



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN E-SELECTIN AND AMPD-1 GENE
POLYMORPHISMS AND ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION
IN SELECTED MALAYSIAN SUBJECTS**

REZA NEMATI

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By

REZA NEMATI

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra
Malaysia, in fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of
Science**

April 2013

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DEDICATIONS

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved parents, particularly my father, Morteza Nemati, who supported and motivated me to have a higher education, to my lovely wife Maryam for their patient and extreme encouragement for me to accomplish my study and finally to my best friend Mohd Jokha Bin Yahya who helps me very much during my study.



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Abstract of the thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

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REZA NEMATI

April 2013

Chair: Prof. Patimah Ismail, PhD

Faculty: Medicine and Health Sciences

Essential hypertension (EH) is one the most common multifactorial disorders associated with significant risk for cardiovascular and renal comorbidity. Prevalence of hypertension is increasing annually in Malaysia. Studies indicate that the high prevalence of hypertension in this population is most common among males. Unfortunately, despite the high frequency of hypertension and its dread effects, few studies have been conducted on the Malaysian population. In contrast to the high rate of hypertension in Malaysia, hypertension prevalence is decreasing significantly in developed countries. A few studies have been carried out to explore primary hypertension in more detail among the Malaysian population. It is indicated that 30% to 50% of the

etiologic factors related to the development of essential hypertension are genetically-rooted. The aim of this current study was to determine the association of *E-selectin* and *Adenosine Monophosphate Deaminase1 (AMPD1)* genes polymorphism with essential hypertension among Malaysian subjects. The two genes were selected based on their function in the development of hypertension. As for the *E-selectin*, its functions are associated with pro-inflammatory effect, whereas for *AMPD1*, its influence on metabolism may be related in the etiology of hypertension.

Two hundred hypertensive and 200 normotensive individuals were recruited in this study, and their DNA were analyzed in order to determine the polymorphism of *E-selectin* and *AMPD1* genes. The PCR-RFLP method was used in this research. After extracting DNA using an available commercial DNA extraction kit, the DNA was incubated with the restriction enzyme to be cut into different fragments. Subsequently, post stain was carried out. To visualize DNA, the UV image capturing system was carried out to identify three forms of DNA pattern. There were significant associations observed for the selected gene polymorphisms and hypertension, namely, the S128R polymorphism of *E-selectin* (chi-squared, $p < 0.05$) ; regarding *AMPD1*, for C34T, G468T and C143T (chi-squared, $p < 0.05$). It is indicated that for the *E-selectin* S128R polymorphism, the R allele has a potent effect on essential hypertension (odds ratio 6.6, 95% CI 3.46-9.89); in addition, for the C34T, T allele carriers are 9.49 times more at risk of hypertension (odds ratio 9.49, 95% CI 5.6-16.02) . Furthermore, C143T subjects who are T carriers are 3.85 times more at risk of primary hypertension (odds ratio 3.85, 95% CI 1.86-6.70), while for G468T there was no difference observed with respect to both

alleles (odds ratio 1, 95% CI, 0.65-1.52). Also, there was a significant association observed between S128R polymorphism and increased level of SBP. Furthermore, in terms of SBP and DBP, there was a significant association observed among C34T genotypes. In this study, there was not significant relationship between smoking and gender based on different genotypes. In conclusion, this study shows the significant potential of *E-selectin* and *AMPD1* on the development of essential hypertension. These genes may be considered as a risk factor for subjects who are predisposed to hypertension. However, further studies which involve more samples and different populations need to be carried out.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains

**PERKAITAN ANTRA *E-SELECTIN* DAN POLOMPFISME GEN *AMPD1*
DENGAN HIPERTENSI DALAM SUBJEK MALAYSIA YANG DIPILIH**

Oleh

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Hipertensi Esensial (EH) merupakan ketidaknormalan multifaktor yang mempunyai kaitan secara signifikan terhadap risiko menghidap penyakit kardiovaskular dan renal. Setiap tahun bilangan pesakit hipertensi meningkat di Malaysia. Banyak kajian menunjukkan bilangan penghidap hipertensi adalah lebih tinggi di kalangan lelaki dalam satu-satu populasi. Malangnya walaupun frekuensi penghidap hipertensi agak tinggi dengan gejala yang menakutkan, tidak banyak kajian yang telah dilaksanakan ke atas masyarakat Malaysia berbanding dengan negara-negara maju yang jumlah penghidapnya semakin berkurangan. Beberapa kajian yang terperinci berkenaan hipertensi primer telah dilakukan di Malaysia. Dari kajian ini 30% – 50% faktor etiologi hipertensi esensial berkait atau berasaskan genetik.

