The cardiovascular metabolic syndrome
Rana, J.S.

Citation for published version (APA):

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Lipoprotein Lipase Gene Polymorphisms and the Risk of Target Vessel Revascularization after Percutaneous Coronary Intervention
Abstract

Objectives:
To identify polymorphisms in genes that predispose to restenosis.

Background:
Variations in the lipoprotein lipase (LPL)-gene have been implicated in a number of pathophysiological conditions associated with coronary heart disease. The present study examines the impact of polymorphisms in the LPL-gene on restenosis (defined by target vessel revascularization, TVR) in a large patient population undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). A mouse model for restenosis was used to further investigate LPL’s role in restenosis.

Methods:
The GENetic DEterminants of RestenosiS (GENDER) project is a multicenter prospective study design that enrolled 3,104 consecutive patients after successful PCI. These patients were genotyped for four different LPL-gene polymorphisms. In ApoE*3-Leiden transgenic mice, arterial mRNA was used to assess LPL-expression during a cuff-induced restenotic process.

Results:
Using multivariable analysis, carriers of the 447Ter allele of the LPL-enzyme showed a lower risk of TVR compared to 447Ser homozygotes (p=0.005). In the mouse model, LPL-mRNA levels were increased 40-fold compared to control arteries at 6 hours post cuff-placement.

Conclusions:
The LPL C/G polymorphism (Ser447Ter) resulting, in a truncation of the two C-terminal amino acids of the mature LPL-protein, appears to be an important protective factor for TVR in man. LPL’s role in this process was further established in a mouse model, where LPL-expression was very strongly upregulated in the target arterial wall, suggesting a contribution of this lipolytic enzyme to restenosis. Possibly, LPL Ser447Ter genotyping may lead to better risk stratification and tailored therapy in the prevention of restenosis after PCI.
Introduction

Lipoprotein lipase (LPL) is the rate-limiting enzyme in the lipolysis of plasma triglyceride-rich lipoproteins in the circulation. In adulthood, it is synthesized in parenchymal cells of adipose tissue as well as in skeletal and cardiac muscle, followed by transfer to heparin sulphate binding sites at the vascular side of the endothelium. The hydrolytic function of LPL is essential for the processing of triglyceride-rich chylomicrons and very-low density lipoproteins (VLDL) to remnant particles and also for the transfer of phospholipids and apolipoproteins to HDL. Furthermore, LPL plays a key role in the receptor-mediated removal of lipoproteins from the circulation.

In line, changes in LPL-gene expression, or amino acid substitutions as a result of point mutation in the LPL-gene affect triglyceride and HDL cholesterol levels, which in turn are implicated in atherosclerotic risk.

Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), an important treatment for patients with atherosclerosis, is limited by the development restenosis, despite the advent of drug-eluting stents. There is increasing evidence that inherited factors may explain in part the excessive risk of restenosis in certain patients. Identifying such patients may improve stratification of patients to a more individually tailored treatment.

To our knowledge, the role of LPL-polymorphisms in restenosis, has thus far not been investigated.

Therefore, the purpose of the current study was to evaluate in a large consecutive study population whether four different well-known variants in the LPL-gene, denoted as -93T/G, Asp9Asn, Asn291Ser and the Ser447Ter, have predictive value towards the risk of restenosis (defined by target vessel revascularization, TVR) after PCI. To further establish the role of LPL in restenosis, we quantified LPL-mRNA expression in the restenotic vessel in an established mouse model for restenosis.
Methods

Study design
The present study population has been described previously.(13) In brief, the GENetic DEterminants of Restenosis project (GENDER) was designed to study the association between genetic polymorphisms and clinical restenosis. Patients were eligible for inclusion if they were successfully treated for stable angina, non-ST-elevation acute coronary syndromes or silent ischemia by PCI. Patients treated for acute ST elevation myocardial infarction were excluded. All patients were treated in four of the 13-referral centers for interventional cardiology in the Netherlands. The overall inclusion period lasted from March 1999 until June 2001.

