

약리 유전학적 방법을 이용한 항우울제 치료반응성의 예측*

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The Use of Pharmacogenomic Method for the Prediction of Antidepressant Responsiveness*

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ABSTRACT

Serotonin transporter(5-HTT) is one of the major action site of antidepressants in neuronal cells. According to the recent studies, it is known that the functional polymorphism in the promoter region of the 5-HTT gene(5-HTT linked polymorphism repetitive element in promoter region, 5-HTTLPR) is associated with antidepressant responsiveness, and the distributions of 5-HTTLPR is various among the different populations. Our preliminary study suggested that it is possible to measure the endophenotype of 5-HTTLPR genotype by examining the pharmacodynamic research of the 5-HTT in platelet membranes. However, there are limitations to predicting the antidepressant responsiveness only from the endophenotypic characteristics of 5-HTT gene promoter polymorphism, and therefore we propose to use the pharmacogenomic methods for overcoming these limitations. We found that the significant correlations existed among the genetic polymorphisms of biogenic amine transporters whose structure and characteristics are similar to the 5-HTT, and the predictable odds ratio of antidepressant responsiveness are increased significantly by combining the effect with other associated polymorphisms, compared to the effect of 5-HTT promoter polymorphism only. These results support the hypothesis that antidepressant treatment has to be individualized according to the genetic and ethnic background of depressed patients. It would be possible to develop the evaluation tools to predict the antidepressant responsiveness and its side effect profile, if scientists reveal the genes related to the action mechanism as well as the metabolism of antidepressants so as to discover the interaction of those genes and contribution of endogenotypes toward antidepressant responsiveness.

KEY WORDS : Serotonin transporter · Biogenic amine transporter · Pharmacogenomics · Antidepressant.

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서론

가 (drop-out) 가
 10
 1 (major depressive episode) 15%
 1)
 3.31~3.47% 2)
 1958 (tricyclic antidepressant, TCA) imipramine

약물유전학적 연구

(selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor, SSRI), (serotonin noradrenaline reuptake inhibitor, SNRI)
 가
 가
 4~6
 가
 가
 4~6
 (T3, L - triiodo-thyronine) 가
 가

TCA
 SSRI SNRI
 (serotonin transporter, 5-HTT)
 4) 5-HTT Na⁺
 5-HTT
 encode 17 q11 - 12
 35kb 14 exon 5-HTT
 12~13
 5-HTT intron 2
 (variable number of tandem repeat, VNTR) (polymorphism)
 promoter GC가
 5)6)
 5' - flanking transcriptional control region
 5-HTT (5-HTT gene-linked polymorphic region, 5-HTTLPR)
 long(l) short(s)
 (transcriptional efficiency) 가 7) Caucasian long short
 2 가 8)

30~40%

3)

7)

8)

(in - vitro experiment) 5 - HTT mRNA 6 HAM - D score
가 5 - HTT 5 - HT promoter ll, sl, ss allele
9) 40.1 ± 11.6%, 50.0 ± 13.0%, 59.8 ±
5 - HTT 5 - HTT mRNA 5 - 10.3% s allele 가 HAM - D
HTTLPR 가 (1). , 5 - HTT
10) 5 - HTTLPR promoter 가 Caucasian allele
5 - HT , Caucasian
11) l allele 59.6% s allele
2000 5 - HTT 74.8% ,
14) promoter SSRI Gelenter J et al. 15)
12) (Major 5 - HTT promoter region
Depressive Disorder) 가 .
Caucasian
, 25 65
DSM - IV
, 가
가 6
25 65
(Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inven-
tory, MMPI) . MMPI 가
(clinical content scale 가 35 65
) ,
(SSRI,
paroxetine fluoxetine)
6 17 Hamilton De-
pression Rating Scale(HAM - D)¹³⁾ 가
50% 가 7
3)
5 - HTTLPR allele
1 . 5 - HTT promoter region
allele
가 (p=0.70). ,
ss allele 가
ll sl allele 가
(p<0.01, Fisher 's ex-
act test). Promoter region allele
14, 16 copy extra - long
fragment 18, 20, 22 copy

