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FTO 基因 rs9939609 A/T 多态与多囊卵巢综合征易感性的研究 *

谢辉军¹ 廖宏庆² 刘爱玲¹ 刘俊¹ 杨晓燕¹ 谢红艳¹ 周静² 彭翠英^{1Δ}

(1 南华大学药学与生物科学学院生物科学研究所 湖南 衡阳 421001; 2 南华星辉生殖与遗传学专科医院 湖南 衡阳 421000)

摘要 目的:探讨 FTO 基因 rs9939609 A/T 单核苷酸多态性位点与多囊卵巢综合征易感性及其临床生化特征的相关性。**方法:**选择 102 例多囊卵巢综合征患者和 96 例健康女性作为研究对象并收集其病例临床信息,采用突变敏感性分子开关方法检测各受试者 FTO 基因 rs9939609A/T 多态,比较多囊卵巢综合征组与对照组基因型与基因频率的差异,分析基因型与临床生化特征的相关性。**结果:**rs9939609A/T 多态位点共检测到 TT、AT、AA 三种基因型,其有多囊卵巢综合征组与对照组的频率分别为 77.5%、21.5%、1.0%,77.1% 12.5% 10.4%,两者之间存在显著性差异($P=0.006$);等位基因 T、A 的频率在有多囊卵巢综合征组(88.2%、11.8%)与对照组(83.3%、16.7%)之间的分布不具有显著性差异;多囊卵巢综合征组与对照组中,TT 与 AT+AA 两基因型群体的临床和生化特征比较均未发现显著性差异。**结论:**FTO 基因 rs9939609 A/T 多态位点与 PCOS 易感性存在相关性。

关键词:多囊卵巢综合征; FTO; rs9939609**中图分类号:**R711.75 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)13-2411-03

The Association between FTO rs9939609 A/T and Susceptibility to Polycystic Ovary Syndrome*

XIE Hui-jun¹, LIAO Hong-qing², LIU Ai-ling¹, LIU Jun¹, YANG Xiao-yan¹, XIE Hong-yan¹, ZHOU Jing², PENG Cui-ying^{1Δ}

(1 Institute of Biological Sciences, University of South China, Hengyang, Hunan, 421001, China;

2 Eproductive Health Hospital of Nanhua-Xinghui, Hengyang, Hunan, 421000, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the association between FTO rs9939609 A/T and susceptibility to polycystic ovary syndrome, as well as the clinical and/or biochemical features. **Methods:** A total of 102 PCOS females and 96 healthy women were recruited into current study and case information was collected. The polymorphism of rs9939609 A/T was detected by mutation sensitive on-off switch and the frequencies of genotype and allele in both PCOS and control group were analyzed. The association between genotype and PCOS features was assessed. **Results:** The frequencies of TT, AT and AA genotype was 77.5 %, 21.5 %, 1.0 % in PCOS group and 77.1 %, 12.5 %, 10.4 % in control group with significant difference ($P=0.006$). For T and A, the frequencies were 88.2 % and 11.8 % in PCOS, 83.3 % and 16.7 % in control group, respectively ($P=0.162$). TT and AT+AA genotype showed no statistic difference in clinical and/or biochemical data between the PCOS group and control group. **Conclusion:** FTO rs9939609 A/T is correlated with the susceptibility to PCOS.

Key words: Polycystic ovary syndrome; FTO; rs9939609**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R711.75 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2017)13-2411-03

前言

多囊卵巢综合征(Polycystic Ovary Syndrome, PCOS),又称 Stein-Leventhal 综合征,是育龄女性中一种常见的内分泌代谢紊乱疾病^[1,2],在育龄女性中的发病率为 5-13.9%^[3,4]。其临床或生化常见症状表现为高雄激素症和高胰岛素血症、胰岛素抵抗、月经稀发/闭经、卵巢多囊样改变、不孕、肥胖、脱发等,在人群中具有复杂的变异性和明显的种族差异性。除导致女性的不育外,PCOS 女性发生糖耐量损伤、二型糖尿病、血脂异常等远期并发症的风险性增加^[5,7],严重影响女性的身心健康及生活质量。迄今为止,由于 PCOS 的病因尚不明确,导致 PCOS 的病因学、诊断标准、预防与治疗等许多问题悬而未解,这也使得

