

USING OF MOLECULAR BIOLOGY METHODS FOR DETECTION OF APOLIPOROTEINE E GENE POLYMORPHISM

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Summary. Apolipoprotein E (apo E) is a protein that plays an essential role in lipid metabolism and distribution. The apo E gene is polymorphic, and has three alleles code for isoforms $\epsilon 2$, $\epsilon 3$, and $\epsilon 4$, which differ by single-amino-acid substitutions. In the common apo $\epsilon 3$ polymorphism, TGC encodes for Cys¹¹², and CGC encodes for Arg¹⁵⁸. In the apo $\epsilon 2$ another TGC codon results in Cys¹⁵⁸, whereas in the apo $\epsilon 4$ a different CGC codon gives rise to Arg¹¹². The three apo E alleles determine six genotypes, i.e., three homozygotes designated $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$, $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$, and $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 2$ and three heterozygotes designated $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$, $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$, and $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$. Early methods for detection of apo E isoforms were based on protein isoelectrofocusing. After the identification of the apo E gene molecular methods based on PCR amplification and *HhaI* digestion were introduced and later somewhat improved. However, all PCR-based assays are difficult to interpret because the *HhaI* enzyme yields several small fragments, not all of which are specific for the apo E genotypes. In this study we used two restriction enzymes, i.e., *AflIII* and *HaeII*, that recognize the allele-specific nucleotide substitutions at codons 112 and 158, respectively, and do not recognize additional sites.

As expected, simultaneous digestion of the 218-bp amplified product yielded on 3% agarose gel electrophoresis 145-bp, 168-bp, and 195-bp fragments that were specific for apo $\epsilon 3$, $\epsilon 2$, and $\epsilon 4$, respectively. All six possible genotypes for apo E, i.e., $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$, $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$, $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$, $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$, $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$, and $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 2$, were clearly discernible. In our study of patients with cardiovascular and heart diseases the allele frequencies were 0,096, 0,692 and 0,212 for apoE $\epsilon 2$, $\epsilon 3$ ir $\epsilon 4$, respectively. The gene frequencies were: $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 2$ (0,038), $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 3$ (0,096), $\epsilon 2/\epsilon 4$ (0,019), $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ (0,52), $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 4$ (0,25), $\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$ (0,077).

Keywords: polymorphism, PCR, apolipoproteinE, restriction.