

Catechol-O-

Methyltransferase

1. 1. 1. 1. 2. 1. 1

Association of the COMT Gene Polymorphism with the Risk of Endometriosis in Korean Women

Sa Ra Lee, So Hyun Lee¹, Woon Jeong Lee¹, Sung Eun Hur¹,
 Ji-Young Lee², Hye Sung Moon¹, Hye Won Chung¹

¹Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, College of Medicine, Ewha woman's University,
²Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Konkuk University Hospital. Seoul, Korea

Objective: To investigate whether polymorphism of gene encoding COMT is associated with the risk of endometriosis in Korean women.

Methods: We investigated 136 patients with histopathologically confirmed endometriosis rAFS stage III/IV and 251 control group women who were surgically proven to have no endometriosis. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) of PCR products were done to determine each participant's COMT genotype.

Results: The distribution according to *NlaIII* genetic polymorphisms of COMT were as follows. COMT^{HH}, COMT^{HL}, and COMT^{LL} genotypes were 56.6% (77 women), 34.6% (47 women) and 8.8% (12 women) in the study group and 50.6% (127 women), 39.4% (99 women) and 10.0% (25 women) in the control group. There was no significant difference between the study group and the control group.

Conclusion: The results suggest that COMT genetic polymorphism may not be associated with the development of endometriosis in Korean women.

Key Words: Endometriosis, Genetic polymorphism, COMT, *NlaIII*

1940
 가 7~10% 가
 7 가 2
 75%

:
 : ,) 158-710 6 911-1,
 Tel: (02) 2650-5568, Fax: (02) 2647-9860, e-mail: hyewon@mm.ewha.ac.kr
 * 2003

3 가 , COMT가

가 . , ,

가 , COMT

4 , (estrogen receptor, ER) COMT^L allele 가

5 Catechol-*O*-methyltransferase (COMT) 가

COMT isoform, 가 (soluble form, S-COMT) (membrane-bound allele 가 COMT^L form, MB-COMT) ,¹⁸

22q encoding⁶ MB-COMT N-terminal 50 COMT^L allele 가¹⁹

가 S- COMT 가⁷ COMT , Palmatier 1999²⁰ 가

2 2-and 4-hydroxylated estrogens COMT^L allele 가²¹

O-methylation COMT COMT

NlaIII *NlaIII* , COMT 가

(COMT^{LL}), (COMT^{HL}), , COMT

(COMT^{HH}) , COMT methylation 60~75%⁸

COMT exon 4 guanine alanine missense mutation 1.

108 codon valine methionine 1996 9 2003 8

COMT^L allele COMT^L가

COMT 가 3~4⁹ revised American Fertility Society catecholestrogen 가¹⁰ (rAFS, 1985) III IV 136

COMT 가

11,12 251

13 , 14 , 15 ,

16 , 17

2.

genomic DNA QIA amp blood kit (QIAGEN Inc., USA)

DNA 260 nm 280 nm

1.7~1.9 . Catechol-0-methyltransferase (COMT)

primer 5'-TAC TGT GGC TAC TCA GCT GTG C-3'(F) 5'-GTG AAC GTG GTG TGA ACA CC-3'(R) . 0.1 µg genomic DNA 10 pmol/ml primers, 5 mmol/ml dNTP, 0.5 Units Taq polymerase (Takara rTaq), 200 mmol/ml Tris-HCl (pH 8.3), 500 mmol/ml KCl 30 mmol/ml MgCl₂ 20 µl PCR 가 94 5 , 94 30 denaturation, 56 30 annealing, 72 30 extension 35 72 7 elonga- tion . (Polymerase Chain Reaction) DNA *NlaIII* (New England Biolabs Inc.) (Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism) . 10U/µl incubation 40 mmol/ml Tris-HCl (pH 8.3), 100 mmol/ml KCl, 20 mmol/ml MgCl₂, DTT 2 mmol/ml (pH 7.9) 37 3 incubation . PCR ethidium bromide가 2.8% 가 UV 114 bp band allele *NlaIII* restri-

ction site가 homozygous HH

96 bp 18 bp band *NlaIII* restriction site가 allele homozygous (L/L) .

114 bp 96 bp, 18 bp band가 *NlaIII* restriction site가 allele heterozygous (H/L) .

3.

SPSS version 11.0

x² test logistic regression , p 0.05

analysis

31.7 (18~41) , 33.1 (22~42) . COMT

NlaIII PCR-RFLP

Fig. 1 ,

, COMT^{HH} 204 (52.7%), COMT^{HL} 146 (37.7%), COMT^{LL} 37 (9.6%)

(Table 1).^{20,22,23} , COMT^{HH} 가 , HL, LL .

