

지연성 운동장애와 5-HT_{2A} 수용체 유전자 T103C 다형성과의 관계

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Association between Tardive Dyskinesia and T103C
Polymorphisms of 5-HT_{2A} Receptor Gene

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ABSTRACT

Objective : Some candidate gene polymorphisms were reported to be associated with tardive dyskinesia (TD). The aim of this study was to investigate the association of the 5-HT_{2A} receptor gene polymorphisms with TD in Korean schizophrenic subjects.

Method : Subjects were of 59 schizophrenic patients with TD and 60 schizophrenic patients without TD for studying of 5-HT_{2A} receptor gene polymorphisms. TD was evaluated using the Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale(AIMS). Genomic DNA was amplified by PCR and digestion with MspI and BsmI.

Result : There were no statistically significant differences in the demographic variables, such as age, male to female percentage, duration of illnesses and duration of antipsychotic drug exposure between the TD group and control group.

1) T102C polymorphisms and TD Comparing the TD group and control group, the 102T/C allele was associated with a significantly increased risk for TD ($\chi^2=5.560$, $df=1$, $p=0.018$).

2) Three AIMS categories of TD and T102C genotype.

There were statistically significant differences in the three AIMS categories($\chi^2=6.835$, $df=2$, $p=0.033$).

Conclusion : These result suggest 102T/C genotypes of the 5-HT_{2A} receptor gene are related to the development of TD. The 102T/C genotypes were associated with significantly higher AIMS orofacial dyskinesia scores. These findings suggest that the 5-HT_{2A} receptor gene is significantly associated with susceptibility to TD in patients with chronic schizophrenia.

KEY WORDS : Tardive dyskinesia · 5-HT_{2A} receptor gene · T102C.

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방 법

1. 연구 대상

(Diagnostic and Stastical Manual of Mental Disorders : DSM -)

DSM - IV

(Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale)

7 가 1 (dyskinesia) 2 가 33 (55.9%) 가 26 (44.1%) 50.2 ± 11.2 60 가 36 (60.0%) 가 24 (40.0%) 45.9 ± 10.1

2. 연구 방법

1) Genomic DNA 추출

DNA Wizard® Genomic DNA Purification Kit (Promega, WI, USA) EDTA 1mL cell lysis solution 3mL 가 10 2000×g 10 cell

pellet nuclei lysis solution 1mL protein precipitation solution 330 μL 가 2000×g tube 10 isopropanol 1mL 가 70% 1mL

가 pellet DNA rehydration solution 가 65 1 4 8~12

2) 중합효소연쇄반응(Polymerase chain reaction : PCR)

DNA dNTP, Taq polymerase가 AccuPower™ PCR PreMix (Bioneer,) 50 μL 300~700ng genomic DNA 50 pmole 가

GeneAmp PCR system 9600 (Perkin Elmer Cetus, USA) 94 5 1 , 94 1 , 66 1 , 72 1 35 , 72 9

(restriction enzyme)

5 μL 2% agarose gel(SeaKem® LE agarose, FMC®, ME, USA) 100 volt 30 ethidium bromide (Table 1).

3) 제한효소절편다형성 분석(Restriction fragment length polymorphism : RFLP)

102T/C Msp (Takara biotechnology Co., LTD., Shiga, Japan) 1 unit 가 37 8~12 , 2% agarose gel DNA molecular size marker 506bp, 282bp 224bp T102C

Table 1. Nucleotide sequences of primer set

Polymorphism	Primer sequences
102T/C	F : 5'-GAG AAC AGC ATG TAC ACC AGC-3' R : 5'-CAT GAC AAG GAA ACC CAG CAG-3'

4) T102C 유전자형 판별
 506bp 가 T/T() 506bp, 282bp, 224bp
 3 가 T/C() 282bp
 224bp 2 가 C/C
 () .

3. 자료분석 및 통계처리

T (genotype) (allele)
 Chi - square .

결 과

11.2 ± 5.2
 10.1 ± 5.5
 18.1 ± 9.0
 가 17.2 ± 8.6
 (2).