The study protocol conforms to the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the Medical Ethics Committees of each participating institution. Written informed consent was obtained from each participant before the PCI procedure.

PCI procedure
Standard angioplasty and stent placement were performed by experienced operators using a radial or femoral approach. Before the procedure, patients received aspirin 300 mg and heparin 7500 IU. The use of intracoronary stents and additional medication, such as glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitors, was at the discretion of the operator. In case of stent implantation, patients received either ticlopidin or clopidogrel for at least one month following the procedure depending on local practice. During the study, no drug-eluting stents were used.

Follow-up and study endpoints
Follow-up lasted at least nine months, except when a coronary event occurred. Patients were either seen in the outpatient clinic or contacted by telephone. TVR, either by PCI or coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG), was considered as restenosis and was our primary endpoint. An independent clinical events committee adjudicated the clinical events. Events occurring within the first month were excluded from the analysis, since these events were attributable mainly to sub-acute stent thrombosis or occluding dissections, and less
likely to restenosis. Data were collected with standardized case-report forms that were completed by the research coordinator at each site, who was blinded to the genotype of the patients. Representatives from the data-coordinating center monitored all sites.

**Genotyping**

Blood was collected in EDTA tubes at baseline and DNA was extracted following standard procedures. The LPL G/A, A/G and the C/G polymorphisms in exon 2, 6 and 9, respectively, resulting in the following amino acid substitutions; Asp9Asn, Asn291Ser and the Ser447Ter respectively, were determined by validated multilocus genotyping assay (Roche Molecular Systems).(14) A similar method was used to detect the LPL -93T/G promoter polymorphism. All four polymorphisms were selected on the basis of their previously described relation to CAD and/or their influence on LPL-activity.(14;15) In short, each DNA sample was amplified in a multiple polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using biotinylated primers. The PCR product pool was then hybridized to a matching panel of sequence-specific oligonucleotide probes, immobilized in a linear array on nylon membrane strips. A colorimetric detection method based on incubation with streptavidin-horseradish peroxidase conjugate, using hydrogen peroxide and 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine as substrates, was used. Operators blinded to restenosis status performed genotyping.

To confirm genotype assignments, the PCR-procedure was performed in replicate on 10% of the samples. Two independent observers carried out scoring. Disagreements (<1%) were resolved by further joint reading, and when necessary, genotyping was repeated.

**Lipid analysis**

To study the effect of the different LPL-variants on lipid levels, we measured plasma triglycerides, total cholesterol and HDL-cholesterol in a subpopulation of patients. Cholesterol and triglyceride concentrations in serum were measured with a fully automated Hitachi 747 (Hitachi, Tokyo, Japan). HDL-C was determined with a turbidimetric assay on a Hitachi 911. LDL-C was calculated according to the equation of Friedewald et al.(16) Blood was drawn before the PCI-procedure. Two of the four participating centers (Leiden University Medical Center and Academic Hospital
Maastricht) collected systematically extra blood samples to perform additional laboratory measurements to examine other predictors of restenosis.

**Mouse model of restenosis**

We further studied LPL-gene expression during the development of restenosis in an established mouse model for diet-induced atherosclerosis. Specifically, we analyzed LPL-mRNA levels in the vessel wall of ApoE*3-Leiden transgenic mice after cuff-placement.(10-12) Prior cuff-placement, the mice were fed a western-type diet containing 1% cholesterol and 0.05% cholate (Hope Farms, Woerden, the Netherlands) 3 weeks prior to surgery and continued after surgery in order to obtain stable plasma cholesterol levels. This diet results in a human-like lipoprotein profile.(10) Femoral arteries, either cuffed or non-cuffed sham operated, were pooled (two arteries per sample, two samples per time point) and total RNA was isolated per time point using the Trizol protocol (Invitrogen). Subsequently, cDNA synthesis of all RNA samples was achieved using Ready-To-Go RT-PCR beads (Amersham Biosciences, Uppsala, Sweden). All experimental procedures in mice were approved by the Animal Welfare Committee of TNO-PG, Leiden, the Netherlands.

