

Apolipoprotein E/Intrauterine Undernutrition Interaction and Hypercholesterolemia in Children

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Summary

The inconsistency of data regarding intrauterine programming of cardiovascular risk factors may be largely caused by genetic predisposition and later lifestyle. We analyzed whether low birth weight and apolipoprotein E (Apo E) polymorphism participate in the onset of hypercholesterolemia in children. Our approach was based on hypothesis that genetically enhanced susceptibility of different individuals might influence the effects of intrauterine programming. Two groups were selected from 2000 children at the beginning of an ongoing study: high-cholesterol group (HCG, n=67) and low-cholesterol group as a control (LCG, n=72). Both groups were divided into tertiles according to birth weight and we compared birth weight and apo E gene polymorphism between and within groups. The birth weight in HCG was 0.3 kg lower than the controls ($p < 0.001$). The frequency of apoE4 was 31 % in HCG and only 10 % in LCG. The frequency of apoE4+ genotypes was not significantly different between tertiles based on birth weight in HCG. We suppose that intrauterine undernutrition, demonstrated by a lower birth weight, participates in the development of hypercholesterolemia already in childhood. The effects of low birth weight and the candidate gene - apoE, are synergic.

Key words

Low birth weight • Hypercholesterolemia • Apolipoprotein E

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Atherogenesis is a process affected by a variety of different mechanisms, for which we have no complete explanation. The idea that the pathogenesis of coronary heart disease (CHD) begins already in childhood is generally accepted. It is also generally recognized that dietary manipulation in the early life of individuals modulates cholesterol metabolism in adulthood (Hahn *et al.* 1989).

Low birth weight (BW) has been proved as a risk factor for CHD. The concept of an intrauterine effect on later function is based on the extensive body of data emerging from epidemiological studies. So-called programming theory proposed that susceptibility to CHD is determined already *in utero* (Barker *et al.* 1995). The strong association between low BW, high blood pressure (Law *et al.* 1993, Whincup *et al.* 1995), development of insulin resistance (Barker *et al.* 1993a) and non-insulin dependent diabetes (Phillips *et al.* 1994) was described. The effect on the development of hypercholesterolemia in later life is still uncertain (Barker *et al.* 1993b, Stanner *et al.* 1997). This hypothesis was also supported by some experimental models (Szitányi *et al.* 2000). The primary cause for all of these risks manifesting themselves in adulthood could be the intrauterine undernutrition leading to long-term morphological and metabolic defects, but the inconsistency of results from studies with various design (Stanner *et al.* 1997, Lumen *et al.* 1997) has led to criticism of this programming theory (Jones *et al.* 1998).

The reason may be that the effect of

Table 1. Mean birth weight (kg), lipoprotein concentrations (mmol/l) and apoE4 genotype frequencies in tertiles according the birth weight of LCG and HCG and in whole groups (*, #, \$, § p<0.01, S.D. in brackets).

Parameter	Group	First tertile	Second tertile	Third tertile	Whole group
Birth weight (kg)	LCG	3.00 (0.23)	3.52 (0.14)	3.94 (0.21)	3.48 (0.43)*
	HCG	2.67 (0.40)	3.20 (0.13)	3.78 (0.26)	3.21 (0.54)*
LDL-C (mmol/l)	LCG	2.18 (0.54)	2.32 (0.42)	2.45 (0.61)	2.30 (0.54)#
	HCG	4.07 (0.56)	3.99 (0.72)	3.83 (0.58)	3.97 (0.63)#
HDL-C (mmol/l)	LCG	1.23 (0.26)	1.36 (0.28)	1.19 (0.27)	1.25 (0.28)\$
	HCG	1.43 (0.56)	1.46 (0.32)	1.45 (0.37)	1.44 (0.33)\$
apoE4+	LCG	3/24	2/24	2/24	7/72§
	HCG	9/23	7/22	5/22	21/67§

undernutrition depends on the genetic background of each individual. To assess the effect of genetic predisposition and low BW, we retrospectively analyzed the birth weights and apo E polymorphism in a group of hypercholesterolemic children and in those of a control group.

Two groups of probands were compared in the study. A high cholesterol group (HCG, 95-100 percentile) and a low cholesterol group (LCG, 5-10 percentile) had been selected from 2000 children (10-11 years old, of complete biological families in Prague). The HCG consists of 93 children with cholesterolemia exceeding the 95th percentile of the distribution curve (>5.5 mmol/l), the LCG of 92 children with cholesterolemia between the 5th and 10th percentile (a study desirable range). There were no differences in actual BMI, insulin and thyroxin concentrations or in recent diet between the two groups (analysed by 3-days questionnaire), whereas LDL-C concentration was by definition (Table 1) almost twice as high in the HCG group (Pistulková *et al.* 1991, Poledne *et al.* 1994).

A venous blood sample for lipoprotein analysis had been drawn after an overnight fasting (12 hours). Total cholesterol (TC) triglycerides (TG) and cholesterol in all fractions had been determined on Hoffman-LaRoche COBAS MIRA autoanalyzers with enzymatic Boehringer Mannheim kits. HDL-C was analyzed in the supernatant after apoB-containing particles were precipitated by the phosphotungstate method. LDL-C was analyzed after fractional ultracentrifugation in fractions between 1.009 and 1.063. BW was obtained from questionnaires completed by the children's mothers and was confirmed by data from hospital records. Only one family displayed familial hypercholesterolemia (FH, one of parents with TC >8 mmol/l and history of premature CHD before 55 years

of age), all others had polygenous hypercholesterolemia (PHC) or familial combined hyperlipoproteinemia (FCHL). Criteria for FCHL were TC >6.5 mmol/l plus TG >2.2 mmol/l at least in one of parents. PHC was characterized by TC >6.5 mmol/l at least in one of parents.

