Abstract

**Background:** It is known that steroid usage and alcohol abuse are major etiological factors in the development of avascular necrosis (AVN), a bone disease that produces osteonecrosis of the femoral head. The facilitation of fat biosynthesis by steroids and alcohol disrupts the blood supply into the femoral head. SREBP-2 plays a central role in the maintenance of lipid homeostasis through stimulating expression of genes associated with cholesterol biosynthetic pathways. The aim of this study was to examine the association between the polymorphisms of the SREBP-2 gene and AVN susceptibility in the Korean population.

**Methods:** Four single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) in the SREBP-2 gene, IVS1+8408 T>C (rs2267439), IVS3-342 G>T (rs2269657), IVS11+414 G>A (rs1052717) and IVS12-1667 G>A (rs2267443), were selected from public databases and genotyped in 443 AVN patients and 273 control subjects by using single-based extension (SBE) genotyping.

**Results:** The minor allele (C) frequency of rs2267439 showed a significant protective effect on AVN (P = 0.01, OR; 0.75, 95% CI; 0.604–0.935), and the genotype frequencies of this polymorphism were also different from the controls in all alternative analysis models (P range, 0.009–0.03, OR; 0.647–0.744). In contrast, rs1052717 and rs2267443 polymorphisms were significantly associated with AVN risk. Further analysis based on pathological etiology showed that the genotypes of rs2267439, rs1052717 and rs2267443 were also significantly associated with AVN susceptibility in each subgroup.

**Conclusion:** This study is the first report to evaluate the association between SREBP-2 gene polymorphisms and the susceptibility of AVN in the Korean population.
Background
Avascular necrosis (AVN), also known as osteonecrosis of the femoral head (ONFH), is a devastating bone disease that develops symptoms of articular destruction and bone collapse of the femoral head due to a disturbance in the supply of blood [1]. This disease mainly occurs in middle aged men, between 30 and 50 years of age. The pathogenic factor of AVN is not definite, but many previous studies have suggested that long term steroid usage [1-5] and alcohol abuse [6,7] are associated with AVN, and in some case it can also be idiopathic. These factors have a harmful influence on oxygen and nutrient supply to the bone through blood vessels in direct or indirect pathways. Steroid administration and alcohol abuse induce an increase of fatty vesicles in the circulation of the blood, causing fat embolism and increased lipid precipitation in osteocytes within the femoral head. Some previous experiments using animal models verified that alcohol facilitates the overgrowth of fat cells and inhibits osteogenesis in the femoral head [8]. As a result, these changes obstruct the flow of blood and induce intraosseous hypertension, thus leading to bone collapse.

Sterol regulatory element binding transcription proteins (SREBPs) which belong to the basic helix-loop-helix family of transcription factors have been associated with lipogenesis, adipocyte development and cholesterol homeostasis [9]. Three members of the SREBP family, SREBP-1a, SREBP-1c and SREBP-2, have been identified to date [10]. SREBP-1a contributes to cholesterol and fatty acid metabolisms, and SREBP-1c regulates expression of certain genes associated with biosynthesis of fatty acid [11]. SREBP-2, which is encoded by a separate gene on human chromosome 22, plays a central role in the maintenance of lipid homeostasis through stimulating expression of genes associated with the cholesterol biosynthetic pathways [12]. SREBP-2 exists in the membrane of endoplasmic reticulum forming a complex with SREBP cleavage activating protein (SCAP) [13]. When cholesterol is deficient in cells, SCAPs transport SREBP-2 from endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi complex, where the proteins are cleaved by two protease known as Site-1 protease (S1P) and Site-2 protein (S2P) and are maturated to a soluble transcription factor to stimulate the expression of the target genes. The target genes of maturated SREBP-2 encode enzymes with important roles in the synthesis and uptake pathway of cholesterol and triglyceride [14].

In this study, we hypothesized that SREBP-2 activity is responsible for the development of AVN and that the variants of SREBP-2 gene are associated with the susceptibility to AVN. To test this hypothesis, four SREBP-2 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which show high heterozygosities in Asian populations, especially Han Chinese and Japanese, were selected from the public database, and their association with susceptibility to AVN in the Korean population was evaluated.