Intron-spanning primers (forward: 5’GTGGCCCGAGAGCGAGAAC 3’, reverse: 5’TCCACCTCCGTGTAATCAAGA 3’) and probe (5’TTCCTTCACCCCTGCCC GAGGTT 3’) for mouse LPL-gene were designed using Primer Express™ 1.5 software (Perkin-Elmer Applied Biosystems, Foster City, California, USA). The housekeeping genes, HPRT, Cyclophilin and GAPDH were used as controls. Real time (RT)-PCR was performed on an ABI Prism™ 7700-sequence detection system (Perkin Elmer Biosystems, Boston, Massachusetts, USA). Cycle conditions were: 50°C for 2 min, followed by 10 min on 95°C, amplification phase of 45 cycles of 15 s at 95°C, followed by 1 min at 60°C. RT-PCR analysis was performed using RT-PCR mastermix (Eurogentec, Seraing, Belgium). Aqua-dest was incorporated as a negative control.

**Statistical methodology**

Deviations of the genotype distribution from that expected for a population in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) was tested using the Chi-squared test with one degree of freedom. Allele frequencies were determined by counting; the 95% confidence
intervals of the allele frequencies were calculated from sample allele frequencies, based on the approximation of the binomial and normal distributions in large sample sizes. Polymorphisms not in HWE were excluded from further analysis. In the first stage, the association between each LPL-polymorphism and TVR was assessed using a Cox proportional regression model under a co-dominant genetic model. No adjustment for covariates was performed at this stage to allow for the assessment of their possible involvement in the causal pathway. If less than 10 patients were homozygous for a particular allele, two groups were formed with the absence or presence of that allele as group variable. All polymorphisms were also assessed using dominant and recessive models and the model with the lowest Akaike information criterion was used in multivariable regression analysis. The LPL-polymorphisms were combined into haplotypes and the effect of haplotypes on restenosis risk was estimated according to the methods developed by Tanck et al. Multivariable regression analysis of the TVR risk was performed on all polymorphisms using a stepwise backward selection algorithm. In the final step clinical variables associated with TVR or associated with genotype were entered into the regression model. The Kruskal-Wallis test was used to examine the association of the different genotypes with concentrations of HDL-cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol and triglyceride levels. Animal data are presented as mean ± SEM. Data were analysed using the Mann-Whitney U-test. P-values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant. Statistical analysis was carried out using SPSS 11.5.

RESULTS

Patient characteristics
A total of 3,146 patients had complete follow-up (99.3%) with a median duration of 9.6 months (interquartile range 3.9). A total number of 42 patients experienced an event in the first 30 days and were therefore excluded from further analysis, according to the protocol. In the remaining 3,104 patients, we assessed the frequencies of the
following LPL-polymorphisms; -93T/G, Asp9Asn (G/A), Asn291Ser (A/G) and the Ser447Ter (C/G) polymorphism. Successful DNA-genotyping was possible in 3028, 3031, 3021 and 3054 patients, respectively. Results of the remaining patients were missing due to lack of DNA or inconclusive genotyping. The frequencies of the rare -93G, 9Asn, 291Ser and the 447Ter alleles were 0.02, 0.02, 0.03 and 0.10, respectively. The genotype distributions were consistent with HWE (p>0.05), except for the -93T/G polymorphism. Therefore, this promoter-polymorphism was excluded from further analysis.