6 HAM - D score
ll, sl, ss allele
40.1 ± 11.6%, 50.0 ± 13.0%, 59.8 ±
10.3% s allele 가 HAM - D
(1). , 5 - HTT
5 - HTTLPR promoter 가 Caucasian allele
, Caucasian
l allele 59.6% s allele
74.8% ,
14) Gelenter J et al. 15)
5 - HTT promoter region
가 .
Caucasian

Table 1. Allelic distribution of serotonin transporter gene polymorphism in promoter region

Group	Number	Polymorphism in promoter		
		s/s	s/l	l/l
Normal control	252(100%)	137(54.4%)	103(40.9%)	12(4.8%)
Major Depression	207(100%)	121(58.5%)	69(33.3%)	17(8.2%)
Drug Responsive	150(100%)	100(66.7%)	41(27.3%)	9(6.0%)
Drug non-responsive	57(100%)	21(36.8%)	28(49.1%)	8(14.0%)

s : short variant of polymorphism in promoter region
l : long variant of polymorphism in promoter region
p<0.01, Fisher's exact test

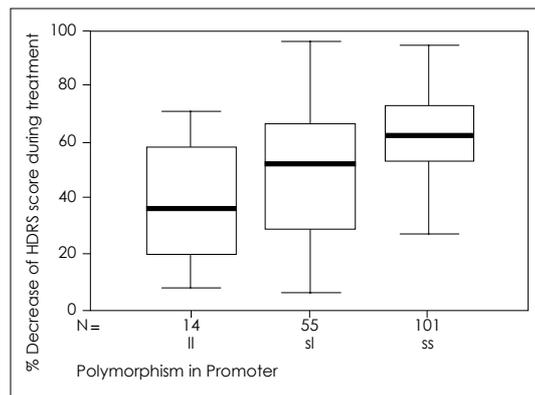


Fig. 1. Comparison of % decrease of HAM-D score after antidepressant treatment during 6 weeks according to promoter polymorphism on serotonin transporter gene. Each box displays the median, 75th percentile and 25th percentile values. Horizontal bars indicate the highest and lowest observed values.
Mean : 40 ± 11.6% 50 ± 13.0% 59.8 ± 10.3%

HTT promoter SSRI 5-HTT

16-20) SSRI 가 가 5-HTT

Caucasian HTT 가 5-HTT (5-HT)

l allele 가 s allele 가 HAM-D score (carrier)

16-19) SSRI Na⁺ Cl⁻ Michaelis-Menten (: saturation) kinetics 가

s allele 가 가 16-20) Na⁺ Cl⁻ 5-HT Na⁺

allele Cl⁻ (dopamine, DA)

SSRI (noradrenaline, NE) (Km>10⁻⁵ Km>10⁻⁴M) 5-HT (Km>10⁻⁶M)

60~70% 21) ³H-serotonin 5-HTT

60~70% 5-HTTLPR SSRI paroxetine 가 Km, Vmax, residual uptake

22) 가 SSRI Vmax, Km 가 23) SSRI 5-HT uptake Km

가 가 가 14) 5-HTTLPR // genotype 23)