PCOS 备受学术界的关注。因此,阐明 PCOS 的发病机制显得迫在眉睫。

体脂量和肥胖相关基因(Fat mass and obesity-related gene, FTO)位于人类染色体 16q12.2,含有 9 个外显子,是第一个发现并被广泛验证的肥胖候选基因。大量研究发现 FTO 基因上存在许多与身体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)或肥胖发生发展相关的多态位点^[8-10]。目前,针对其第一内含子中的 rs9939609 多态位点与 PCOS 的相关性国内外已有大量文献报道^[11-16],然而各研究的结论却并不一致。在中国人群研究中,Li 等^[11]研究发现 rs9939609 多态性与 PCOS 相关,且这种相关性不受肥胖的影响。Kim^[13]等对 552 名 PCOS 患者和 559 正常女性进行了 FTO rs9939609 多态性与 PCOS 研究,结果发现 FTO

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作者简介:谢辉军,男,硕士研究生,主要研究方向:多囊卵巢综合征发病机制,E-mail: 729094650@qq.com

Δ 通讯作者:彭翠英,女,博士,教授,硕士研究生导师,主要研究方向:多囊卵巢综合征发病机制,E-mail: 2517618772@qq.com

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rs9939609 位点与 PCOS 的易感性无直接关系,但其可影响 PCOS 非肥胖患者的 BMI;Cai 等^[15]的一项荟萃分析发现 FTO rs9939609 位点与 PCOS 的易感性无关联,但亚组分析表明 FTO rs9939609 位点与东方人群的 PCOS 有直接关系。这些研究间的差异一方面来自于种族因素,另一方面来源于实验所采用的 PCOS 诊断标准以及研究方法的不同。因此,FTO rs9939609 位点多态性与 PCOS 相关性仍需大样本的重复性病例对照研究去验证。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料收集

本研究共纳入 2014 年 10 月到 2015 年 8 月在南华星辉生殖健康专科医院就诊的 PCOS 患者 102 例,选择同期因男方因素不孕而在本院就诊的女性 96 例作为对照组,无月经不调,不孕不育,糖尿病,心血管疾病家族史。PCOS 的诊断标准参照 2003 年鹿特丹 PCOS 专题会议提出的诊断标准^[2],符合以下条件中的任意两项即可:卵巢多囊样改变;月经不规则或稀发;临床或生化检查表现出高雄激素症。本研究经伦理委员会讨论后批准实施,所有研究对象均签订了知情同意书。

于月经周期 2-4 天或闭经患者任意时期采集纳入对象的肘静脉血 2 mL,乙二胺四乙酸抗凝,采用免疫化学发光法(Beckmen)检测,卵泡刺激素(FSH)、雌二醇(E₂)、孕酮(P)、睾

酮(T)、黄体生成素(LH)、泌乳素(PRL)等参数。另外采集研究对象的年龄,身高,疾病史等相关资料。

1.2 实验方法

抽取受试者肘静脉血 2 mL,乙二胺四乙酸抗凝,采用血液基因组 DNA 提取试剂盒(天根,北京)提取全血基因组 DNA,-80℃保存备用。采用突变敏感性分子开关^[17](on-off switch)进行基因分型。公共上游引物序列 5'-TTCTACAGTTCCAGT-CAT*-3',下游引物序列 1 5'-ACTATCCAAGTGCATCACT*-3',下游引物序列 2 5'-ACTATCCAAGTGCATCACA*-3',*,代表硫代修饰的碱基。PCR 扩增的条件如下:1. 94℃ 3 min,1 个循环;2. 94℃ 30 s 54℃ 30 s 72℃ 2 min 30 个循环;3. 72℃ 5 min 1 个循环。PCR 扩增的产物经 2.5%的琼脂糖凝胶进行电泳。

1.3 统计学分析

计量资料采用均数±标准差(Mean±SD)的形式表示。两样本间均数的比较采用 T 检验,计数资料的比较采用卡方检验(χ^2),多样本间均数的比较采用单因素方差分析。P<0.05 时具有统计学意义。

2 结果

PCOS 组与对照组除孕酮(P)与雌二醇(E₂)之外,其余参数的比较均表现出显著性差异(P<0.05)(表 1)。

表 1 对照组与 PCOS 组之间临床资料的比较

Table 1 Comparison of the clinical data of patients between control group and PCOS group