NlaIII LL 10% .

(56.6%), 47 (34.6%), 12 (8.8%) , COMT^{LL} 가

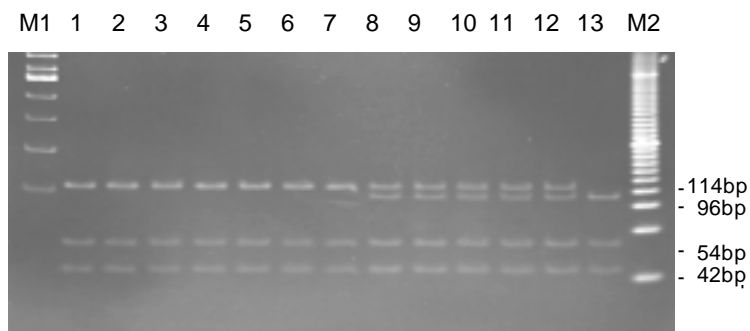


Figure 1. Electrophoresis of the products of PCR. for COMT *NlaIII*. individuals homozygous for the COMT *NlaIII* polymorphism (lanes 13, LL), heterozygous for the polymorphism (lanes 8-12, HL) and without polymorphism (lanes 1-7, HH). M1 = 100bp DNA marker, M2 = 20bp DNA marker

Table 1. Comparison of the distribution of genotyping for COMT *NlaIII*

	Lee (2004) Korean (n=387)	Park (2002) ²² Korean (n=206)	Yim (2001) ²⁰ Korean (n=326)	Wu (2003) ²³ Chinese (n=377)
HH	204 (52.7%)	124 (60.2%)	182 (55.8%)	203 (53.8%)
HL	146 (37.7%)	67 (12.5%)	125 (38.4%)	145 (38.5%)
LL	37 (9.6%)	15 (7.3%)	19 (5.8%)	29 (7.7%)
HL, LL	183 (47.3%)	82 (39.8%)	144 (44.2%)	174 (46.2%)

Table 2. The distribution of genotyping for COMT *NlaIII*

Polymorphism	Case (n=136)	Control (n=251)	Total (n=387)	Odds ratio	95% of confidence interval	P
COMT						
HH	77 (56.6%)	127 (50.6%)	204 (52.7%)	1		
HL	47 (34.6%)	99 (39.4%)	146 (37.7%)	1.305	0.832-2.046	0.258
LL	12 (8.8%)	25 (10.0%)	37 (9.6%)	1.263	0.600-2.659	0.394
Polymorphism	Case (n=136)	Control (n=251)	Tota (n=387)	Odds ratio	95% of confidence interval	P
COMT						
HH	77 (56.6%)	127 (50.6%)	204 (52.7%)	1		
HL, LL	59 (43.4%)	124 (49.4%)	183 (47.3%)	0.809	0.532-1.230	0.838

43.4% (59) , 49.4% ,
 (124) . COMT^L allele
 odds ratio
 0.809 (95% CI, 0.532~1.230) , 가
 COMT *NlaIII* 가²⁴
 가 (Table 2). CYP17,
 CYP19 17 -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (17 -
 HSD) 가
 가 가 CYPs
 2-hydroxylation
^{25,26}
 CYP1A2, 3A3 3A4
 CYP1A1
 가 ,
 4-hydroxylation ,
 CYP1B1 ^{25,26}

, 4-hydroxyestradiol 2-hydroxyestradiol

^{36,37}

²⁷ 2-, 4-hydroxylated estrogen COMT
O-methylation ^{25,28}
2-hydroxyestradiol

³⁸ N-acetyltransferase-2 (NAT-2)

O-methylation ²⁹

⁴⁰

, CYP1A1, CYP1B1, COMT

가

estrogen receptor

³⁰⁻³³

, COMT

COMT

COMT

가

가 ³⁴
가

COMT

가

가

가 ³⁵

가

가 ³⁰

, GST (Glutathione S-transferase)