Methods
Subjects
Blood samples and information were obtained from 443 unrelated patients with AVN (366 men, 77 women; age: 49.7 ± 13.3) and 273 control subjects (206 men, 67 women; age: 52.1 ± 10.6) visiting Kyungpook National University Hospital (Daegu, Korea) between 2002 and 2006. Diagnosis was established by the evidence of symptomatic AVN using anteroposterior, lateral-pelvic radiographs and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in stage 1 of association research circulation osseous (ARCO) classification system, and by plain radiographs in stages 2, 3 and 4. Patients with a demonstrable history of direct trauma or with a possible combination of causes were excluded. Based on etiological factors, the patients were subgrouped into idiopathic (181 cases), alcohol-induced (206 cases) and steroid-induced (56 cases) groups. Steroid-induced AVN was defined by a history of taking 1800 mg prednisolone or an equivalent over 4 weeks with nephritic syndrome, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, allergic asthma, or organ transplantation [15]. Alcohol-induced AVN was defined by the consumption of more than 400 ml of pure ethanol per week, or by the observation of alcohol induced fatty liver and liver cirrhosis. Control subjects were recruited from spouses of the patients and the general population and were considered normal if they had no hip pain and if anteroposterior and frog-leg lateral pelvic radiographs did not reveal any lesions with sclerotic margins or subchondral collapse consistent with AVN. All individuals provided informed consent for their participation in the study, and this project was approved by our Institutional Review Board.

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification
Genomic DNA was isolated from peripheral blood leukocytes using a FlexiGene DNA Kit (QIAGEN, Valencia, CA, USA). All PCR reactions were performed in a 25 μl volume containing 1× PCR buffer (Solgent, Korea), 10 mM dNTP, 10 pmol each of forward and reverse oligonucleotide primer, 1 U/μl Taq DNA polymerase (Solgent, Korea), and 25 ng genomic DNA. The parameters for PCR consisted of a denaturation cycle at 95 °C for 15 min, followed by 35 cycles at 95 °C for 20 sec, 55–57 °C for 40 sec, 72 °C for 1 min, a final extension cycle at 72 °C for 5 min, and a stabilization step at 4 °C. PCR was performed using a PTC-200 thermal cycler and an iCycler Thermal cycler (BIO-RAD). For purification of the PCR products, an ExoSAP IT Kit (USB Corp., Cleveland, OH, USA) was used.
Genotype analysis

Genotyping was performed by the single-based extension (SBE) method with a SNAPSHOT Kit (Applied Biosystems Corp., Foster City, CA, USA). The SBE reaction mixture was prepared according to the manufacturer's instructions. The primer extension reaction was performed in 25 cycles at 95 °C for 10 sec, 50 °C for 5 sec, and 60 °C for 30 sec. To resolve the excess primers, 1 unit of shrimp alkaline phosphatase (USB Corp., Cleveland, OH, USA) was added to the reaction mixture, and the mixture was incubated at 37 °C for 60 min, followed by 15 min at 80 °C for enzyme inactivation. The loading solution containing an injection marker was added to inactivate the SNAPSHOT reaction mixtures according to the recommendations of the manufacturer. Genotype scanning was performed using an ABI 3130 × l genetic analyzer, and the resulting files were analyzed by using Gene Mapper software program (Applied Biosystems Corp., Foster City, CA, USA).

