

Association of the +49 A/G Polymorphism of CTLA4 Gene with Idiopathic Recurrent Spontaneous Abortion in Women in Southwest of Iran

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Abstract

Background: Survival of the semi-allograft fetus during pregnancy opens a new area for the immunological based causes of recurrent spontaneous abortion (RSA). Cytotoxic T lymphocyte-associated antigen 4 (*CTLA4*) is a negative regulator of the T-cell activation, which may modulate peripheral self-tolerance of the allogeneic fetus. The present study aimed to investigate the +49 A/G *CTLA4* genetic polymorphism and predisposition to RSA.

Methods: The total participants were 120 women with at least two miscarriages and 120 healthy post-menopausal women as the control group. The +49 A/G polymorphism was genotyped using PCR-RFLP method. Required demographic information was collected through filling out a questionnaire. The obtained data were fed into SPSS software version 16.

Results: The results showed a significant association between the minor alleles (G) with the decreased risk of the RSA. The frequency of the G allele in controls and patients was 25% and 12%, respectively. A GG genotype in the co-dominance model (OR: 0.25, 95%CI: 0.09-0.66) and in the dominant model for allele G (GG+AG vs. AA) (OR: 0.84, 95%CI: 0.8-0.87) showed significant association with RSA by imposing the protective role. The frequency of miscarriage is significantly ($p=0.04$) higher among the relatives of RSA women (33.3%) in comparison with the women in the control group (21.7%).

Conclusion: It can be concluded that +49G allele may act as a dominant allele and reduce the risk of RSA. Family history of miscarriage increased the risk of RSA among women.

Keywords: *CTLA4*, PCR-RFLP, Polymorphism, Recurrent spontaneous abortion.

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Introduction

Recurrent spontaneous abortion (RSA) is one of the most common pregnancy complications with the prevalence of 1-2% among pregnant women in reproductive life, which is defined as the occurrence of 2 or more consecutive spontaneous abortions (1). RSA is a heterogeneous condition and its complexity is the result of the defects in several genes, and their interactions with each other and with environmental factors (2).

From the perspective of the immunology of pregnancy, the major concern is related to immunological factors and sequence variants of immunologic

components in the etiology of miscarriage (3). Medawar (1953) proposes the paradox of fetal allograft which helps the investigators to review the immunological mechanisms that operate during pregnancy as such the result ensures the survival of the semi-allograft fetus (4). T-cells are the most important mediators of immune response. Naïve T lymphocytes leave the thymus and after receiving necessary signals, their activation, expansion, differentiation and cytokine production start. These two signals are the result of interaction between antigen-specific T-cell receptor (TCR;

CD3 complex) with MHC class II-bound antigen on the surface of antigen-presenting cells (APCs) and the co-stimulatory signal provided by the B7 (CD80 and CD86)/CD28 interaction (5). *CTLA4* is the homolog of CD28 molecule which interacts with the same ligands but with different affinity. In comparison to CD28, *CTLA4* inactivates T-cells by mediating antigen-specific apoptosis. Thus, *CTLA4* provides immunosuppressive function in modulating T-cell proliferation and plays a role in immune self-tolerance, which can be mimicked in the maintenance of tolerance to allogeneic antigens (5-7). As mentioned above, the fetus is semi-allograft, consisting of one maternal and one paternal human leukocyte antigen (HLA) or major histocompatibility complex (MHC). Therefore, the maintenance of this allograft is in part related to the mechanisms and molecules involved in naturally programmed self-tolerance (8). The expression of the *CTLA4* gene in the placental fibroblasts and decidual cells throughout gestation has raised the possibility of involvement of the *CTLA4* molecule in the maintenance of tolerance at the maternal-fetal interface (9). Case-control studies also present the lower proportions of CD4 (+) CD25 regulatory T-cells in both peripheral blood and deciduas in miscarriage in comparison to that of a normal pregnancy (3). So, deeper analysis of *CTLA4* variants or expression could lead to significant results. The gene encoding for *CTLA4* maps on chromosome 2q33-34. It contains 4 coding exons and expresses to 1977 bp transcript with the translation product of 223 residues (10).