GSTM1, GSTT1, GSTP1

GSTM1 GSTT1

CYP1A1 *MspI*

, CYP1A1 (*MspI*)

mutant allele GSTM1

GSTT1

1. Kennedy S. Is there a genetic basis to endometriosis? *Semin Reprod Endocrinol* 1997; 15: 309-18.
2. Simpson JL, Elias S, Malinak LR, Buttram VC Jr. Heritable aspects of endometriosis. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1980; 137: 327-31.
3. Treolar SA, O'Connor DT, O'Connor VM, Martin NG. *Fertil Steril* 1985; 71: 701-10.
4. Carey AH, Walterworth D, Patel K, White D, Little J, Novelli P, et al. Polycystic ovaries and premature male pattern baldness are associated with one allele of the steroid metabolism gene CYP17. *Hum Mol Genet* 1994; 3: 1873-6.
5. Kitawaki J, Kusuki I, Koshihara H, Tsukamoto K, Fushiki S, Honjo H. Detection of aromatase cytochrome P-450 in endometrial biopsy specimens as a diagnostic test for endometriosis. *Fertil Steril* 1999; 72: 1100-6.
6. Grossman MH, Emanuel BS, Budarf ML. Chromosomal mapping of the human catechol-O-

- methyltransferase gene to 22q11.1---q11.2. *Genomics* 1992; 12: 822-5.
7. Lundstrom K, Salminen M, Jalanko A, Savolainen R, Ulmanen I. Cloning and characterization of human placental catechol-O-methyltransferase cDNA. *DNA Cell Biol* 1991; 10: 181-9.
 8. Mannisto PI, Kaakkola S. Catechol-O-methyltransferase(COMT) : Biochemistry, molecular biology, pharmacology, and clinical efficacy of the new selective COMT inhibitors. *Pharmacol Rev* 1999; 51: 593-628.
 9. Lachman HM, Papolos DF, Saito T, Yu YM, Szumlanski CL, Weinshilboum RM. Human catechol-O-methyltransferase pharmacogenetics: description of a functional polymorphism and its potential application to neuropsychiatric disorders. *Pharmacogenetics* 1996; 6: 243-50.
 10. Lavigne JA, Helzlsouer KJ, Huang HY, Strickland PT, Bell DA, Selmin O, et al. An association between the allele coding for a low activity variant of catechol-O-methyltransferase and the risk for breast cancer. *Cancer Res* 1997; 57: 5493-712.
 11. Kunugi H, Vallada HP, Sham PC, Hoda F, Arranz MJ, Li T, et al. Catechol-O-methyltransferase polymorphisms and schizophrenia: a transmission disequilibrium study in multiply affected families. *Psychiatr Genet* 1997; 7: 97-101.
 12. Syvanen AC, Tilgmann C, Rinne J, Ulmanen I. Genetic polymorphism of catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT): correlation of genotype with individual variation of S-COMT activity and comparison of the allele frequencies in the normal population and parkinsonian patients in Finland. *Pharmacogenetics* 1997; 7: 65-71.
 13. Karayiorgou M, Altemus M, Galke BL, Goldman D, Murphy DL, Ott J, et al. Genotype determining low catechol-O-methyltransferase activity as a risk factor for obsessive-compulsive disorder. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1997; 94: 4572-5.
 14. Chen CH, Lee YR, Wei FC, Koong FJ, Hwu HG, Hsiao KJ. Association study of NlaIII and MspI genetic polymorphisms of catechol-O-methyltransferase gene and susceptibility to schizophrenia. *Biol Psychiatry* 1997; 41: 985-7.
 15. Li T, Underhill J, Liu XH, Sham PC, Donaldson P, Murray RM, et al. Transmission disequilibrium analysis of HLA class II DRB1, DQA1, DQB1 and DPB1 polymorphisms in schizophrenia using family trios from a Han Chinese population. *Schizophr Res* 2001; 49: 73-8.
 16. Kirley A, Hawi Z, Daly G, McCarron M, Mullins C, Millar N, et al. Dopaminergic system genes in ADHD: toward a biological hypothesis. *Neuropsychopharmacology* 2002; 27: 607-19.
 17. Vandenberg DJ, Rodriguez LA, Miller IT, Uhl GR, Lachman HM. High-activity catechol-O-methyltransferase allele is more prevalent in polysubstance abusers. *Am J Med Genet* 1997; 74: 439-42.
 18. Thompson PA, Shields PG, Freudenheim JL, Stone A, Vena JE, Marshall JR, et al. Genetic polymorphisms in catechol-O-methyltransferase, menopausal status, and breast cancer risk. *Cancer Res* 1998; 58: 2107-10.
 19. Huang CS, Chern HD, Chang KJ, Cheng CW, Hsu SM, Shen CY. Breast cancer risk associated with genotype polymorphism of the estrogen-metabolizing genes CYP17, CYP1A1, and COMT: a multigenic study on cancer susceptibility. *Cancer Res* 1999; 59: 4870-5.
 20. Yim DS, Parkb SK, Yoo KY, Yoon KS, Chung HH, Kang HL, et al. Relationship between the Val158Met polymorphism of catechol-O-methyltransferase and breast cancer. *Pharmacogenetics* 2001; 11: 279-86.
 21. Palmatier MA, Kang AM, Kidd KK. Global variation in the frequencies of functionally different catechol-O-methyltransferase alleles. *Biol Psychiatry* 1999; 46: 557-67.
 22. Park TW, Yoon KS, Kim JH, Park WY, Hirvonen A, Kang D. Functional catechol-O-methyl-