Statistical analysis

The Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) was tested to determine significant deviation of the genotype frequency from each single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) by using the χ² test. Logistical regression analyses were used to calculate the odds ratios (ORs), 95% confidence intervals (CIs) and haplotypes, controlling for sex and age as covariates, with three alternative models (codominant, dominant and recessive). The linkage disequilibrium (LD) between loci was measured using the absolute value of Lewontin's D' (|D'|) and r² [16]. Haplotypes of the SREBP-2 gene were analyzed using Haploview version 3.32 http://www.broad.mit.edu/haploview/haploview based on the expectation maximization (EM) algorithm [17]. All analyses were two-tailed, and a P value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Statistics were performed using SAS 9.1 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

Results

To investigate the association of SREBP-2 gene polymorphisms with AVN, we selected four intronic SNPs, rs2267439, rs2269657, rs1052717 and rs2267443, from public databases by considering their allele frequencies and positions, and analyzed these polymorphisms in 443 AVN patients and 273 control subjects. LD coefficients (|D'|) and r² were calculated, and rs2269657 and rs1052717 demonstrated tight LD (Fig. 1A and 1B). The haplotypes and their frequencies in the LD block between rs2269657 and rs1052717 are showed in Figure 1C.

The genotype frequencies of all the polymorphisms were in accordance with Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium in both cases and control groups (Table 1). The P values of each polymorphism were analyzed by logistic analysis with respect to a comparison between AVN patients and the controls. As shown in Table 2, the allele and genotype frequencies of rs2267439 in patients were significantly different from those in the controls. The minor allele (C) frequency of rs2267439 showed a significant protective effect on AVN (P = 0.01, OR; 0.75, 95% CI; 0.604–0.935), and the genotype frequencies of this polymorphism were also different from the controls in all alternative analysis models (P range; 0.009 – 0.03, OR; 0.647–0.744). In contrast to the characteristics of polymorphism rs2267439, rs1052717 and rs2267443 polymorphisms were significantly associated with the risk of AVN. The AA genotype frequency in rs1052717 was higher in patients when calculated using the recessive model (P = 0.04, OR; 1.8, 95% CI; 1.034–3.120). The rs2267443 allele and genotype frequencies showed a significantly higher risk factor in AVN patients compared with those in controls with P values 0.04 (OR; 1.27, 95% CI; 1.006–1.590) and 0.04 (OR; 1.26, 95% CI; 1.003–1.579) in the codominant model. Though the P value of rs2267443 genotype frequency in the recessive model was slightly greater than 0.05, it showed the tendency of weak association with the risk of AVN development. No differences in the frequencies of the allele and genotypes were seen in patients and the controls in the case rs2269657 polymorphisms.

Further analysis based on pathological etiologies such as idiopathic, alcohol-induced or steroid-induced showed that the allele and genotype frequencies of rs2267439 in the idiopathic subgroup were significantly different than those in the controls, suggesting that this polymorphism had a protective effect on AVN development (Table 3). However, rs1052717 and rs2267443 polymorphisms were significantly associated with increased risk of AVN in the idiopathic and alcohol subgroup, respectively.

Based on LD coefficients, haplotype frequencies were compared between the patients and the controls. As shown in Table 4, the GG haplotype frequencies in patients were significantly lower than those in the controls in the dominant and codominant models (P range; 0.02–0.03, OR; 0.67–0.78). In contrast, the GA haplotype demonstrated a risk factor to AVN in a recessive model (P value; 0.008, OR; 2.24, 95% CI; 1.231–4.069).

Discussion

Numerous studies about bone necrosis have suggested that many factors, such as steroid usage, alcoholism, infections, coagulation defects, and some autoimmune diseases are closely related with AVN susceptibility. However, etiological and pathological mechanisms of AVN have not yet been thoroughly investigated. In the pathogenic mechanisms suggested to date, a vascular hypothesis is considered to be most persuasive. It assumes that the combined effect of many metabolic factors that induce the interception of blood flow in the femoral head raises intraosseous pressure leading to osteonecrosis and even-
Linkage disequilibrium coefficients and haplotypes of SREBP-2 polymorphisms