Several polymorphisms in the *CTLA4* gene are found by sequencing the complete length of the gene with its regulatory elements. Three of them are more common and their involvement in diseases can be investigated better. One of the most widely studied of these genetic variants is the SNP at position +49 (A/G) in exon-1 of *CTLA4*, which leads to a threonine-to-alanine change in the leader peptide which is considered as a sequence variant that affects the gene expression and disturbs the immune regulation (11, 12). This study aimed to investigate the distribution of the *CTLA4* A49G (dbSNP: rs231775) polymorphism and its association with RSA.

Methods

Subjects: In this case-control study, comparison between 120 women with the history of at least two spontaneous abortions and 120 healthy post-menopausal women with at least two live births as control group with no history of miscarriage as described previously by Unfried et al. (2003), was done based on the genotype distribution of the polymorphic site at +49A/G in *CTLA4* gene and the positive family history of miscarriage (family history among first and second degree relatives just considered) (13). Anatomic abnormalities of the genital tract and cervical incompetence detected by hysteroscopy, endocrinologic dysfunctions, abnormal karyotypes and cervical infection for chlamydia and mycoplasma were considered as exclusion criteria, therefore these etiologies of recurrent pregnancy loss are known to have a close cause-and-effect relationship. A questionnaire was used to elicit detailed information on demographic variables, the number of miscarriages, and history of miscarriage.

Genotyping: DNA was isolated from peripheral blood lymphocytes using classical phenol/chloroform extraction method. Polymorphic variant of *CTLA4* gene (rs231775) was analyzed through using PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP). Primers, annealing temperature and restriction endonuclease used in the study are listed in table 1. PCR amplification was done using the thermal cycler Applied Biosystems (Perkin Elmer 9600) with a total volume of 25 μ l, containing 12.5 μ l universal master mix (Ampliqon, Denmark), 1 μ l forward primer, 1 μ l reverse primer, together with 9.5 μ l distilled water (DW). The PCR condition was as follows: initial denaturation at 95 °C for 5 min, followed by 35 cycles of denaturation at 94 °C for 30 s, annealing at 58.5 °C for 30 s and extension at 72 °C for 30 s and then one cycle of final extension at 72 °C for 5 min. The PCR product was digested with BSeX I (Bbv I) restriction enzyme (Fermentas, France) and put at 37 °C for 20 hr. The amplified fragment after digestion with BSeX I restriction enzymes, gave rise to two fragments of 130 bp and 159 bp indicating the presence of polymorphic genotype

Table 1. The sequence and other characteristics of the primer pairs used in the amplification process

Primer name	Sequence 5' to 3'	Tm (°C)	Restriction enzyme
rs231775-F	CTTGATTCTGTGTGGGTTTC	58.5	BSeX I
rs231775-R	CACTGCCTTTGACTGCTG		5'... GCAGC (N) 8↓...3' 3'... CGTCG (N)12↓...5'

(GG), and the appearance of one undigested 289 bp fragment indicates the presence of homozygous wild type (AA), while the presence of 3 fragments at 130 bp, 159 bp and 289 bp indicates the heterozygous manner (AG) (Figure 1). The products were then resolved on 2% agarose gel electrophoresis and stained with SYBR gold DNA safe stain dye, then visualized using a UV transilluminator. DNA molecular weight marker (Fermentas, 100 bp Ladder) was used to assess the size of PCR-RFLP products.

Statistical analysis: Statistical analyses were carried out using the SPSS 16.0 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Quantitative data were expressed as mean±standard deviation (SD). Differences between groups were assessed by Student's t-test (two-tailed). Categorical variables were presented using frequency counts and compared with a logistic regression. Deviation from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium was analyzed by χ^2 test. Odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were calculated as an estimate of risk. The $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

The product of restriction enzyme digestion on 289 bp amplified fragment is shown in figure 1. A total of 120 women with the history of miscarriage and 120 healthy postmenopausal women of control group were included in this study. The baseline characteristics are shown in table 2. The mean number of miscarriages in the patients was 3.3 ± 1.2 (range: 2-10), in which 18% had 2 miscarriages and 82% had 3 or more. The history of miscarriage among the relatives of women was significantly higher in comparison to the control group (OR=1.8, 95% CI: 1.01-3.2).

