The Role of NRAMP1/SLC11A1 Gene Variant D543N (1730G/A) in the Genetic Susceptibility to Develop Rheumatoid Arthritis in the Mexican Mestizo Population

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ABSTRACT

Background: Rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic inflammatory disease whose cause has not been fully elucidated. However, genetic factors seem to have an important role in its pathogenesis. Objective: We analyzed the possible association between rheumatoid arthritis and variants of the SLC11A1 gene, which encodes for NRAMP1, a protein involved in the activation of phagocytes and synthesis of proinflammatory cytokines. Methods: In a case-control study in a Mexican Mestizo population, blood samples from 188 patients with rheumatoid arthritis and 133 healthy individuals were obtained to determine the frequency of SLC11A1 gene variants INT4 (469+14G/C or rs3731865), D543N (1730G/A or rs17235409) and 3’UTR (1729+55del4 or rs17235416) by polymerase chain reaction and restriction fragment length polymorphism. Results: We found similar frequencies of INT4 and 3’UTR polymorphisms in patients and controls (p = 0.18 and 0.89, respectively). In contrast, a significantly lower frequency of the D543N polymorphism was observed in patients with rheumatoid arthritis compared to controls (p corrected = 0.016; OR: 0.48; 95% CI: 0.28-0.80). Conclusion: Our data suggest that the D543N variant of SLC11A1 gene has a protective effect in the development of rheumatoid arthritis, an interesting finding that has not been previously reported in any population. (Rev Inves Clin. 2017;69:5-10)

Key words: Rheumatoid arthritis. Phagocyte. SLC11A1 gene variant.

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INTRODUCTION

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is an immune-mediated disease characterized by chronic inflammation of diarthrodial joints with synovial hyperplasia, progressive destruction of cartilage, and juxta-articular bone resorption, which may seriously affect the quality of life and survival of these patients.

Natural resistance-associated macrophage proteins (NRAMP) 1 and 2 are transmembrane molecules classified as solute carriers that mediate the uptake of divalent cations such as ferrous iron (Fe^{2+}) and manganese (Mn^{2+})

Different studies have analyzed the possible association between genetic variants of SLC11A1 and infectious or autoimmune inflammatory diseases. Thus, a significant association has been detected between several SLC11A1 polymorphisms (mainly the GTN promoter alleles 2 and 3 or rs53444891) and infectious diseases, mostly tuberculosis. Moreover, a significant positive association between the 469+14G/C (rs3731865) SNP and autoimmune diseases, including RA, has been detected.

However, most of these studies have been performed in Asian and Caucasian populations, and the possible association between SLC11A1 gene variants and RA has not been previously analyzed in the Mexican Mestizo population, which comprises almost one hundred million individuals. Therefore, we decided to assess the frequency of the INT4 SNP (469+14G/C or rs3731865). DS43N SNP (1730G/A or rs17235409) and 3’UTR (1729+55del4 or rs17235416) SLC11A1 gene variants in patients with RA and healthy controls. This study indicates that there is an interesting and significant negative association between the DS43N SNP and RA.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Subjects

The state of San Luis Potosí, in central Mexico, has an extension of 61,000 km² with approximately 2.5 million inhabitants, mostly Mestizo population. However, in the western region of the state a significant fraction of the population corresponds to native Amerindians, which represents approximately 12% of the inhabitants of the state. The city of San Luis Potosí is located in this region and is mainly inhabited by Mexican Mestizos. We studied 321 unrelated Mexican Mestizo individuals from the city of San Luis Potosí; of them, 188 had RA, according to the classification criteria of the American College of Rheumatology.

To assess the expression and function of NRAMP1, we tested the following polymorphisms: 469+14G/C (rs3731865), 1730G/A (rs17235409), 1729+55del4 (rs17235416), and 1555del2ins1 (rs53444891) in the promoter region of the SLC11A1 gene.
Patients were recruited at the Regional Center of Rheumatology and Osteoporosis in the Hospital Central “Dr. Ignacio Morones Prieto”, San Luis Potosi; 20 were male and 168 were female, with an age range of 17-60 years (arithmetic mean: 47.4 years). Disease duration ranged between one and 37 years and almost all of the patients were receiving disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs. Most patients had shown a moderate or good response to therapy at the time of study. Patients with HIV infection, diabetes mellitus, or another inflammatory/autoimmune disease were not included in the study. As controls, 133 healthy individuals (25 male, 108 female; age range 20-50 years, with an arithmetic mean of 44.2 years) were included. All study subjects signed an informed consent; the study was approved by the institutional Bioethics Committee. Peripheral blood samples were obtained from all participants.