가 Vmax 24) 5-HT Vmax

약리역동학적 관점 5-HTT promoter (2). 35 41

가 5-HTT promoter s allele 가 Vmax 가 (// allele<s/ allele<ss

endophenotype allele ; p<0.05, Jonckheere - Terpstra test). 5-HTT ³H-serotonin

promoter endophenotype 가 SSRI

가 5-HTT ligand Caucasian , Cau-

reliability 가 casian promoter region l allele Vmax 가

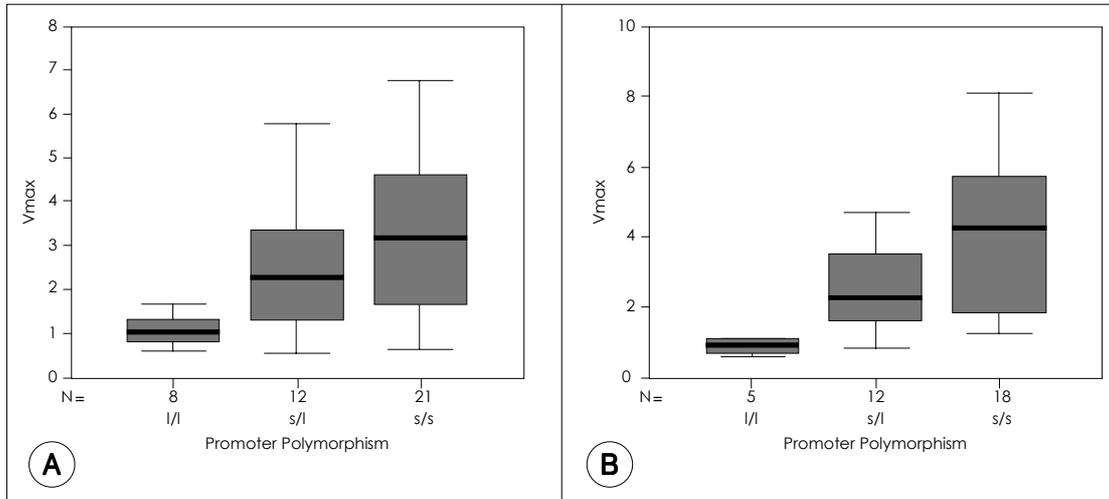


Fig. 2. Vmax value of 5-HT uptake in platelets from Korean population. A represents Vmax value in 41 patients with major depression. B represents Vmax value in 35 normal volunteers. $p < 0.05$ (Jonckheere-Terpstra test ; $l < s < ss$), Vmax value : pmole/min/10¹¹platelets

19)25) 5-HTTLPR l allele 가
 5-HTT mRNA
 5-HTT Vmax
 가 .
 DNA ,
 .
항우울제 치료 반응도의 예측
 SSRI
 5-HTT pro-
 moter 5-HT uptake Vmax
 가 가 가?
 [3H] - serotonin uptake 가
 Vmax
 receiver - operating characteristic curve(ROC
 curve) (3).
 가 , Vmax 3.044(pmole/min/
 10¹¹ platelets) cut - off
 가 85% 가 39%
 Vmax

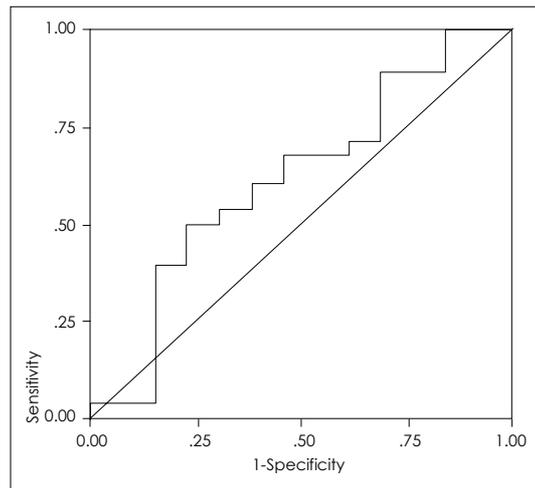


Fig. 3. ROC curve for prediction of antidepressant response by Vmax value of 5-HT uptake. Optimal Vmax value : 3.044(pmole/min/10¹¹ platelets), Sensitivity=0.3929, Specificity=0.8462

가
 3 ROC curve
 , SSRI 5-HTT
 가
 (individualize)

(candidate gene) , (hippocampus) 가

(pharmacodynamic) (pharmacokinetic)