	PCOS	Control	P
Number	102	96	
Age (years)	28.7± 3.4	30.1± 3.4	0.003
FSH (mIU/mL)	4.07± 2.22	2.89± 2.01	< 0.001
LH (mIU/mL)	2.71± 2.19	2.12± 1.37	0.027
E2 (pg/mL)	34.74± 19.46	38.21± 33.40	0.370
P (ng/mL)	0.66± 0.42	0.67± 0.64	0.922
T (ng/mL)	0.32± 0.16	0.26± 0.13	0.006
PRL (ng/mL)	16.81± 8.53	22.38± 17.72	0.006
Glucose (mmol/L)	5.55± 0.44	5.18± 1.58	0.027

PCOS 组与对照组 AA、AT、TT 三种基因型的分布分别为 1.0%、21.5%、77.5%,10.4%、12.5%、77.1%,差异具有统计学意义(P=0.006),隐性模型下两组的基因型分布不具有统计学意

义(P=0.951),同样等位基因的频率分布亦不具有显著性差异(P=0.162)(表 2)。

表 2 FTO rs9939609 基因型及基因频率分布

Table 2 Genotypes and frequencies of FTO rs9939609

rs9939609A/T	PCOS (%)	Controls (%)	P
Allele frequency			
A	24(11.8)	32(16.7)	0.162
T	180(88.2)	160(83.3)	
General genotype			
AA	1(1.0)	10(10.4)	0.006
AT	22(21.5)	12(12.5)	
TT	79(77.5)	74(77.1)	
Recessive genotype			
AA+AT	23(22.5)	22(22.9)	0.951
TT	79(77.5)	74(77.1)	

亚组分析表明,无论是在 PCOS 组还是在对照组,TT 与 AT+AA 两基因型群体之间的临床或生化参数不具有显著性差

表 3 FTO rs9939609 多态位点基因型与临床生化数据的比较

Table 3 Comparison of the FTO rs9939609 polymorphic site genotypes and clinical biochemical data

Number	PCOS		P	Control		P
	TT	AT+AA		TT	AT+AA	
Age (years)	28.71± 3.43	28.48± 3.22	0.774	30.38± 3.18	29.09± 3.82	0.115
FSH(mIU/ml)	4.06± 2.34	4.12± 1.76	0.920	2.96± 2.07	2.63± 1.80	0.526
LH (mIU/ml)	2.73± 2.17	2.63± 2.35	0.849	2.12± 1.36	2.12± 1.47	1.000
E2 (pg/ml)	35.03± 19.93	33.78± 18.11	0.788	38.31± 32.87	37.85± 35.96	0.955
P (ng/ml)	0.62± 0.41	0.80± 0.44	0.081	0.68± 0.72	0.62± 0.19	0.681
T (ng/ml)	0.31± 0.16	0.34± 0.15	0.327	0.25± 0.12	0.27± 0.18	0.611
PRL (ng/ml)	16.08± 8.30	19.93± 9.03	0.118	22.93± 18.64	20.54± 14.40	0.581
Glucose (mmol/L)	5.53± 0.47	5.63± 0.35	0.320	5.02± 1.41	5.72± 2.00	0.069

3 讨论

多囊卵巢综合征是育龄妇女中常见的一种内分泌代谢疾病,严重影响患者的生理与身心健康。迄今为止,PCOS 的致病基因尚不明确,但已有的研究提示 PCOS 是多个基因联同环境因素共同作用的结果^[18-20]。

FTO 基因与 PCOS 的相关性分析:我们的研究发现,rs9939609 多态位点在 TT/(AT+AA)模式下,PCOS 组与对照组的基因频率分布差异不具有统计学意义,这与已有的相关报道相一致。而在普通模型下,AA、AT、TT 三种基因型的频率分布在两组的分布存在显著性差异,结合 A、G 两等位基因的分布比例来考虑,我们认为 PCOS 组的 T 等位基因频率比对照组 T 等位基因频率高,因而使得两组的基因型分布存在差异性。Ramos 等^[14]在巴西人群中进行的一项病例对照研究,纳入了 199 名 PCOS 患者与 99 名月经周期正常的健康女性,结果显示在 TT/(AT+AA)基因型模型下,实验组与对照组之间基因型分布无统计学意义。这与我们的研究结果相符。亚组分析时,研究表明 rs9939609 多态基因型与 PCOS 的临床生化特征不存在相关性。

总之,本研究表明 rs9939609 A/T 多态与 PCOS 的易感性存在相关性,但与其临床生化特征不存在相关性。

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