**Blood samples and genomic DNA isolation**

Genomic DNA was extracted from peripheral blood samples by using the Wizard® Genomic DNA Purification kit (Promega, Madison, WI, USA), and the DNA was dissolved in sterile distilled water. Quantity and purity were determined with an Optizen Pop spectrophotometer (Mecasys Co, Daejeon, Korea).

**Detection of SLC11A1 gene polymorphisms**

The SLC11A1 variants INT4 SNP (469+14G/C or rs3731865), DS43N SNP (1730G/A or rs17235409) and 3’UTR (1729+55del4 or rs17235416) were determined by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) plus restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP). The PCRs were performed in a total volume of 50 µl of a solution containing 100 ng genomic DNA, 5 µl free MgCl₂ 10X buffer (Invitrogen Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA), 200 µM dNTPs, 2 mM MgCl₂, and 1U of recombinant Taq DNA polymerase (Invitrogen). Thermal cycling was performed on a TC-412 device (Techne, Cambridge, UK). Cycling conditions for the variants DS43N (rs17235409) and 3’UTR (rs17235416) were: 94°C for 10 minutes, 35 cycles of 94°C for 30 seconds, 68°C for 30 seconds, and 72°C for 30 seconds, with a final five-minute extension at 72°C. In the case of INT4 (rs3731865) cycling conditions were 94°C for 10 minutes, 40 cycles of 94°C for 30 seconds, 60°C for 30 seconds, and 72°C for 30 seconds, with a final five-minute extension at 72°C. Primers employed for each PCR are shown in figure 1. Amplicons were digested at 37°C for 24 hours with the proper restriction enzyme (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Piscataway, NJ) (Table 1) in a 20 µl reaction mix containing 1X restriction enzyme buffer and bovine}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polymorphisms</th>
<th>Primers (5’ to 3’)</th>
<th>Restriction enzyme</th>
<th>Restriction fragment size (bp)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rs3731865 (INT4)</td>
<td>TCTCTGGCTGAAGGGCTCTCC</td>
<td>Apa I (G)</td>
<td>624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TGGCTATACGTGAGGCCC</td>
<td>(C)</td>
<td>455, 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs17235409 (DS43N)</td>
<td>GCATCTCCCCAAATCTCGGT</td>
<td>Ava II (G)</td>
<td>126, 79, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AACGTCTCCACTCTATCGTG</td>
<td>(A)</td>
<td>201, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs17235416 (3’UTR)</td>
<td>GCATCTCCCCAAATCTCGGT</td>
<td>Fok I (D)</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AACGTCTCCCCACTCTATCGTG</td>
<td>(ND)</td>
<td>225, 19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
serum albumin (BSA). Digested products were run on 2% agarose gels, which were stained with ethidium bromide and visualized using a UV transilluminator.

**Statistical analysis**

Frequencies of genotypes were determined by direct counting, and genotype distribution and Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium were tested by using the Arlequin software version 3.11 (University of Bern, Switzerland). The statistical significance of genotype frequency differences between patients and controls was determined by Fisher’s exact test using 2 × 2 contingency tables and GraphPad software (San Diego, CA). Corrected p values were obtained by multiplying raw values by the total number of variables analyzed and were considered significant when they were < 0.05.

**RESULTS**

The SLC11A1 variants INT4 (rs3731865), D543N (rs17235409), and 3’UTR (rs17235416) were determined by PCR-RFLP by using the Apa I, Ava II and Fok I restriction enzymes, respectively (Fig. 1). In all cases, the alleles were in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium.

As shown in table 1, the frequency of the INT4 (rs3731865) SNP was not significantly different (p = 0.18, OR: 1.37; 95% CI: 0.86-2.20) in patients with RA (33.5%) and healthy controls (40.9%). Likewise, when the genotype distribution of the 3’UTR (rs17235416) variant was analyzed, we found a very similar frequency in patients with RA (51.4%) and healthy controls (50.0%) (p = 0.89; OR: 0.94; 95% CI: 0.56-1.57). In contrast, we observed a significantly lower frequency of the D543N (rs17235409) SNP in patients with RA (23.6%) compared to healthy controls (39.1%) (p uncorrected = 0.0056, p corrected = 0.016; OR: 0.48; 95% CI: 0.28-0.80).