5 - HT, DA, NE 가 (transporter genes), (receptor genes), (precursor enzyme genes), (signal transduction system - related genes) , cytochrome P450 2D6 2C19 (metabolizing enzyme gene) 5 - HTT 가 48% 가 (catecholamine transporter) family (biogenic amine transporter) (noradrenergic transporter, NET) 5 - HTT 48% 가²⁶⁾ putative membrane - spanning domain (pharmacodynamic sensitivity)⁴⁾ (dopamine transporter, DAT) 가⁸⁾ 5 - HTT, NET, DAT 가 sodium, chloride - dependent transporter family^{27 - 34)} (cerebrospinal fluid, CSF) , locus ceruleus(LC)

³⁵⁾³⁶⁾ 5 - HTT

5 - HTT promoter region 5 - HTTLPR⁵⁾ 5 - HTT intron(intron 2) variable number of tandem repeat(VNTR)⁶⁾ 3% agarose NET Thr99Ile (NET - 1) 1287G/A(NET - 8) substitution *BsiHKA*I *Sau96*I 8% 12% PAGE ³⁷⁾ DAT 3 ' - untranslated region VNTR PCR 3% agarose gel ³⁸⁾ 2 5 - HTTLPR(*s* allele) SERT intron 2 (*l* allele, p<0.0001) DAT - 1(*l*, p<0.1), SERT intron 2(*l*) NET - 1(*C*, p<0.0001) DAT - 1(*l*, p<0.001) , NET - 8(*G*) DAT - 1(*C*, p<0.0001) 가 (Log - Linear Model Analysis). SS-RI Odds Ratio(OR) (3). 5 - HTT promoter region OR 5.09 (p<0.001) . 5 - HTT promoter re-

Table 2. Interaction effect among the genotypes of catecholamine transporter family

Genotypes	Estimate	p value
5-HTTLPR(<i>s</i>) x SERT intron2(<i>l</i>)	0.58	<0.0001
5-HTTLPR(<i>s</i>) x NET-8(<i>G</i>)	0.10	N.S
5-HTTLPR(<i>s</i>) x NET-1(<i>C</i>)	0.15	N.S
5-HTTLPR(<i>s</i>) x DAT-1(<i>l</i>)	0.25	<0.1
SERT intron2(<i>l</i>) x NET-1(<i>C</i>)	0.62	<0.0001
SERT intron2(<i>l</i>) x NET-8(<i>C</i>)	0.06	N.S
SERT intron2(<i>l</i>) x DAT-1(<i>l</i>)	0.47	<0.001
NET-8(<i>G</i>) x DAT-1(<i>C</i>)	0.82	<0.0001

Log-linear model analysis
() indicates corresponding allele of polymorphism

Table 3. Biogenic amine transporter gene polymorphism and SSRI responsiveness

Gene	Polymorphism	Odds Ratio	p value
Promoter of SERT	s/s vs. (s/l or l/l)	5.09	<0.001
Promoter of SERT + Intron2 of SERT	s/s vs. (s/l or l/l) l/l vs. (s/l or s/s)	8.51	<0.001
Promoter of SERT + Intron2 of SERT + NET-8	s/s vs. (s/l or l/l) l/l vs. (s/l or s/s) GG vs. others	9.18	<0.0001

gion 5 - HTT intorn 2 VN-
TR OR가 8.51
(p<0.001), NET - 8
OR가 9.18 (p<0.0001). ,
가
odds ratio 가

가

가

가

가

가

요 약

가

가

가

가

4~6

결 론

4~6

30~40%

(seroto-
nin transporter, 5 - HTT) promoter
(5 - HTT linked polymorphism repe-
titive element in promoter region, 5 - HTTLPR)

, 5 - HTTLPR

가

phenotype 5 - HTTLPR endo-
5 - HTT 가

(serotonin transporter, 5 - HTT)

5 - HTT

pro-

moter (5-HTT linked polymorphism repetitive element in promoter region, 5-HTTLPR)

5-HTTLPR
가
5-HTTLPR
5-HTT
5-HTTLPR 가
endophenotype
5-HTT
endophenotype
가
가
odds ratio가
가
가
가
가
가

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