SHORT COMMUNICATION

Interaction Between Single Nucleotide Polymorphism in Catalase Gene and Catalase Activity Under the Conditions of Oxidative Stress

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Summary
Catalase is an antioxidant enzyme the activity of which is crucial for the protection against damage caused by reactive oxygen species. The −262C>T polymorphism in the promoter region of catalase gene was found to be associated with altered catalase levels. In this study, peripheral blood mononuclear cells catalase activity was measured after H2O2-induced oxidative stress. C/T and T/T genotypes were associated with the decrease of catalase levels in contrast to C/C donors who had elevated catalase activity in the presence of 0.4 and 0.7 mM H2O2. Genotype-dependent response of catalase activity to oxidative stress might be related to the predisposition of catalase mutant allele carriers to disorders mediated by oxidative stress.

Key words
Catalase • Polymorphism • Free radicals • H2O2

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Catalase is an antioxidant enzyme responsible for H2O2 conversion into oxygen and water (Ahn et al. 2006). Catalase uses hydrogen peroxide as a source of electrons and is expressed in almost all types of eukaryotic cells. It is considered to be the most important regulator of H2O2 metabolism. H2O2 in high concentrations could be toxic to cells and it modulates some physiological processes such as cell proliferation, apoptosis, and platelet activation at low concentrations (Labios et al. 2009). Catalase gene polymorphism in promoter region (−262C>T) affects transcription factor binding and thus decreases catalase enzymatic activity leading to increased formation of hydroxyl radicals and elevated risk of breast cancer development, asbestososis, and arsenic-induced hyperkeratosis (Ahn et al. 2005, Mak et al. 2007, Franko et al. 2008). Another study revealed the increased frequency of mutant catalase genotype in patients with pseudoxanthoma elasticum – rare hereditary skin disorder caused by progressive alterations of connective tissue including calcification and fragmentation of elastic fibers (Zarbock et al. 2007). In addition, catalase gene mutation in exon 9 is associated with vitiligo development – skin disease caused by oxidative stress damage of melanocytes followed by a progressive loss of skin pigment produced by them (Casp et al. 2002, Schallreuter et al. 2012).

Catalase is not the only enzyme responsible for H2O2 metabolism, because thioredoxin reductase and glutathione peroxidase are also major antioxidant tools against H2O2-mediated stress (Schallreuter and Wood 2001). Glutathione peroxidase seems to be the major enzyme for detoxification of H2O2 under the normal conditions (Chabory et al. 2010). Catalase plays a more significant role in protecting cells against severe oxidative stress (Kinnula et al. 1992).

The aim of our research was to evaluate catalase polymorphism distribution in healthy voluntaries of Krasnoyarsk Territory, Siberian Federal District of
Russian Federation and to estimate catalase activity in persons with different catalase genotype under the oxidative stress conditions induced by H2O2.

RFLP analysis

The study was approved by Local Ethic Committee of Krasnoyarsk State Medical University named after Prof. V. F. Voino-Yasenetsky. Blood samples from 103 healthy adult voluntaries (78 women and 25 men) in the age ranging from 19 to 53 years were processed for DNA isolation. Genomic DNA was extracted from whole blood by DNA-sorb B isolation kit (AmpliSens, Russia). The primer sequences were CTGATAACCGGGAGCCCCGCCTGGGTTCGGA TAT-3’ and 5’-CTAGGCAGGCCAAGATTGGAA GC CCAATGG-3’ (SibEnzyme, Russia) constructed as described by Zarbock et al. (2007) for creation of the restriction site for EcoR V in wild allele (GATATC). The cycling conditions were: 95 °С for 15 min, 40 three-step cycles (94 °С – 1 min, 68 °С – 1 min, 72 °С – 1 min), followed by 72 °С for 10 min. PCR product was digested by restriction endonuclease EcoR V for 20 h at 37 °С. The products of digestion were separated on a 10 % polyacrylamide gel and stained with ethidium bromide. Bands were then detected by Molecular Imager ChemiDoc™XRS+ with Image Lab™ Software (BioRad).

Oxidative stress modulation

Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells were obtained from patients of three different genotypes (C/C, C/T, T/T) and were grown in RPMI containing 10 % fetal bovine serum at 37 °C in a 5 % CO2 incubator. H2O2 was administered to the cells in final concentrations 0.4 mM, 0.7 mM, and 1.0 mM for 60 min. Thereafter, the cells were harvested, washed twice with 0.15 mM NaCl solution and stored at –20 °C. The density of cells at the collection time was 1 × 106 cells/ml.

