

## 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 Cys<sup>112</sup>, and CGC encodes for Arg<sup>158</sup>. In the apo  $\epsilon 2$  another TGC codon results in Cys<sup>158</sup>, whereas in the apo  $\epsilon 4$  a different CGC codon gives rise to Arg<sup>112</sup>. 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.