Comparisons of baseline characteristics among the genotypes are shown in table 1a. The low frequency of carriers of 9Asn and 291Ser has prompted us to pool heterozygotes and homozygotes for these two LPL variants. No statistically significant differences were observed between the groups, with the following two exceptions: heterozygotes and homozygotes for the allele encoding for a 291Ser-genotype had a higher rate of previous CABG (p<0.05). Furthermore, heterozygotes and homozygotes for the allele encoding for the 9Asn LPL-variant used less lipid lowering medication,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1a. Baseline Clinical Characteristics of the Patients According to the Genotypes of LPL Polymorphisms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LPL G/A (Asp9Asn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age(years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyper-cholesterolemia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current smoker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous MI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous CABG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipid lowering medication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β-blocker medication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* p<0.05 in comparison with the other genotypes; p=not significant for all comparisons. Age is mean ± SD; other variables are percentage of patients. LPL, lipoprotein lipase; Asp, aspartic acid; Asn, asparagine; Ser, serine; Ter, stop; MI, myocardial infarction; CABG, coronary artery bypass grafting.
but had a higher use of β-blocker medication. Lesion-related and procedural parameters of the genotype groups are presented in table 1b. The only significant difference was found for carriers of the allele encoding for 9Asn, who were treated more often for total occlusion compared to homozygotes for the common allele (p<0.05). Interestingly, homozygotes for the 447Ter-genotype presented with a high statistically significant reduction in multivessel-disease compared to the other genotypes (p=0.002). In fact, we observed a gene dosage effect underlining a relation between these two parameters.

**Table 1b.** Lesion and Procedural Characteristics at the Time of Intervention According to the Genotypes of the LPL Polymorphisms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LPL G/A (Asp9Asn)</th>
<th>LPL A/G (Asn291Ser)</th>
<th>LPL C/G (Ser447Ter)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GG</td>
<td>GA/AA</td>
<td>AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>2933</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>2866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restenotic lesion</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total occlusion</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>21.4*</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type C lesion</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAD proximal</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCX</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multivessel disease</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>46.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stable angina</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual stenosis &gt;20%</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stenting</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>74.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa antagonist</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p<0.05 in comparison with the other genotypes of the same polymorphism; p=not significant for all other comparisons. LPL, lipoprotein lipase; Asp, aspartic acid; Asn, asparagine; Ser, serine; Ter, stop; LAD, left anterior descending coronary artery; RCX, circumflex branch of the left coronary artery; Type C lesion, according to the American College of Cardiology and American Heart Association

At follow-up 304 patients (9.8%) had to undergo TVR. We did observe a significant association between the 447Ter-genotype and the rates of TVR after univariate analysis (RR=0.6, 95%CI: 0.44-0.83, p=0.004). In contrast, the LPL Asp9Asn, Asn291Ser variants did not show a significant association with TVR (p>0.1) (Table 2).

The LPL 447Ter genotype remained associated with a decreased risk of TVR (RR=0.6, 95%CI: 0.44-0.86) upon multivariable analysis, including all three polymorphisms. Finally,
Table 2. Univariate Analysis of LPL Polymorphisms in Association with TVR and the Distributions of the Polymorphisms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polymorphisms</th>
<th>Number of patients</th>
<th>TVR (%)</th>
<th>Model used</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asp9Asn</td>
<td>3031</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GG</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>Dominant</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA/AA</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asn291Ser</td>
<td>3021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>Dominant</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AG/GG</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ser447Ter</td>
<td>3054</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>Dominant</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TVR, target vessel revascularization; LPL, lipoprotein lipase; Asp, aspartic acid; Asn, asparagine; Ser, serine; Ter, stop.

in the regression model, we included patient and intervention-related characteristics that were previously described to be related to TVR risk or with genotype (such as age, gender, diabetes, stenting, residual stenosis>20%, current smoking, total occlusion, lipid lowering medication, β blocker use, multivessel-disease and previous CABG).(13) This backward stepwise selection yielded similar results (RR=0.6, 95%CI: 0.44-0.86) (Table 3). Furthermore, as the severity of the stenosis before angioplasty as well as (especially) the severity of the stenosis immediately post-angioplasty are key determinants of the risk of restenosis, we have examined the effect of pre- and post-procedural lesion diameter for the different genotypes in a subpopulation of 478 patients with additional

Table 3. Multivariable Cox Regression of Clinical Variables and LPL Ser447Ter Polymorphism Associated with TVR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>RR</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current smoker</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stenting</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total occlusion</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual stenosis&gt;20%</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPL 447Ter</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TVR, target vessel revascularization; LPL, lipoprotein lipase; Ser, serine; Ter, stop.
angiographic data. However, pre-and post percentage stenosis values did not differ significantly between the three genotypes of the 447-polymorphism, (p=0.75 and \( p=0.83 \), respectively).