Catalase activity

Lysed peripheral blood mononuclear cells (0.1 ml) were added to 2 ml 0.03 % H2O2 solution. After 10 min, 1 ml 4 % ammonium molybdate was used to cease the reaction. Blanks consisted of distilled water. Extinction was monitored on a SF-46 spectrophotometer by changes in optical density reaction probe against blank probe at 410 nm. Catalase activity was determined by the following formula: A = (E_b–E_s) • V /v • t • C where A – catalase activity, E_b – extinction of a blank probe, E_s – extinction of a sample probe, V – total volume of the probe, v – sample volume, t – incubation time, C – extinction coefficient (22.2*103 mmol⁻¹*sm⁻¹).

Statistical analysis

Continuous variables were analyzed by independent t test and were presented as means ± S.D. The allele frequency was obtained by direct gene counting. The Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium was tested by using the χ² test. The frequency distribution at catalase single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) was tested for deviations from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. Statistical analysis of catalase activity was performed using Kruskal-Wallis test followed by the Mann-Whitney U test. The differences were considered significant when P<0.05.

Our results indicated that 71 (69 %) individuals out of 103 persons tested had C/C genotype, while C/T genotype was found in 26 (25 %) persons, 6 (6 %) persons were classified as T/T homozygous mutants. Catalase 262C>T gene polymorphism in Russian population was shown to correlate with that in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (χ²=2.67, p=0.10) (Table 1). Catalase activity was different in cells derived from persons with various genotypes. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells from C/C genotype individuals had the increased catalase activity when exposed to H2O2 concentrations, with a maximum at 0.7 mM. On the contrary, the decrease of H2O2-induced catalase activity was observed (Fig. 1) in C/T and T/T genotype individuals.

Table 1. Frequencies of –262C>T catalase genotypes in healthy donors from Russian population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genotype</th>
<th>Allele</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C/C</td>
<td>C/T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69 (%)</td>
<td>25 (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>χ² = 2.67, p = 0.10</td>
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Donors with C/C genotype were found to be the most frequent, which is in agreement with the previous
results received for C/C, C/T and T/T in Swedish (52 %, 31 %, 7 %) and German (59.8 %, 34.2 %, 6.0 %) populations (Forsberg et al. 2001, Zarbock et al. 2007). Peripheral blood mononuclear cells with various catalase genotypes differed in their abilities to respond to oxidative stress conditions. Mutant allele carriers had a decreased catalase activity and C/T genotype was also associated with a diminished activity of this enzyme, but it did not reach a statistical significance (Bastaki et al. 2006). Another study revealed a significantly lower basal catalase activity only in Caucasians individuals with C/T and T/T genotypes (Ahn et al. 2005). In our study significantly lower catalase activity was observed in C/T and T/T genotype carriers as compared to C/C allele carriers during H₂O₂-induced oxidative stress. Another study revealed that single polymorphism located in promoter region can affect not only catalase expression but also its activity (Liu et al. 2010). The explanation for that could be hypothetically based upon the evidence that catalase substrate H₂O₂ can considerably affect the enzyme activity (and) to result in catalase inactivation (Gibbons et al. 2006). Consequently, a decreased catalase expression in catalase mutant allele carriers may lead to further diminishing of catalase activity.

The lack of catalase activity hinders the conversion of hydroxyl radicals and peroxide into water and oxygen. Hydroxyl radicals are referred to be the most reactive species produced in biological systems (Berlett and Stadtman 1997). Elevated levels of hydroxyl radicals have a pronounced damaging effect and account for cell injury and the development of various pathologies. The data on the influence of catalase mutant alleles on the development of pathological states are contradictory (Jiang et al. 2001, Crawford et al. 2011), but our study revealed different responses to oxidative stress in peripheral blood mononuclear cells of catalase mutant allele carriers. This fact may point to the possibility of oxidative-stress disease development (skin cancer, neurodegenerative diseases, aging etc.).

It is known that 0.5-1.0 mM concentrations of H₂O₂ induce cell apoptosis via the loss of mitochondrial transmembrane potential and the release of cytochrome c into cytoplasm (Pryor et al. 2006). It may be due to a decrease of catalase activity in C/C genotype donors after the incubation with 1.0 mM H₂O₂. Similar events can be associated with the decreased catalase activity in C/T heterozygotes and T/T homozygotes. The individuals with this genotype may be more sensitive to oxidative stress conditions with early apoptosis initiation. The apoptosis followed by catalase insufficiency may be a very important stage in age-related disease development.

**Conflict of Interest**

There is no conflict of interest.

**References**