**DISCUSSION**

Although different factors have been involved in the etiology and pathogenesis of RA, it is evident that the cause and mechanisms of tissue damage in this disorder remain as very relevant points to be fully elucidated1. Genetic factors have been found to significantly contribute to the risk for RA1,2. Thus, some MHC alleles, as well as different variants of immune genes, show a significant association with this condition3. Accordingly, different studies have addressed the possible role of MHC and other gene alleles in the susceptibility and severity of RA in Mexicans16,17.

Table 1. Distribution of SLC11A1 polymorphisms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis and controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polymorphism</th>
<th>Patients n (%)</th>
<th>Controls n (%)</th>
<th>p value</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rs3731865</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/G</td>
<td>125 (66.5)</td>
<td>72 (59.1)</td>
<td>0.186</td>
<td>1.37 (0.86-2.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/C and C/C</td>
<td>63 (33.5)</td>
<td>50 (40.9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs17235409</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/G</td>
<td>139 (76.4)</td>
<td>67 (60.9)</td>
<td>0.016*</td>
<td>0.48 (0.28-0.80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/A and A/A</td>
<td>63 (23.6)</td>
<td>43 (39.1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs17235416</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND/ND</td>
<td>67 (48.5)</td>
<td>50 (50.0)</td>
<td>0.895</td>
<td>0.94 (0.56-1.57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND/D and D/D</td>
<td>71 (51.5)</td>
<td>50 (50.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Corrected p value (uncorrected = 0.0056).
Cl: confidence interval; D: deletion; ND: non-deletion; OR: odds ratio.
have been published\textsuperscript{10,18-21}. In addition, a possible association between a SLC11A1 promoter polymorphism and RA severity\textsuperscript{22}, or risk for idiopathic arthritis or juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, has been reported\textsuperscript{23,24}. However, in a recent meta-analysis performed by Archer, et al.\textsuperscript{9}, only a single significant association was detected between SLC11A1 variants and RA, namely the INT4 SNP (469+14G/C or rs3731865), with an OR: 1.60 (95% CI: 1.20-2.13). Based on these data, we decided to analyze the possible association between three variants of SLC11A1 gene and RA in the Mexican Mestizo population.

In contrast with previous reports\textsuperscript{9}, we observed a similar frequency of the INT4 (rs3731865) SNP in RA patients and controls. Likewise, no significant association was detected between the 3’UTR (rs17235416) variant of SLC11A1 gene and RA. However, we observed a significantly lower frequency of the D543N (rs17235409) SNP in RA patients compared to controls (p corrected = 0.016; OR: 0.48; 95% CI: 0.28-0.80). Since this SNP generates a missense mutation in codon 543, which results in the substitution of negatively charged aspartic acid by uncharged asparagine, it would be expected that this variant affects the function of the protein. However, this point has not been fully addressed and no data are available regarding the precise effect of this amino acid substitution on the levels of expression or the function of NRAMP1. In any case, this is the first report of a negative association between the D543N (rs17235409) SNP and RA. In this regard, a study by Singal, et al. suggested a possible protective effect of D543N variant in the development of RA (relative risk = 0.06; uncorrected p = 0.014); however, the value of p corrected in this study was not significant\textsuperscript{21}. Moreover, it has been reported that the D543N SNP apparently confers protection against Mycobacterium tuberculosis reactivation in Cambodian patients infected with HIV (p = 0.04; OR: 0.21)\textsuperscript{25}, an association that was not observed in Indian patients\textsuperscript{23}. All these data suggest that the D543N SLC11A1 variant has a complex role in the susceptibility to inflammatory and infectious disease, with a relevant interaction with the genetic background of individuals studied\textsuperscript{26}.

It has been proposed that the high mortality by M. tuberculosis infection observed over the past three centuries has exerted an important selective force, increasing the frequency of allelic gene variants (including those of the SLC11A1 gene) that enhance the resistance to this pathogen\textsuperscript{27}. Since these allelic variants are associated with an increased capability to generate proinflammatory mediators by immune cells, it has been hypothesized that the selective force generated by M. tuberculosis in humans has resulted in an increased susceptibility to chronic inflammatory conditions, including RA\textsuperscript{27}. In this regard, our previous report on the lack of association between the D543N SNP and tuberculosis in Mexican Mestizos\textsuperscript{28} is of interest.

In summary, we have identified a variant (D543N or 1730G/A, rs17235409) of an immune gene (SLC11A1/NRAMP1), which has an important role in the activation and effector functions of professional phagocytes and that apparently confers protection in the development of RA in the Mexican Mestizo population. We consider that it would be of interest to confirm this finding in a larger study, as well as to explore the possible effect of this SNP on the expression and function of NRAMP1 and its impact on the pathogenesis of RA.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
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