A. Linkage disequilibrium (LD) among SREBP-2 polymorphisms

B. LD coefficients ($|D'|$ and $r^2$) between SREBP-2 polymorphisms.

C. Haplotypes and their frequencies between two linked SNPs, rs2269657 and rs1052717, in a LD block.

**Figure 1**

| SNPs      | rs2267439 | rs2269657 | rs1052717 | rs2267443 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| rs2267439 | 0.961     | 0.971     | 0.933     |           |
| rs2269657 | 0.238     | 0.956     | 0.173     |           |
| rs1052717 | 0.318     | 0.149     | 0.774     |           |
| rs2267443 | 0.362     | 0.006     | 0.494     |           |

| Haplotype | Frequency |
|-----------|-----------|
| rs2269657 | rs1052717 |
| ht 1      | G         | G         | 0.427     |
| ht 2      | G         | A         | 0.313     |
| ht 3      | T         | G         | 0.257     |
tual bone collapse [18-21]. In particular, steroid usage and alcoholism increase the fat volume in bone marrow and blood, causing the interruption of blood flow and deposition of fat in the femoral head. Numerous studies have identified that hyperlipidemia in the femoral head induced by steroid and alcohol use is associated with AVN [22-26]. However, the fact that the frequency of AVN occurrence is not always in proportion to the period and concentration of steroid use and alcohol intake indicates that individual disparity of susceptibility for these factors is an important element of the disease [27].

The SREBP-2 gene encodes the membrane-bound transcription factor controlling the expression of genes for the regulation of cholesterol homeostasis [12]. Its protein product, SREBP-2, regulates several genes for sterol homeostasis by recognizing the cholesterol levels in the cell, and generally producing negative feedback [28]. Considering the importance of SREBP-2 in the regulation of lipid metabolism, it is more likely that AVN susceptibility may be associated with SREBP-2 polymorphisms.

The results of our study provide evidence of an association between SREBP-2 gene polymorphisms and AVN. One polymorphism was found to be protective, and two were found to increase the risk of the disease (Table 2). Moreover, the protective effect of rs2267439 was associated with the idiopathic subgroup, which was in contrast to risk factor rs1052717 and rs2267443 in the alcohol-induced and idiopathic groups, respectively. Mont et al. (1995) reported that most idiopathic AVN originates from increased alcohol consumption, and Wang et al (2003) showed alcohol-induced adipogenesis as a model for the development of osteonecrosis, especially in patients with long-term and excessive use of alcohol [8,29]. In addition, haplotype GA showed as a risk factor for AVN, but AVN risk for haplotype GG in the patient group was significantly lower than in the control group. This result suggests that the rs2269657 G allele might provide a protective effect against AVN as a result of interaction with rs1052717, even though rs2269657 alone was not associated with the disorder. Along with genetic factors, chronic alcohol consumption may promote the malfunction of SREBP-2 which is directly or indirectly related to the development of AVN. Therefore, our study suggests that SREBP-2 gene polymorphisms may be one of the most important genetic factors in AVN susceptibility in the Korean population. To further substantiate this hypothesis, functional studies of SREBP-2 ethanol regulation are required, and the polymorphisms analyzed in this study may contribute to further studies regarding SREBP-2 function and AVN development.

### Table 1: Frequencies of SREBP-2 polymorphisms in AVN and normal subjects

| Loci            | Position | rs#   | Genotype | MAF | Heterozygosity | HWE |
|-----------------|----------|-------|----------|-----|----------------|-----|
|                 |          |       |          |     | Control        | Case all | Alcohol | Idiopathic | Steroid |
| IVS1+8408 T>C   | Intron1  | rs2267439 | TT/CT/CC | 0.714 | 0.619 | 0.653 | 1 | 0.428 |
|                 |          |       |          |     | AVN             | 159/218/66 | 244 | 270 | 0.459 | 0.511 |
|                 |          |       |          |     | CTL             | 77/138/55 | 270 | 270 | 0.459 | 0.511 |
| IVS3-342 G>T    | Intron2  | rs2269657 | GG/GT/TT | 0.637 | 0.71  | 0.469 | 1 | 1 |
|                 |          |       |          |     | AVN             | 241/149/32 | 422 | 269 | 0.263 | 0.353 |
|                 |          |       |          |     | CTL             | 146/107/16 | 269 | 269 | 0.258 | 0.398 |
| IVS11+414 G>A   | Intron11 | rs1052717 | GG/AG/AA | 0.301 | 0.331 | 0.334 | 0.184 | 0.237 |
|                 |          |       |          |     | AVN             | 202/186/53 | 441 | 271 | 0.331 | 0.422 |
|                 |          |       |          |     | CTL             | 132/120/19 | 271 | 271 | 0.292 | 0.443 |
| IVS12-1667 G>A  | Intron11 | rs2267443 | GG/AG/AA | 0.891 | 0.267 | 1 | 0.077 | 1 |
|                 |          |       |          |     | AVN             | 169/192/69 | 430 | 266 | 0.384 | 0.447 |
|                 |          |       |          |     | CTL             | 116/121/29 | 266 | 266 | 0.337 | 0.455 |