- transferase gene polymorphism and susceptibility to schizophrenia. *Eur Neuropsychopharmacol* 2002; 12: 299-303.
23. Wu AH, Tseng CC, Van Den Berg D, Yu MC. Tea intake, COMT genotype, and breast cancer in Asian-American women. *Cancer Res* 2003; 63: 7526-9.
 24. Zondervan KT, Cardon LR, Kennedy SH. The genetic basis of endometriosis. *Curr Opin Obstet Gynecol* 2001; 13: 309-14.
 25. Zhu BT, Conney AH. Functional role of estrogen metabolism in target cells: review and perspectives. *Carcinogenesis* 1998; 19: 1-27.
 26. Hayes CL, Spink DC, Spink BC, Cao JQ, Walker NJ, Sutter TR. 17 beta-estradiol hydroxylation catalyzed by human cytochrome P450 1B1. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1996; 93: 9776-81.
 27. Liehr JG, Fang WF, Sirbasku DA, Ari-Ulubelen A. Carcinogenicity of catechol estrogens in Syrian hamsters. *J Steroid Biochem* 1986; 24: 353-6.
 28. Cavalieri EL, Stack DE, Devanesan PD, Todorovic R, Dwivedy I, Higginbotham S, et al. Molecular origin of cancer: catechol estrogen-3, 4-quinones as endogenous tumor initiators. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*. 1997; 94: 10937-42.
 29. Raftogianis R, Creveling C, Weinshilboum R, Weisz J. Estrogen metabolism by conjugation. *J Natl Cancer Inst Monogr* 2000; 27: 113-24.
 30. Baranova H, Bothorishvilli R, Canis M, Albuissou E, Perriot S, Glowaczower E, et al. Glutathione S-transferase M1 gene polymorphism and susceptibility to endometriosis in a French population. *Mol Hum Reprod* 1997; 3: 775-80.
 31. Georgiou I, Syrrou M, Bouba I, Dalkalitsis N, Paschopoulos M, Navrozoglou I, et al. Association of estrogen receptor gene polymorphisms with endometriosis. *Fertil Steril* 1999; 72: 164-6.
 32. Kitawaki J, Obayashi H, Ishihara H, Koshiba H, Kusuki I, Kado N, et al. Oestrogen receptor alpha gene polymorphism is associated with endometriosis, adenomyosis and leiomyomata. *Hum Reprod* 2001; 16: 51-5.
 33. Kado N, Kitawaki J, Obayashi H, Ishihara H, Koshiba H, Kusuki I, et al. Association of the CYP17 gene and CYP19 gene polymorphisms with risk of endometriosis in Japanese women. *Hum Reprod* 2002; 17: 897-902.
 34. Weiser F, Wenzl R, Tempfer C, Worda C, Huber J, Schneeberger C. Catechol-O-Methyltransferase polymorphism and endometriosis. *Assist Reprod Genet* 2002; 19: 343-8.
 35. Pauwels A, Schepens PJ, D'Hooghe T, Delbeke L, Dhont M, Brouwer A, et al. The risk of endometriosis and exposure to dioxins and polychlorinated biphenyls: a case-control study of infertile women. *Hum Reprod* 2001; 16: 2050-5.
 36. , , , , , , . (GSTM1, GSTT1 and CYP1A1) . 2003; 46: 403-9.
 37. , , , , , , . glutathione S-transferase . 2003; 46: 2403-9.
 38. Baranova H, Canis M, Ivaschenko T, Albuissou E, Bothorishvilli R, Baranov V, et al. Possible involvement of arylamine N-acetyl transferase 2, glutathione S-transferases M1 and T1 genes in the development of endometriosis. *Mol Hum Reprod* 1999; 5: 636-41.
 39. Nakago S, Hadfield RM, Zondervan KT, Mardon H, Manek S, Weeks DE, et al. Association between endometriosis and N-acetyl transferase 2 polymorphisms in a UK population. *Mol Hum Reprod* 2001; 7: 1079-83.
 40. , , , , , , . N-acetyltransferase 2 . 2003; 46: 2113-7.