The polymorphisms were also combined into haplotypes for further analysis. Seven out of eight possible haplotypes were indeed observed (data not shown). The 9G/291A/447C haplotype was most common in both TVR-cases and controls (89.7% and 85.1%, respectively). Smallest relative risk was seen with respect to the 9G/291A/447G-haplotype (RR=0.62, 95% CI; 0.45-0.85). When evaluating bilocus-haplotypes it became evident that this effect was caused only by the LPL 447-variant.

Lipid profiles were investigated in a subgroup of patients (N=942, data not shown). We were not able to find a significant correlation between carriers and non-carriers of the polymorphisms investigated with regard to HDL-cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol, and triglycerides (\( p>0.20 \)). Correction for lipid levels in this subgroup-analysis was of no influence on the association of the different polymorphisms and TVR.

Subsequently, we evaluated if LPL-gene expression played a role in the development
of restenosis by analysing arterial mRNA in an established model of restenosis in hypercholesterolemic mice. At the time of surgery, total plasma cholesterol level was $13.9 \pm 3.6$ mM.

The mRNA encoding LPL, isolated from the cuffed right femoral artery and untreated left femoral artery, was quantified at various time points after cuff-placement. The mRNA encoding LPL showed peak expression 6 hours after cuff-placement, where it showed a 40-fold increase compared to the normal artery. LPL mRNA levels were back to baseline after 24 hours of the induction of the restenotic process. Sham operated vessels (femoral artery prepared free, but without cuff placement) showed essentially the same results vs. cuff placement as the non-operated vessels.

Discussion

In a large prospective multicenter follow-up study of consecutive patients we demonstrated that the LPL Ser447Ter variant, present in approximately 20% of the general population, is associated with a decreased risk of TVR after PCI.(3) This polymorphism has been shown in most but not all studies to modulate lipid levels as well as LPL. (2;4;19-25) In fact, it was shown that this polymorphism is associated with decreased triglycerides (TG), increased HDL-cholesterol, and a decreased risk of coronary artery disease.(4;26;27) Furthermore, a recent meta-analysis confirmed that the Ser447Ter variant has an effect on the lipoprotein profile, by decreasing plasma triglycerides and increasing HDL-cholesterol.(4) The mechanism responsible for cardiovascular protection and beneficial lipid profile changes observed in this LPL-variant is not entirely clear. The data suggest that this variant may be catalytically normal with normal stability, but may be present at higher concentrations in the circulation associated with a higher level of LPL-activity.(2;4;21;28;29)

We did not find any associations for the other two polymorphisms and TVR.

The Asp9Asn substitution at the N-terminal end is situated near a glycosylation site that may influence overall catalytic activity, whereas the Asn291Ser substitution is located in a heparin-binding cluster and may thus affect the interaction of LPL with the cell wall.
glycosaminoglycans. Both these two amino acid substitutions are located in the N-domain and likely reduce enzyme activity and consequently increase triglyceride levels. The Ser447Ter substitution is located in the C-domain and thus may cause increased binding affinity of the truncated LPL to receptors or may affect its subunit interaction, either facilitating or otherwise affecting the formation of dimers, which would explain the opposite effect of this substitution compared with the other two, what could form the basis of the observed association.\(^{(4;7)}\)

In our study we did not find a significant association between the LPL447-polymorphism and HDL-, LDL-cholesterol levels and triglycerides (data not shown). This could be due to the use of lipid lowering medication in many of our patients. Haplotype analyses showed that the difference in TVR rate between the various haplotypes was completely explained by the LPL 447 variant.