*Page 5 of 10 (page number not for citation purposes)*
Table 2: Association of SREBP-2 gene polymorphisms between the AVN patients and controls

| Loci          | Sub-group | Genotype | Allele 2 vs. 1 | Codominant Heterozy | Dominant | Recessive |
|---------------|-----------|----------|----------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|
|               |           |          | MAF           | OR (95% CI)         | OR (95% CI) | OR (95% CI) |
| IVS1+8408 T>C |           |          | 11 12 22      | 0.751 0.010         | 0.744 0.009 | 0.702 0.036 |
| (rs2267439)   | CTL       | TT CT CC  | 77 138 55     | (0.604–0.935)       | (0.595–0.930) | (0.504–0.978) |
|               | AVN       |          | 159 218 66    | 0.459               | 0.395     |
|               |           |          | 0.751 0.010   | 0.744 0.009         | 0.702 0.036 |
|               |           |          | (0.604–0.935) | (0.595–0.930)       | (0.504–0.978) |
| IVS3-342 G>T  |           |          | 11 12 22      | 1.069 0.596         | 1.070 0.595 | 1.039 0.810 |
| (rs2269657)   | CTL       | GG GT TT  | 146 107 16    | 1.207 0.117         | 1.206 0.118 | 1.133 0.423 |
|               | AVN       |          | 241 149 32    | 0.263               | 0.263     |
|               |           |          | 1.069 0.596   | 1.070 0.595         | 1.039 0.810 |
|               |           |          | (0.835–1.369) | (0.834–1.372)       | (0.762–1.415) |
|               |           |          | (0.697–2.442) | (0.697–2.442)       | (0.697–2.442) |
| IVS11+414 G>A |           |          | 11 12 22      | 1.207 0.117         | 1.206 0.118 | 1.133 0.423 |
| (rs1052717)   | CTL       | GG AG AA  | 132 120 19    | 0.331               | 0.331     |
|               | AVN       |          | 202 186 53    | 1.207 0.117         | 1.206 0.118 | 1.133 0.423 |
|               |           |          | (0.954–1.525) | (0.954–1.525)       | (0.835–1.539) |
|               |           |          | (1.034–3.120) | (1.034–3.120)       | (1.034–3.120) |
| IVS12-1667 G>A|           |          | 11 12 22      | 1.207 0.117         | 1.206 0.118 | 1.133 0.423 |
| (rs2267443)   | CTL       | GG AG AA  | 116 121 29    | 0.384               | 0.384     |
|               | AVN       |          | 169 192 69    | 1.207 0.117         | 1.206 0.118 | 1.133 0.423 |
|               |           |          | (1.006–1.590) | (1.003–1.579)       | (0.916–1.718) |
|               |           |          | (0.996–2.535) | (0.996–2.535)       | (0.996–2.535) |

*11: homozygotes for the major allele, 12: heterozygotes and 22: homozygotes for the minor allele.
† Logistic regression analyses were used for calculating. bold: P value < 0.05
Table 3: Association of SREBP-2 gene polymorphisms between the AVN subgroup patients and controls