Matlamat Kajian ini adalah untuk menentukan kaitan gen *E-selectin* dan *Adenosine Monophosphate Deaminase 1 (AMPD1)* dengan hipertensi esensial dikalangan subjek Malaysia. Kedua gen ini dipilih berdasarkan fungsinya dalam pembentukan hipertensi, *E-selectin* berkait dengan kesan pro-inflammatory manakala *AMPD1* pula berkait dengan metabolisme.

Dua ratus pesakit hipertensif dan individu normal telah dipilih dalam kajian ini dimana DNA individu ini telah dianalisis untuk menentukan polimorfisme gen yang dikaji. Dalam kajian ini metodologi yang digunakan ialah PCR-RFLP. DNA diekstrak dengan menggunakan kit ekstrak komersil dan diaram dengan enzim penghaduntuk dipotong menjadi fragmen dan diaplikasi pada *agarose* atau gel poliakrilamiddengan penanda. DNA dilihat dengan menggunakan sistem pencerap imej UV untuk mengenalpasti jenis fragmen DNA iaitu wild type, heterozigus dan homozigus. Terdapat perkaitan yang signifikan antara polimorfisme gen yang dikaji dengan risiko hipertensi. Polimorfisme pada S128R gen *E-selectin* (chi-squared, $p < 0.05$); *AMPD1* pada C34T, G468T dan C143T (Chi-squared, $p < 0.05$). Hal ini menunjukkan polimorfisme S128R pada *E-selectin* iaitu pada alel R mengakibatkan kesan yang poten dalam hipertensi esensial (odds ratio 6.6, 95% CI 3.46-9.89). Polimorfisme C34T pada gen *AMPD1* pembawa T mempunyai risiko mengidap ber potensi yang lebih tinggi iaitu 9.49 kali (odds ratio 9.49, 95% CI 5.6-16.02).Selanjutnya, bagi subjek C143T yang membawa polymorfisme T mempunyai 3.85 kali risiko untuk menghadapi hipertensi primer (*odd ratio* 3.85, 95% CI 1.86 – 6.70) manakala untuk G468T tiada perbezaan yang dapat diperhatikan untuk kedua alel tersebut (*odd ratio* 1, 95% CI, 0.65 - 1.52). Kesimpulannya, kajian ini membuktikan *E-selectin* dan *AMPD1*

mempunyai potensi yang signifikan dalam perkembangan penyalut hipertensi esensial. Gen-gen ini boleh dianggap sebagai faktor berisiko bagi individu yang terdedah pada penyakit hipertensi. Walau bagaimanapun kajian selanjut perlu dijalankan dengan bilangan sampel yang lebih banyak dan populasi yang berbeza.



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I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on 23 January 2013 to conduct the final examination of Reza Nemati on his thesis entitled "Association Between *E-selectin* and *AMPD1* Gene Polymorphism with Essential Hypertension in Selected Malaysian Subjects" in accordance with the Universities and University College Act 1971 and the Constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U. (A) 106] 15 March 1998. The committee recommends that the student be awarded the Master of Science.

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DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis is my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously, and is not concurrently, submitted for any other degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia or at any other institution.



REZA NEMATI

Date: 26 April 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	iii
ABSTRAK	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ix
APPROVAL	x
DECLARATION	xii
LIST OF TABLES	xvii
LIST OF FIGURES	xviii
LIST OF ABBREVIATION/NOTATIONS/GLOSSARY OF TERMS	xix
CHAPTER	
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Study Background	1
1.2 Problem Statement	5
1.3 Significance of the Study	6
1.4 Hypothesis	6
1.5 General Objectives	7
1.6 Specific Objectives	7
2 LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1 Hypertension Definition	8
2.2 Blood Pressure and its Complication	13
2.3 Worldwide Prevalence of Hypertension	15
2.4 Hypertension Risk Factors	19
2.4.1 Obesity	20
2.4.2 Sedentary Lifestyle	22
2.4.3 Smoking	22
2.4.4 Alcohol Consumption	23
2.4.5 Psychological Issues	24
2.4.6 Age	25
2.4.7 Diabetes	26
2.4.8 Ethnicity	26
2.4.9 Metabolic Syndrome	27
2.4.10 Inflammatory Response	28
2.4.11 Genetic Predisposition	30
2.4.12 Most Common Risk Factors within Malaysian Population	34
2.5 Candidate Genes	35
2.6 <i>Adenosine Mono phosphate Deaminase 1 (AMPD1) Gene</i>	36
2.6.1 <i>AMPD1</i> Gene Location	37
2.6.2 <i>AMPD1</i> Role	38
2.6.3 <i>AMPD1</i> and Skeletal Muscle	40
2.6.4 <i>AMPD1</i> Gene and Adenosine	41
2.6.5 <i>AMPD1</i> Gene Polymorphisms	42
2.7 <i>E-selectin</i> Gene	44
2.7.1 <i>E-selectin</i> and Vessel Injuries	46
2.7.2 <i>E-selectin</i> and Inflammation	47