In addition to the well-known role of LPL in the hydrolysis of the triglycerides packaged in chylomicrons and VLDL, several other functions of the enzyme have recently been identified. In particular, it has been shown that LPL increases monocyte adherence via a mechanism that requires interaction between the C-terminal domain of the LPL, heparin sulfate proteoglycans (HSPGs) and integrins.\(^{(30-32)}\) However, Zhang et al. showed no difference in the affinity of LPL Ser447Ter for HSPGs was not different from wild-type LPL.\(^{(29)}\) Since, LPL is also expressed in smooth muscle cells in the arterial media \(^{(33)}\), the LPL Ser447Ter polymorphism may affect the level of interaction between smooth muscle cells and the extracellular matrix, The former could result in less arterial stiffness\(^{(34)}\), leading to more distensible arteries, and thus lesser propensity for restenosis.

On a completely different note, the LPL-protein may also influence vascular tone by affecting the synthesis or degradation of endothelium-derived relaxing factors such as nitric oxide (NO). Endothelium-dependent vascular relaxation is abnormal in the setting of atherosclerosis, associated with subnormal NO-synthase (eNOS) activity, the key enzyme in basal endothelial cell NO-production. NO dilates coronary arteries and promotes blood flow by inhibiting smooth muscle contraction, platelet aggregation and
platelet adhesion to endothelial cells by a cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP)-mediated mechanism. (35;36) In fact, LPL has been reported to increase NO-synthase production and consequential increased NO-production in culture macrophages. LPL may well have a similar function in vivo in both macrophages and endothelial cells and may therefore have an effect on vascular tone. (1;37) Therefore, mutated levels of LPL, as observed with the Ser447Ter polymorphism, may be beneficial for endothelial function, an important contributor involved in restenosis. (38)

In addition, Ziouzenkova et al. found a link between LPL and peroxisome proliferators-activated receptor (PPAR) activation, suggesting that impaired LPLs enzymatic activity might decrease endogenous PPARα activation and its subsequent downstream effects, including anti-inflammatory responses. (39) Inflammation has been previously reported as a very important component of restenosis. (40-42)

Clee et al. found a decrease in blood pressure independent of the lower level of triglycerides in patients with LPL Ser447Ter polymorphism. (43) Another study also showed that LPL Ser447Ter polymorphism was associated with lower systolic blood pressure (SBP) and pulse pressure (PP) levels in women. (34) Since inflammation (40-42) and elevated blood pressure (44) have been implicated in increased risk for restenosis, any positive effect of this polymorphism on arterial tone, inflammatory status and elevated blood pressure may ultimately translate into lesser risk for restenosis.

Since we hypothesize a potential interaction between LPL-activity by genotype and inflammatory activity, we also investigated several inflammatory markers, which could be of influence on the development of restenosis and their effect on TVR. These markers examined are the fibrinogen level, the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and C-reactive protein (CRP). These markers were determined in a subgroup of patients from the GENDER-study (in 753 patients for fibrinogen, in 1000 patients ESR and in 888 patients CRP, respectively). All three factors, determined pre-PCI, did not have a statistically significant effect on TVR (p>0.20), nor did they influence the general results for the LPL-polymorphisms.

We further studied LPL gene expression during the development of restenosis in an established mouse model for diet-induced atherosclerosis. In the mouse model of
restenosis, LPL-mRNA levels were increased 40-fold compared to control arteries at 6 hours post cuff-placement. This indicates that LPL may play an important role in the early stages of the restenotic process development.