| Loci       | Sub-group | Genotype | Allele 2 vs. 1 | Codominant Heterozy | Dominant | Recessive |
|------------|-----------|----------|----------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|
| IVS1+8408 T>C | Alc       | 74 102  30 | 0.393          | 0.764 | 0.054 | 0.759 | 0.052 | 0.744 | 0.157 | 0.629 | 0.073 |
|            |           |          |                | (0.581–1.004)      | (0.575–1.002) | (0.494–1.121) | (0.379–1.045) |
| (rs2267439)| Idio      | 69 85    27 | 0.384          | 0.701 | 0.011 | 0.695 | 0.011 | 0.625 | 0.023 | 0.617 | 0.067 |
|            |           |          |                | (0.532–0.923)      | (0.525–0.920) | (0.417–0.937) | (0.368–1.034) |
|            | Ster      | 16 31    9  | 0.438          | 0.865 | 0.511 | 0.860 | 0.504 | 0.940 | 0.857 | 0.677 | 0.346 |
|            |           |          |                | (0.560–1.335)      | (0.553–1.339) | (0.479–1.844) | (0.301–1.523) |
| IVS3-342 G>T | Alc       | 115 74  16 | 0.259          | 1.017 | 0.914 | 1.016 | 0.916 | 1.021 | 0.917 | 1.022 | 0.954 |
|            |           |          |                | (0.747–1.386)      | (0.751–1.375) | (0.694–1.501) | (0.495–2.109) |
| (rs2269657)| Idio      | 94 73    14 | 0.279          | 1.159 | 0.342 | 1.165 | 0.333 | 1.153 | 0.468 | 1.431 | 0.350 |
|            |           |          |                | (0.855–1.570)      | (0.855–1.589) | (0.785–1.695) | (0.675–3.030) |
|            | Ster      | 32 20    2  | 0.222          | 0.951 | 0.848 | 0.949 | 0.845 | 0.989 | 0.973 | 0.704 | 0.656 |
|            |           |          |                | (0.568–1.592)      | (0.561–1.604) | (0.527–1.858) | (0.150–3.297) |
|                      | GG | AG | AA | P Value | OR (95% CI) | P Value | OR (95% CI) | OR (95% CI) |
|----------------------|----|----|----|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| IVS11+414 G>A        |    |    |    |         |             |         |             |             |
| ALC                  | 95 | 84 | 25 | 0.328   | 1.241       | 0.150   | 1.244       | 0.149       |
|                      |    |    |    | (0.925–1.665) | (0.925–1.672) | (0.779–1.678) | (1.028–4.034) |
| Idio (rs1052717)     | 85 | 72 | 24 | 0.332   | 1.214       | 0.188   | 1.214       | 0.189       |
|                      |    |    |    | (0.910–1.621) | (0.909–1.621) | (0.747–1.598) | (1.055–3.783) |
| Ster                 | 22 | 30 | 4  | 0.339   | 1.230       | 0.376   | 1.258       | 0.352       |
|                      |    |    |    | (0.778–1.945) | (0.775–2.042) | (0.782–2.695) | (0.295–3.163) |
| IVS12-1667 G>A       |    |    |    |         |             |         |             |             |
| ALC                  | 74 | 95 | 30 | 0.389   | 1.380       | 0.027   | 1.382       | 0.028       |
|                      |    |    |    | (1.036–1.837) | (1.036–1.844) | (1.007–2.220) | (0.877–2.828) |
| Idio (rs2267443)     | 73 | 71 | 31 | 0.380   | 1.236       | 0.144   | 1.226       | 0.153       |
|                      |    |    |    | (0.930–1.642) | (0.927–1.620) | (0.759–1.669) | (1.015–3.059) |
| Ster                 | 22 | 26 | 8  | 0.375   | 1.334       | 0.211   | 1.340       | 0.209       |
|                      |    |    |    | (0.849–2.094) | (0.849–2.114) | (0.749–2.647) | (0.637–3.852) |

*II: homozygotes for the major allele, I2: heterozygotes and 22: homozygotes for the minor allele.
† Logistic regression analyses were used for calculatingbold: P value < 0.05
Conclusion
In summary, this study is the first report showing an association of SREBP-2 polymorphisms with a susceptibility to AVN. Future functional studies are needed to demonstrate that variations of SREBP-2 contribute to the development of AVN.

