7       | 52                   | 17  | 70           | 16.8 | 117       | 18.2 | 239         | 17.5 | 91                   | 22.2 | 114         | 20.2 | 95          | 24.6 | 300         | 22.1 |
| 8       | 66                   | 21.6 | 99          | 23.8 | 137       | 21.3 | 302         | 22.1 | 82                   | 20  | 20          | 3.5 | 56          | 14.5 | 251         | 18.5 |
| 9       | 126                  | 41.2 | 159         | 38.2 | 263       | 41   | 548         | 40.2 | 174                  | 42.4 | 240         | 42.6 | 164         | 42.5 | 578         | 42.5 |
| 10      | 42                   | 13.7 | 65           | 15.6 | 87        | 13.6 | 194         | 14.2 | 43                   | 10.5 | 79          | 14  | 50          | 13  | 172         | 12.6 |
| 11      | 4                    | 1.3  | 3            | 0.7  | 9         | 1.4  | 16          | 1.2  | 3                    | 0.7  | 3           | 0.5  | 3           | 0.8  | 9           | 0.7 |
| Total   | 306                  | 416 | 642          | 1,364 | 410       | 564 | 386         | 1,360 |                     |     |                     |     |                     |     |                     |     |

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**Table 3 Allele counts and frequency of the \(D6S1276\) BMP5 microsatellite in men with knee osteoarthritis (OA) and control men from the three sample collections**

| Alleles | Controls Spain Count | % | Greece Count | % | UK Count | % | Total Count | % | Knee OA Spain Count | % | Greece Count | % | UK Count | % | Total Count | % |
|---------|----------------------|---|--------------|---|----------|---|-------------|---|----------------------|---|-------------|---|----------|---|-------------|---|
| 5       | 1                    | 0.2 | 2            | 0.8 | 1        | 0.2 | 4           | 0.3 |                     |     |                     |     |                     |     |                     |     |
| 6       | 23                   | 4   | 3            | 1.2  | 30        | 4.5  | 56          | 3.8  | 2                    | 2.2  | 1           | 0.8  | 18          | 5.6  | 21          | 3.9  |
| 7       | 108                  | 18.9 | 56         | 22.2 | 22        | 19.5 | 303         | 20.4 | 25                   | 27.8 | 25          | 19.5 | 63          | 19.5 | 113         | 20.9 |
| 8       | 122                  | 21.3 | 48           | 19   | 145       | 21.9 | 315         | 21.2 | 15                   | 16.7 | 26          | 20.3 | 48          | 14.9 | 89          | 16.5 |
| 9       | 236                  | 41.3 | 105         | 41.7 | 262       | 39.6 | 603         | 40.6 | 36                   | 40  | 52          | 40.6 | 139         | 43.2 | 227         | 42.0 |
| 10      | 73                   | 12.8 | 33           | 13.1 | 81        | 12.2 | 187         | 12.6 | 10                   | 11.1 | 23          | 18  | 51          | 15.8 | 84          | 15.6 |
| 11      | 7                    | 1.2  | 3            | 1.2  | 3         | 0.5  | 13          | 0.9  | 2                    | 2.2  | 1           | 0.8  | 1           | 0.3  | 4           | 0.7  |
| 12      | 2                    | 0.3  | 1            | 0.2  | 1         | 0.2  | 3           | 0.2  |                     |     |                     |     |                     |     |                     |     |
| Total   | 572                  | 252 | 662          | 1,486 | 90        | 128 | 322         | 540 |                     |     |                     |     |                     |     |                     |     |
samples are from subjects reporting a Spanish origin extending for two or more generations. In fact, 94.7% of the patients and 95.4% of the controls are of an even more homogeneous ancestry, as all their known ancestors were from Galicia, a region in the North-West of Spain. Excluding subjects of a wider Spanish ancestry did not alter the results (not shown). Finally, the Greek collection was made of individuals of Greek descent who were inhabitants of Central Greece and ethnic or racial differences between patients and controls were not detected in multiple previous studies [13,14,20,25].

The identification of the D6S1276 microsatellite as an important polymorphism in hip OA has been the fruit of successive studies by the group of John Loughlin [11,26-29]. Initially, linkage with hip OA was detected in chromosome 6 after stratification by affected joint of a genome-wide linkage study performed in sibling-pairs who had undergone total hip replacement (THR) for primary OA [26]. The linked region was very broad (>50 cM). Fine mapping with additional microsatellites and THR families reduce the locus to 11.4 cM at 6p12.3-q13 and showed that it was specific to women [27]. This study also increased the statistical evidence for linkage. Two candidate genes in the interval were excluded by association analysis with SNPs mapping to their coding sequence and promoter, COL9A1 [27] and BMP5 [28]. However, a subsequent study including additional microsatellites confirmed the same peak of linkage and found association in intron 1 (D6S1276) and 3’ to BMP5, bringing forward the possibility that the causal polymorphism could be in cis-regulatory sequences of this gene [29]. This hypothesis was tested in the last study to date, where more samples and polymorphisms within intron 1 were analyzed [11]. Here, association was confirmed with D6S1276 and found only with one of the new polymorphisms. Subsequent functional analysis with reporter gene assays showed that only D6S1276 was able to modify the expression of the luciferase gene under the BMP5 promoter [11]. This analysis also demonstrated a significant amount of variability of modifier effect depending on the cell line where the study was done, the D6S1276 allele and the alleles at nearby SNPs.