Details on the frequency of alleles and genotypes of the polymorphic marker +49A/G are pre-

sented in table 3. The frequency of the G allele positive individuals significantly decreased in RSA patients relative to controls (21.7% and 43.3%, respectively; OR: 0.84, 95% CI: 0.8-0.87). The G allele frequency was 12% in RSA patients compared with 25% in controls ($p < 0.001$). The fre-

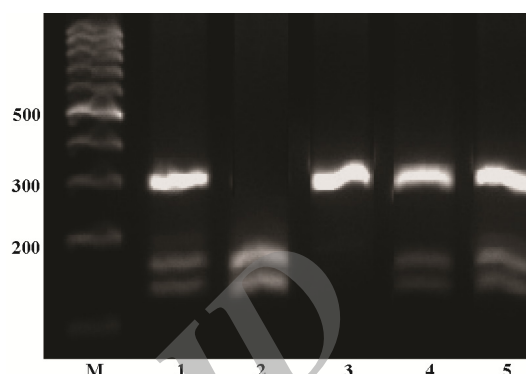


Figure 1. PCR-based restriction analysis of the +49 A/G polymorphism was shown on 2% agarose electrophoresis. The polymorphic region was amplified by PCR resulting in a 289 bp fragment (AA wild type homozygote) in line 3 after size marker. Digestible fragments, 159 and 130 bp, represent the GG mutant homozygote (line 2). The presence of three bands 289, 159 and 130 which belong to heterozygote individuals (line 1, 4 and 5). M: mar

Table 2. Baseline characteristics

variables	Cases n=120	Controls n=120
Age (M±SD) *	35.4±1.25	57.9±5.8
Age range	17-85	43-76
Abortion (M±SD)	3.3±1.2	--
No. of abortion		
2	22 (18%)	--
≥3	98 (82%)	--
Family history **		
Yes	40 (33.3%)	26 (21.7%)
No	80 (66.7%)	94 (78.3%)

$P < 0.05$ were considered to indicate statistical significance, * $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.05$

Table 3. Distribution of +49A/G genotypes and allelic frequencies among cases and controls

rs231775 polymorphism	controls (120) n, %	RSA (120) in, %	P-value	OR *	95%CI
Genotypes					
GG	7 (5.8)	3 (2.5)	0.005	0.25	0.09-0.66
GA	45 (37.5)	23 (19.2)	0.17	0.19	0.01 – 2.07
AA	68 (56.7)	94 (78.3)	--	--	--
GG+AG	52 (43.3)	26 (21.7)	0.003	0.84	0.8-0.87
AA+AG	113 (94.2)	117 (97.5)	0.3	0.3	0.02-3.05
Alleles					
G	59 (25)	29 (12)	0.001	0.42	0.25-0.69
A	181 (75)	211 (88)	--	--	--

OR: Odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval; *Logistic regression

quency of the GG genotype among controls and patients was significantly less than other two genotypes. The GG genotype was observed in only 2.5% of RSA patients compared with 5.8% of controls (OR: 0.25, 95% CI: 0.09-0.66). The genotype frequencies for both patients and controls in the studied SNP were not significantly different from those expected for populations in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium.

Discussion

Pregnancy loss is one of the serious complications of the pregnancy, which affects 1-2% of women in reproductive age (14). Despite years of effort to determine the factors involved in the miscarriage, the cause remains unknown in 50% of the cases, hence it reflects the heterogeneous nature of the condition (15). Among all known etiologic factors, anatomical defects, chromosomal rearrangement, infections, *etc.* are the typical ones and based on them, scientists are more interested in the field of reproductive immunology (16). Establishment and maintenance of pregnancy represent a challenge for the maternal immune system since it has to defend against pathogens and tolerate paternal alloantigens expressed in fetal tissues (17). Medawar (1953) for the first time proposed that there is an anatomical separation between mother and fetus which protects the semi-allograft fetus from the mother's immune response. Since fetal cells are in close contact to mother cells, he pointed to the maternal lymphocyte suppression. Finally, it became clear that the function of lymphocytes changes during pregnancy instead of suppression (4).

It is not completely clear whether the history of spontaneous abortion (SA) among relatives can predispose women to RSA. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study in Iran that evaluates the relationship between RSA in 120 women and the history of SA among their relatives. The frequency of SA among the relatives of the participants was 33.3% and 21.7%, respectively. The study of Miskovic (2012) on the relationship between RSA in 567 couples and the frequency of SA among their relatives, resulted in two or three times higher frequency of SA occurrences among relatives of RSA couples than that of the general population (18).