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

Authors’ contributions
TH and JI performed genome sequence analysis, produced the results, and drafted the manuscript. JI, JM, SJ, HJ, and HJ contributed to the preparation of samples and provided technical assistance. EK, SY and UK contributed to the conception of the study, participated in the interpretation of the results, and supervised the study. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements
This work was supported by a grant from the Korea Health 21 R&D Project, Ministry of Health & Welfare, Republic of Korea (Project No.: A010252), and intramural grants from the Korea National Institute of Health, Korea Center for Disease Control, Republic of Korea. JI, SJ, HJ and HJ were supported by the Korean Ministry of Education through the Brain Korea 21 project.

References
1. Assouline-Dayan Y, Chang C, Greenspan A, Shoenfeld Y, Gershwin ME: Pathogenesis and natural history of osteonecrosis. Semin Arthritis Rheum 2002, 32(2):94-124.
2. Cruess RL, Ross D, Crawshaw E: The etiology of steroid-induced avascular necrosis of bone. A laboratory and clinical study. Clin Orthop Relat Res 1975:178-183.
3. Merle D’Aubigné R, Postel M, Mazabraud A, Massias P, Gueguen J, France P: Idiopathic necrosis of the femoral head in adults. J Bone Joint Surg Br 1965, 47(4):612-633.
4. Petterson R, Bickel W, Dahlin D: Idiopathic avascular necrosis of the head of the femur. J Bone Joint Surg Br 1964, 47(B):267-282.
5. Wang GJ, Rawles JG, Hubbard SL, Stamp WG: Steroid-induced femoral head pressure changes and their response to lipid-clearing agents. J Bone Joint Surg Br 1965, 47(4):612-633.
6. Hirohata T, Sugioka Y, Ikeda M, Fukuda A: Influence of alcohol intake, cigarette smoking, and occupational status on idiopathic osteonecrosis of the femoral head. Clin Orthop Relat Res 1988:115-123.
7. Wang Y, Li Y, Mao K, Li J, Cui Q, Wang GJ: Alcohol-induced adipogenesis in bone and marrow: a possible mechanism for osteonecrosis. J Bone Joint Surg Br 2002, 84(3):267-272.
8. Reid IR: Glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis: assessment and treatment. J Clin Denstom 1998, 1(1):65-73.
9. Hua X, Yokoyama C, Wu J, Briggs MR, Brown MS, Goldstein JL, Wang X: SREBP-2, a second basic-helix-loop-helix-leucine zipper protein that stimulates transcription by binding to a sterol regulatory element. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1993, 90(24):11603-11607.
10. Brown MS, Goldstein JL: The SREBP pathway: regulation of cholesterol metabolism by proteolysis of a membrane-bound transcription factor. Cell 1997, 89(3):331-340.
11. Horton JD, Goldstein JL, Brown MS: SREBPs: activators of the complete program of cholesterol and fatty acid synthesis in the liver. J Clin Invest 2002, 109(9):1125-1131.

Table 4: Association of SREBP-2 haplotypes between the AVN patients and controls

| Haplotype Genotype | Controls (%) | Patients (%) | Codominant OR (95% CI) | Dominant OR (95% CI) | Recessive OR (95% CI) |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| HT1 HT1/HT1         | 51 (19.03)   | 73 (16.67)   | 0.78 (0.624–0.975)     | 0.029 (0.672–0.94)   | 0.020 (0.799–1.192)   |
| (G-G) hT1/-         | 143 (53.36)  | 209 (47.72)  |                        |                      |                       |
| -/-                | 74 (27.61)   | 156 (35.62)  |                        |                      |                       |
| HT2 HT2/HT2         | 15 (5.6)     | 53 (12.1)    | 1.245 (0.981–1.581)    | 0.071 (1.128–0.834)  | 0.440 (2.238–1.231)   |
| (G-A) hT2/-         | 122 (45.52)  | 184 (42.01)  |                        |                      |                       |
| -/-                | 131 (48.88)  | 201 (45.89)  |                        |                      |                       |
| HT3 HT3/HT3         | 16 (5.97)    | 31 (7.08)    | 1.081 (0.842–1.388)    | 0.542 (1.068–0.783)  | 0.678 (1.245–0.633)   |
| (T-G) hT3/-         | 105 (39.18)  | 168 (38.36)  |                        |                      |                       |
| -/-                | 147 (54.85)  | 239 (54.57)  |                        |                      |                       |