The variability of effects of D6S1276 is congruent with what is known of the regulation of BMP5. In effect, regulation of this gene is very modular, precise and complex involving multiple cis-acting enhancers with tissue- and location-specific effects [17,30,31]. This has been clearly demonstrated in the mouse, where mutations in BMP-5 showed cartilage and bone defects affecting seemingly unrelated skeletal elements in addition to several soft-tissue organs [15]. This indicated a complex pattern of transcription regulation that was confirmed with the identification of multiple cis-regulatory modular enhancers each of them acting in particular tissues or even in

### Table 4 Association of the D6S1276 BMP5 microsatellite with knee osteoarthritis (OA) by sample collection and by gender

| Collection | Gender | Number | P-values | Genotype test |
|------------|--------|--------|----------|---------------|
|            |        | Controls | Knee OA | Multi-allelic trend test | |
| Spain      | women  | 149     | 200     | 0.2          | 0.5 |
|            | men    | 277     | 43      | 0.4          | 0.4 |
|            | all    | 426     | 243     | 0.1          | 0.5 |
| Greece     | women  | 205     | 275     | 0.021        | 0.032 |
|            | men    | 120     | 63      | 0.8          | 0.6 |
|            | all    | 325     | 338     | 0.2          | 0.09 |
| UK         | women  | 312     | 187     | 0.028        | 0.2 |
|            | men    | 325     | 157     | 0.09         | 0.3 |
|            | all    | 637     | 344     | 0.0059       | 0.1 |

### Table 5 Association of the D6S1276 BMP5 microsatellite with knee osteoarthritis (OA) across sample collections

| Gender | Multi-allelic trend test | Genotype test |
|--------|--------------------------|---------------|
|        | Simple pooling | Simple pooling | CMH |
| Women  | 0.00033      | 0.00041       | 0.00038 |
| Men    | 0.11          | 0.2           | 0.4 |
| All    | 0.00073      | 0.0076        | 0.0092 |

*CMH, Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel stratified analysis
different regions of the same organ [30,31]. Most of these enhancers are 3’ to the coding sequence but also an enhancer directing expression in different areas of the mouse ribs has been identified in one of the Bmp5 introns [31]. A similar complex and precise regulation seems to be present in humans because analysis of differential allelic expression showed extreme variability between the joint tissues with differences even between regions of the same cartilage surface in function of their proximity to the OA lesion [32].

Association of D6S1276 is not contradicted by the lack of replication in the Spanish collection because it was most likely due to lack of power (below 0.46 for the most significant differences found in the current study) and not to significant differences between the Spanish and the other two collections (Table S4 in Additional file 1). In addition, the association we have found was not questioned by the lack of an association signal in the GWAS because the multiplicity of the microsatellite-associated alleles makes for very poor correlation with any bi-allelic SNP. This has been already shown in the previous studies of hip OA, where none of the BMP5 SNPs analyzed accounted for the association of D6S1276 [11,28]. Therefore, our initial hypothesis positing that some of the unidentified genetic susceptibility to OA could be in multi-allelic polymorphisms is supported by our results in BMP5 and should motivate analysis of other similar loci.

In addition, the lack of linkage with knee OA in the original genome-wide linkage study that brought attention to the BMP5 locus is not against the association we have found, because this study included fewer families with knee OA (34 families, including affected women and men) than with hip OA in women (85 families plus 44 families with hip OA in men), and therefore was less sensitive to detect any difference specific to the women of this subgroup [26].

Conclusions

We have found association of knee OA in women with the D6S1276 functional microsatellite that modifies in cis...
the expression of BMP5. The results are very concordant with those observed previously for hip OA, making this association sounder, and extending its range of involvement to other joints. These results also show the interest of analyzing other multi-allelic polymorphisms for their possible role in OA susceptibility.

Additional material

Additional file 1: Genotype frequencies and comparison across populations. Genotype counts and frequencies in patients with knee OA and in controls from the three sample collections are provided as total, in women and in men. The genotype frequencies were also compared pairwise between the sample collections.

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Authors’ contributions

C R-F contributed to the acquisition and analysis of data, drafting the article and final approval of the submitted version. AC, JLG-R, AT and JL contributed to the acquisition and interpretation of data, critical revision of the article for important intellectual content and final approval of the submitted version. AG contributed to the conception and design of the
study, analysis and interpretation of data, drafting the article and final approval of the submitted version. AG takes responsibility for the integrity of the work as a whole, from inception to finished article. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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