2.7.3	The S128R Gene Polymorphism of <i>E-selectin</i>	49
2.8	Association Study	50
2.9	Genetic Polymorphism	51
2.10	Polymerase Chain Reaction	54
2.11	Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (RFLP)	56
2.12	Agarose and Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis	58
3	MATERIALS AND METHODS	61
3.1	Study Design	61
3.2	Ethical Approval and Ethical Considerations	61
3.3	Study Sample	62
3.3.1	Study Subjects	62
3.3.2	Location of Sampling	62
3.3.3	Sample Size	62
3.3.4	Healthy Subjects	63
3.3.5	Hypertensive Subjects	64
3.4	Chemicals, Instruments and Reagents	65
3.5	Methodology	66
3.5.1	Record of Demographic Information	66
3.5.2	Blood Sampling	66
3.5.3	Buccal Sampling	67
3.5.4	Measurement of Lipid Profiles and Blood Sugar	67
3.5.5	Extraction of Genomic DNA	67
3.5.6	Genomic DNA Quantification	68
3.5.7	PCR	68
3.5.8	Optimization of PCR	69
3.5.9	Hot Start PCR	69
3.5.10	Polymerase Chain Reaction – Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (PCR-RFLP)	73
3.6	Staining and Visualization of PCR Products and Digested Products	76
3.7	DNA Sequencing	77
3.8	Data Validation	77
3.9	Gene Counting	77
3.10	Statistical Analysis	78
4	RESULTS	80
4.1	Characteristic of Hypertensive Subjects	80
4.1.1	Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Hypertensive Subjects	80
4.1.2	Classification of Hypertensive Subjects Based on Hypertension Status	82
4.1.3	Obesity Status Among Hypertensive Subjects	84
4.2	Characteristics of the Normotensive Subjects	85
4.2.1	Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Normotensive Subjects	85
4.2.2	Classification of Normotensive Subjects Based on Hypertension Status	85
4.2.3	Obesity Status Among Normotensive Subjects	85

4.3	Demographic Characteristics of Study Subjects	86
4.4	PCR Set up Condition	88
4.5	Genotyping <i>AMPD1</i> Gene Polymorphisms	89
4.5.1	The C34T Polymorphism	89
4.5.2	Genotypes and Allelic Frequencies of the C34T Polymorphism <i>AMPD1</i> Gene	90
4.5.3	Genotypes and Allelic Association of the C34T Gene Polymorphism of <i>AMPD1</i>	91
4.5.4	Comparisons within C34T Genotypes	92
4.5.5	The C143T Polymorphism	93
4.5.6	Genotypes and Allelic Frequencies of the C143T Polymorphism of <i>AMPD1</i> Gene	94
4.5.7	Genotype and Allelic Association (C143T)	96
4.5.8	Comparisons within C143T Polymorphism	96
4.5.9	G468T Gene Polymorphism of <i>AMPD1</i>	97
4.5.10	Genotypes and Allelic Frequencies of the G468T Polymorphism of <i>AMPD1</i> Gene	98
4.5.11	Genotype and Allelic Association (G468T)	99
4.5.12	Comparisons within G468T Polymorphism	100
4.6	Genotyping <i>E-Selectin</i> Gene Polymorphism	101
4.6.1	The A561C Gene Polymorphism of <i>E-Selectin</i>	101
4.6.2	Genotypes and Allelic Frequencies of the S128R Polymorphism of E-Selectin Gene	102
4.6.3	Genotype and Allelic Association (S128R)	104
4.6.4	Comparisons within S128R Polymorphism	104
5	DISCUSSION	106
5.1	Demographic Factors	106
5.1.1	Age	106
5.1.2	Race	107
5.1.3	Dietary Intake	107
5.1.4	Gender	109
5.1.5	Smoking	109
5.1.6	Alcohol Drinking	110
5.2	Hypertension Status	110
5.3	Genetic Associations and Correlations	112
5.3.1	C34T Gene Polymorphism of <i>AMPD1</i>	112
5.3.2	C143T Polymorphisms	114
5.3.3	G468T Polymorphism	115
5.3.4	S128R Polymorphism	116
5.4	Genetic Study	118
6	SUMMARY, GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARC	119
6.1	Summary	119
6.2	Conclusions	119
6.3	Study limitations and future recommendations	120
	REFERENCES	122

APPENDICES	142
BIODATA OF STUDENT	176
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	177



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