Haplotypes; rs2269657, rs1052717
*Logistic regression analyses were used for calculating. bold: P value < 0.05
13. Sakai J, Nohturfft A, Goldstein JL, Brown MS: Cleavage of sterol regulatory element-binding proteins (SREBPs) at site-1 requires interaction with SREBP cleavage-activating protein. Evidence from in vivo competition studies. J Biol Chem 1998, 273(10):5785-5793.

14. Goldstein JL, Rawson RB, Brown MS: Mutant mammalian cells as tools to delineate the sterol regulatory element-binding protein pathway for feedback regulation of lipid synthesis. Arch Biochem Biophys 2002, 397(2):139-148.

15. Koo KH, Kim R, Kim YS, Ahn IO, Cho SH, Song HR, Park YS, Kim H, Wang Gj: Risk period for developing osteonecrosis of the femoral head in patients on steroid treatment. Clin Rheumatol 2002, 21(4):299-303.

16. Hedrick PW: Gametic disequilibrium measures: proceed with caution. Genetics 1987, 117(2):331-341.

17. Barrett JC, Fry B, Maller J, Daly MJ: Haplovie: analysis and visualization of LD and haplotype maps. Bioinformatics 2005, 21(3):263-265.

18. Childs SG: Osteonecrosis: death of bone cells. Orthop Nurs 2005, 24(4):295-301. quiz 302–293.

19. de Camargo FP, de Godoy RM Jr, Tovo R: Angiography in Perthes’ disease. Clin Orthop Relat Res 1984:216-220.

20. Kerachian MA, Harvey EJ, Cournoyer D, Chow TY, Seguin C: Avascular necrosis of the femoral head: vascular hypotheses. Endothelium 2006, 13(4):237-244.

21. Mont MA, Jones LC, Einhorn TA, Hungerford DS, Reddi AH: Osteonecrosis of the femoral head. Potential treatment with growth and differentiation factors. Clin Orthop Relat Res 1998:S314-335.

22. Castelli WP, Garrison RJ, Wilson PW, Abbott RD, Kannel WB: Incidence of coronary heart disease and lipoprotein cholesterol levels. The Framingham Study. Jama 1986, 256(20):2835-2838.

23. Dobiasova M, Frohlich J: Understanding the mechanism of LCAT reaction may help to explain the high predictive value of LDL/HDL cholesterol ratio. Physiol Res 1998, 47(6):387-397.

24. Melants H, Veys EM, DeBusseere A, Jeugt J van der: Avascular necrosis and its relation to lipid and purine metabolism. J Rheumatol 1975, 2(4):430-436.

25. Moskal JT, Topping RE, Franklin LL: Hypercholesterolemia: an association with osteonecrosis of the femoral head. Am J Orthop 1997, 26(9):609-612.

26. Van Veldhuizen PJ, Neff J, Murphey MD, Bodensteiner D, Skikne BS: Decreased fibrinolytic potential in patients with idiopathic avascular necrosis and transient osteoporosis of the hip. Am J Hematol 1993, 44(4):243-248.

27. Ota K, Tohjima T, Komazawa T: Risk factors of avascular necrosis of the femoral head in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus under high-dose corticosteroid therapy. Clin Orthop Relat Res 1992;89-97.

28. Kato N, Abe-Dohmae S, Sato R, Yokoyama S: ABCA7 expression is regulated by cellular cholesterol through the SREBP2 pathway and associated with phagocytosis. J Lipid Res 2006, 47(9):1915-1927.

29. Mont MA, Hungerford DS: Non-traumatic avascular necrosis of the femoral head. J Bone Joint Surg Am 1995, 77(3):459-474.

Pre-publication history
The pre-publication history for this paper can be accessed here:

http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2350/9/94/prepub