CTLA4 is an effector molecule which negatively regulates the T lymphocyte proliferation (19). *CTLA4* gene expression was mainly restricted to both CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells with significantly high-

er expression in CD4⁺ (18). *CTLA4* gene knockout mice experiments support the role of the *CTLA4* in the regulation of T-cell tolerance or autoimmunity (20). Removing *CTLA4* inhibition using anti-*CTLA4* mAb results in the earlier activation of the self-reactive T-cells, thus allowing the earlier migration of the increased numbers of the activated cells to the peripheral organs where they can mediate tissue damage (21). All these suggested roles are supported by the association between autoimmune diseases and the *CTLA4* gene polymorphisms. About 100 polymorphisms were reported for the *CTLA4* gene, but the A to G substitution resulted in threonine-to-alanine replacement at codon 17 of the leader peptide. Extracted data from the NCBI database showed the minor allele (G) frequency (MAF) of 0.42 for this polymorphic site (22). This variant of the gene is strongly associated with many autoimmune diseases and tumors such as Graves' disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, type 1 diabetes, gastric and pancreatic cancers (23-28). Expression of *CTLA4* in placental fibroblast cells and deciduas was confirmed by different analysis, and then its role in pregnancy loss can be considered (9). Few investigations have been performed that focus on the possible roles of the +49A/G SNP in recurrent spontaneous abortion. Wang et al. (2005) found the significant relationship between the G allele and the GG genotype of the +49A/G polymorphism with the risk of unexplained recurrent spontaneous abortion in the Chinese population. Frequency of the G allele dramatically increased in patients compared to the controls, which suggested the role of this allele in the reduction of the *CTLA4* gene expression and decreased inhibitory function of the *CTLA4* on T-lymphocytes (29). This research duplicated other studies done in Tunisian RSA women, and they also achieved the same results on the role of G allele in the susceptibility of RSA (30). In another study, Gupta et al. (2012) found that mutant homozygous genotype GG in the recessive model (GG vs. AG+AA) increases the risk of RM among women of North India (OR: 1.71, 95%, CI: 1.07-2.74, p=0.02). No relationship between any of the G or A allele was observed in their study (31). In contrast to the results of the previous studies, the frequency of the G allele in our patients and controls was very low and was 12% and 25%, respectively in comparison to the A allele frequency and our statistical data emphasized the protective role of G allele against the RSA. This contradiction may be due to

the differences in the ethnicity, the sample size as well as the inclusion and exclusion criteria of the study. On the other hand, disease heterogeneity may affect involvement and nature of genetic susceptibility factors. Enhanced T-cell activation and proliferation may prevent semi-allograft fetal cells to escape from cytotoxic T lymphocyte killing and therefore may induce miscarriage. The *CTLA4* G allele enhances the interaction between *CTLA4* and B7.1 on antigen-presenting cells, resulting in stronger *CTLA4*-triggered inhibition of T-cell activation and proliferation (28). This may be the underlying mechanism that facilitates the fetal cell escape and increasing the survival of the semi-allograft fetus.

There are some investigations in favor of the role of +49A/G polymorphism in the etiology of some diseases. The following are examples of such diseases which resulted in the same role for *CTLA4* gene polymorphism. In the study of the relationship between +49A/G *CTLA4* polymorphism and celiac disease, Djilali-Saiah et al. (1998) found also the protective role for the G allele in the pathogenesis of the disease (32). A meta-analysis by Xu et al. (2013) was done to unravel the relationship between +49A/G *CTLA4* with the chronic infection with hepatitis B virus. Comprehensive analysis of existing data supports the protective role of G allele in the risk of chronic HBV infection compared with A allele (OR 0.77; 95% CI 0.68, 0.88). They hypothesized that *CTLA4* G allele may enhance the scavenging of virus (33).

Although the precise mechanisms through which G allele exerts its effect on *CTLA4* gene expression remain unclear, the rs231775 (+49A/G) polymorphism in exon 1 of the *CTLA4* gene appears to show an example of an exon-located functional polymorphism with potential clinical significance.

Conclusion

Taken together, it may be hypothesized that the +49 G allele acts as a dominant allele in relation to decreasing the risk of recurrent spontaneous abortion among Iranian women of southwest. Positive family history can also be considered as a criterion for identification of high risk women.

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Conflict of interest

The data are provided from the thesis of the Z. Rasti, MSc student of developmental biology in Islamic Azad University, Arsanjan Branch. The authors have no conflict of interest.

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