1. T102C 다형성의 발현율 및 빈도(3, 1)
 102T/T 8
 (13.6%) 102T/C 51 (86.4%)
 102T/T 19 (31.7%), 102T/C 41 (68.3%)

Table 3. Genotype and allele frequencies of T102C allele in the schizophrenic patients with TD and without TD

n	Genotype distribution			Allele frequency	
	T-T(%)	T-C(%)	C-C(%)	T(%)	C(%)
TD 59	8(13.6)	51(86.4)	0(0)	67(56.8)	51(43.2)
No TD 60	19(31.7)	41(68.3)	0(0)	79(65.8)	41(34.2)

$\chi^2=5.56, df=1, p=0.18, \chi^2=2.06, df=1, p=0.15,$
 TD : Tardive dyskinesia

Table 2. Demographic characteristic of 119 schizophrenic subjects for 5-HT_{2A} polymorphisms

	TD(N=59)	No TD(N=60)	t(χ^2)	df	p value
Age(yrs)	50.2 ± 11.2	45.9 ± 10.1	2.217	117	0.216
Sex(M/F)	33/26	36/24	(0.712)	1	0.712
Duration of medication(yrs)	10.1 ± 5.45	11.2 ± 5.2	-1.073	117	0.993
Duration of illness(yrs)	18.1 ± 9.0	17.2 ± 8.6	.569	117	0.748

102T/C 가
 ($\chi^2=5.560, df=1, p=0.018$).

2. 지연성 운동장애 증상위치에 따른 T102C 다형성의 발현율(4)

102T/T 1 (4.0%), 102T/C
 24 (96.0%) , 102T/T

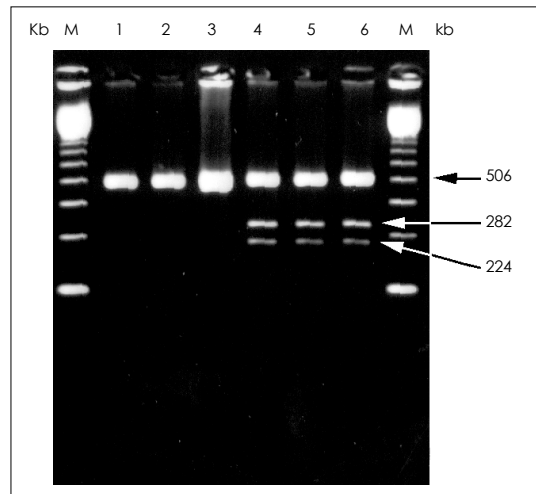


Fig 1. Agarose gel analysis of restriction fragment length polymorphism pattern for T102C : Fragment sizes of 506bp correspond to 102T/T, whereas 506bp, 282bp and 224bp are diagnostic bands for 102T/C, whereas 282bp and 224bp are diagnostic bands for 102T/T. Lane M, 123bp DNA ladder size marker ; lanes 1, 2 and 3 are 102T/T genotype ; lanes 4, 5 and 6 are 102T/C genotype.

Table 4. Genotype distribution of T102C in three AIMS categories of patients with TD

	Genotype distribution		
	T-T(%)	T-C(%)	C-C(%)
Orofacial	1(4.0)	24(96.0)	0(0)
Distal	3(13.0)	20(87.0)	0(0)
Trunk	4(36.4)	7(63.6)	0(0)

$\chi^2=6.158, df=1, p=0.013,$ TD : Tardive dyskinesia, AIMS : Abnormal involuntary movement scale

3 (13.0%), 102T/C 20 (87.0%) 1438G 39-41)
, 102T/T 4 (36.4%), 102T/C 가 42-44)
7 (63.6%) 가 T102C 46) 47) 가
($\chi^2=6.835$, $df=2$, $p=0.033$).
102T/C T102C
, 가 102T/C
($\chi^2=6.158$, $df=1$, $p=0.013$) (86.4%) (68.3%)
102T/C
(2).
고 찰
Segman 48)
가 T102C Basile 49)
T102C
. T102C
가
35) T102C
가 T102C
5-HT_{2A} 28)
(unity en-
tity)
Kusumi 19) 가 36)37) 가
(orofacial) - (limb - truncal)
51-54)
HT_{2A} D2 5 -
(up regulation)
garten 20) 가 , Rosen-
5-HT_{2A}
, Barwick 21) apomorphine 가
(stereotypic oral move-
ment) 5-HT_{2A} (orofacial), (limb) (trunk)
, Glazer 22) D2 5 - 가
HT_{2A} 102T/C
가 . 3가
가
(ratio of 102T/C 가 가 102T/T
serotonin to dopamine blockade) 1 가 (4).
가 102T/C 가
23-25) 가 가 , 102T/C
T102C, A - 가 가

102T/C
가
T102C
T102C
가
102T/C
가
102T/C
가
T102C
가
5-HT_{2A}
(specificity)
5-HT_{2A}
(endogenous) 가
5-HT_{2A}
가
가
(complex phenotype)
가
가
, 5-HT_{2A}
(selective probe)
가
결 론
TD
5-HT_{2A}
. T102C

102T/C
가
T102C
가
102T/C
가
102T/C
가
5-HT_{2A}
T102C
T102C
5-HT_{2A}
중심 단어 :
5-HT_{2A}
T102C.

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