For this study, 25 HCG children and 20 LCG children were excluded because it was impossible to confirm BW data from hospital records leaving 67 and 72 children in these groups, respectively.

The apoE genotype was determined by PCR-RFLP method (Hixson *et al.* 1990).

Data were expressed as mean (\pm S.D.) and analyzed by unpaired Student's t test and χ^2 test.

Of the 13 polymorphisms in 11 genes analyzed, some differed between these groups (apoE, LPL, HMG-CoA reductase, apoAII, LDL-receptor) (Hubáček *et al.* 2004). Among them, the effect of apoE gene was by far the most important (Poledne *et al.* 1994). The mean BW of HCG was significantly lower than that of LCG (p<0.001) (Table 1). The distribution of BW in the HCG was skewed towards lower values (Fig. 1). Six out of the HCG children and none from the LCG children had a BW under 2.5 kg, the usual borderline of hypotrophic children (p<0.05). Almost 40 % of the HCG had a BW under 3.0 kg. To determine the relationship between intrauterine undernutrition (demonstrated by a low BW) and the direct effect of the most influential candidate gene, analysis of subgroups was performed. Both groups were divided into tertiles according to BW, starting from the lowest BW in the 1st tertile. The mean value of LDL-C tended to increase from the 1st tertile to the 3rd tertile in LCG and oppositely to decrease in HCG. However, these differences did not reach statistical significance. The frequency of "disadvantageous" genotypes having the E4 allele was 31 % in the HCG but only 10 % in the LCG (p<0.01). The

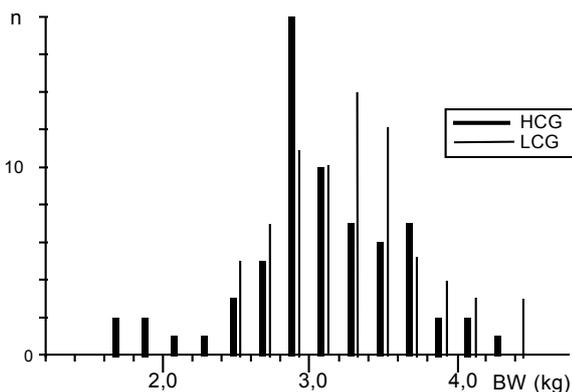


Fig. 1. Distribution curve of birth weight (BW, kg) in high cholesterol group (HCG) and low cholesterol group (LCG).

distribution of “disadvantageous” apoE4+ genotypes was low and similar in all LCG tertiles. The distribution of these genotypes in the HCG subgroups was 9, 7 and 5, respectively, but this trend did not reach statistical significance by the χ^2 test (Table 1).

Intrauterine growth retardation, manifested as a lower BW, may imprint pathological defects (Barker *et al.* 1995) in metabolism and organ functions. In such a situation hypertension (Law *et al.* 1993, O’Sullivan *et al.* 2002), insulin resistance (Phillips *et al.* 1994) and probably also hyperlipoproteinemia (Barker *et al.* 1993b) might appear after the exposure to the Western life-style for several decades.

Two groups of children (HCG and LCG) with assumed different sensitivity to the diet were compared. No differences in dietary records were found and total fat consumption was 40 % of the total energy intake with 80 % of the fat of animal origin in both groups (typical Czech diet in the time of study – high fat, high sodium, low fiber intake, with low proportion of fresh vegetable and fruit, high red meat, practically no fish intake).

The genetic background of this different sensitivity was proved by differences in genotype frequencies (Hubáček *et al.* 2004), of which the apoE gene was the most important.

In our retrospective study HCG children have a lower BW than LCG children and the number of children with a BW under 2.5 kg, which is usual borderline of hypotrophy, was six in HCG and none in LCG. These facts imply that intrauterine undernutrition also participates, with hypercholesterolemia onset in HCG children even as young as 10-11 years.

It was shown (Infante-Rivard *et al.* 2003) that babies born with intrauterine growth retardation has less often transmitted protective apoE2 allele. This is

supporting the hypothesis of Barker, but lipid parameters were not determined as a clinical linkage (Infante-Rivard *et al.* 2003). Another two studies dealing with high TC, IUGR and apoE gene polymorphism have confirmed the association of high TC and low birth weight. Akisu *et al.* (2004) did not find differences in the distribution of apoE gene polymorphism between the IUGR and control groups. Garces *et al.* (2002) concluded greater effect of the apoE polymorphism on cholesterolemia in children with BW in the lowest tertiles.

Thus our data are in agreement with the studies of Garces *et al.* (2002) and Akisu *et al.* (2004), documenting the relationship of low BW and high cholesterol concentration in children and supporting Garces observation of greater effect of apoE genotype in individuals with BW in the lowest tertile.

ApoE gene and intrauterine undernutrition, might affect the development of higher cholesterol concentration either independently or simultaneously. If the effect of intrauterine undernutrition would be dominant and independent, then the frequency of disadvantage apoE4+ genotype in HCG group would increase from the lowest BW tertile (where low BW is mostly expressed) to the highest one (with normal BW). Since this is not the case (on the contrary, a slight opposite trend was documented), we conclude that the effect of both factors is rather synergic.

We suggest that our data were affected by rather strong environmental effects of the diet consumed in the Czech society at the time of this study (1988). The inconsistency of results regarding intrauterine programming to high TC by undernutrition may be caused by differences in individual genetic-environmental interactions. We would like to hypothesize that individuals less sensitive to environmental effects on TC concentration are also less sensitive to intrauterine undernutrition, whereas in our group of selected hypercholesterolemic individuals the effect was manifested. Intrauterine undernutrition seems to play a more important role in children of parents with polygenic hypercholesterolemia or with positive CHD history.

Conflict of Interest

There is no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements

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