**Limitations of the study**

In our study we lack data on LPL-concentration and LPL-activity in plasma. However, we believe that plasma determinations have no added value, due to a number of reasons. Circulating LPL-protein levels, were not assessed here, since basal (pre-PCI) plasma measurements of the gene product are not likely to reflect the genetically determined differences in reaction to a trauma such as PCI. Moreover, local differences in LPL sensitive reactions, such as occurring in the vessel wall at the site of PCI, cannot be measured systemically, as it is not yet possible to measure gene products in the vessel wall locally in the acute phase of treatment and the following days. Furthermore, we made use of an atherosclerotic mouse model to study the effect of LPL on restenosis, in this model we were not able to test the LPL-polymorphisms found in humans. However, we believe that this model contributes to a better understanding of the involvement of LPL in the process of restenosis. Although the mice studies can be used for the analysis, it should be realized that perivascular cuff-placement result initially in adventitial injury whereas in patients PCI results in intimal injury. It is not certain to what extent these apparently different ways of vascular injury differ in their reaction regarding vascular activation and the resulting intimal hyperplasia.

In addition, genotyping of some patients was missing due to lack of DNA or inconclusive genotyping and mistakes could have been made in the genotyping. However, patients who could not be genotyped did not differ in any characteristic from those who could be genotyped. Furthermore, the PCR-procedure was performed in replicate on 10% and there was a difference observed in less than 1% of the samples. The -93T/G polymorphism was not in HWE, the observed numbers of patients were: T/T; 2914, T/G; 109, G/G; 5 opposed to the expected number of patients of; 2910 T/T, 117 T/G and 1 G/G. This discrepancy could be explained by the fact that it is possible that this polymorphism is associated with one or more in-/exclusion criteria,
however, we cannot confirm that with our data since all participants fulfilled those criteria. The most important inclusion criterion was that all participants were scheduled for PCI, and obviously the classical risk factors of cardiovascular disease will be enriched in such a population. The -93T/G polymorphism is sometimes found to be especially associated with HDL2-cholesterol, and ApoA-I levels: with lower levels in -93G/G carriers. Based on this assumption one might expect more heterozygote, or homozygote carriers, and the latter were indeed slightly more present than expected. Drug-eluting stents (DES) are now more widely used. In our study we do not have any data on these stents, since no drug-eluting stents were used for our study, which can be seen as a limitation of our study. However, genes involved in the process of restenosis after DES are probably different from the process of restenosis after bare-metal stent placement or plain balloon angioplasty. Therefore, new studies have to be set up to investigate genes involved in the process of restenosis after DES.

Finally, the polymorphism associated with TVR in our study may be in linkage disequilibrium with other polymorphisms in the gene or with other nearby genes that are actually responsible for the development of this condition.

Conclusions
In conclusion, we have demonstrated, that LPL is significantly associated with TVR. The LPL C/G polymorphism, which results in a 447 Serine → Stop (X) mutation, appears to be an important independent protective factor in this. Furthermore, LPL-mRNA was highly upregulated in the first six hours after vascular damage in a mouse model of restenosis. Determination of this genotype could contribute to better risk stratification and more tailored therapy for the individual patient to prevent TVR after PCI.
Acknowledgement

We thank S. Cheng, M. Grow and their colleagues at Roche Molecular Systems (Alameda, USA) for developing and providing their multilocus genotyping assays under a research collaboration.

We thank P. Schiffers from the University of Maastricht for assistance with the genotyping assay.

The contribution of the members of the clinical event committee, J.J.Schipperheyn MD PhD, J.W.Viersma MD PhD, D.Düren MD PhD, and J.Vainer MD is greatly acknowledged.

Sources of support that require acknowledgement:

P.S.Monraats is supported by grant 99.210 from the Netherlands Heart Foundation and a grant from the Interuniversity Cardiology Institute of the Netherlands (ICIN). Dr. P.H.A. Quax (Established Investigator) and A. Schepers are supported by the Molecular Cardiology Program of the Netherlands Heart Foundation (M 93.001).
Dr. J.W. Jukema is an Established Clinical Investigator of the Netherlands Heart Foundation (2001 D 032).

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