

알코올 의존과 세로토닌 수송체 유전자 다형성의 연관*

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김재환³⁾ · 양병환³⁾ · 김석현³⁾ · 성승모⁴⁾Association of Serotonin Transporter Gene
Polymorphism with Alcohol Dependence*Hyun-Gyun Son, M.D.,¹⁾ Ihn-Geun Choi, M.D.,^{1)†} Young-Gyu Chai, Ph.D.,²⁾
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ABSTRACT

Objective : Under the hypothesis that 5-HTTLPR polymorphism plays some role in the susceptibility or vulnerability of some subgroup of alcohol dependence, associations of 5-HTTLPR polymorphism with alcohol dependence were examined.

Method : This association analysis included 109 Korean alcohol dependent and 113 Korean control subjects. DNA of all subjects were genotyped for the biallelic functional polymorphism in the 5-HTTLPR. Considering the likelihood of heterogeneity in the alcohol dependence phenotype, alcohol dependent subjects were subgrouped by onset age, family history of alcohol dependence and severity of withdrawal symptoms.

Results : There were no significant differences in the frequencies of either the 5-HTTLPR genotype or the short vs. long allele in alcohol dependent and control subjects. The frequency of the S allele and S-carrier (LS or SS genotype) was significantly increased in the early onset alcohol dependent subjects and the familial alcohol dependent subjects compared with that in the control subjects.

Conclusion : The results suggest that the 5-HTT 'S' promoter polymorphism is associated with an increased susceptibility or vulnerability to develop early onset alcohol dependence and familial alcohol dependence, which characterize Cloninger's type 2 alcohol dependence.

KEY WORDS : Serotonin transporter · Polymorphism · 5-HTTLPR · Alcohol dependence.

2002 10 25

(01 - PJ8 - PG6 - 01NE01 - 0003).

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서 론

40%¹⁾
 가 (5 - hydroxytryptamine ; 5 - HT)
 가²⁾
 가³⁾ 가 가
 가⁴⁾
 가⁵⁾ LeMarquand³⁾

tryptophan hydroxylase(TPH),
 가 - A,
 가 가,
 (5 - hydroxytryptamine transporter ; 5 -
 HTT)
⁶⁾
 17q12
 (promoter) (serotonin transporter
 gene linked polymorphic region : 5 - HTTLPR)
 44bp / (insertion/deletion)
 5 - HTT-
 LPR bp1212 bp1255 44bp
 / (insertion/deletion)⁷⁾ 44bp
 L (long allele : 528bp) S
 (short allele : 484bp)
 S L mRNA
 (5 - HTT)
⁷⁾⁸⁾

5 - HTTLPR
 , San-
 der⁹⁾ S 가
 (promoter)
 S S 가
⁶⁾ S 가
 HTTLPR 가
 5 - HTTLPR 가⁹⁾
¹⁰⁾¹¹⁾
^{8)9)12 - 15)}
 가

5 - HTTLPR
 5 - HTTLPR
 가

방 법

1. 연구대상
 1) 알코올 의존 환자군
 2001 1 2002 1
 DSM - ¹⁶⁾
 109
 가
 3가
 Cloninger¹⁷⁾가

25
, 26
1 가
가
가
2) 정상 대조군
A
2001 5 2001 7
가
DSM - AUDIT -
K¹⁸⁾ 가
4 가
가
가 30
43.47 ± 7.48
45.52 ± 12.36
24~68 , 30~77
($t = -1.504, p = .134$)(1).

Table 1. Number and age of subject groups

	Number	Age (years) (Mean ± SD)
Normal controls	113	45.52 ± 12.36
Alcohol dependence	109	43.47 ± 7.48
EOA*	30	42.87 ± 8.63
LOA†	79	43.70 ± 7.04
FH+ ‡	44	43.59 ± 6.81
FH- §	65	43.38 ± 7.95
Severe WDS**	57	44.28 ± 7.01
Mild WDS	52	42.58 ± 7.94

*EOA : early onset alcoholics, †LOA : late onset alcoholics, ‡FH+ : positive family history, §FH- : negative family history, **WDS : withdrawal symptom

2. 실험방법

1) 채혈 및 DNA 분리

EDTA
- 70
3ml
(cell lysis solution) 9ml 15ml
10 3,500
rpm 10
(nuclei lysis solution) 3ml 가
37 1
(protein precipitation solution) 1ml 가 3,500
rpm 10 genomic DNA가
15ml
3ml 가 3,500rpm
5 70%
250 µl DNA
rehydration solution 가 4 24
DNA - 70

2) 유전자형별

(1) (PCR)
genomic DNA PCR
PCR
srtp5 : 5' - GGC GTT GCC GCT CTG AAT
GC - 3' ; srtp3 : 5' - GAG GGA CTG AGC TGG ACA
ACC AC - 3' .¹⁹⁾
20 µl , geno-
mic DNA 100ng 10pmol, dNTP 200
uM, PCR buffer 1x, Taq polymerase 1U/20 µl
(GENENMED, U.S.A), DMSO 5%(DUCHEFA, U.S.A)
0.2ml . PCR
94 5 , 94
30 , 58 30 , 72 30
35 , 72 10
(2)
DNA 2.5% 가
ethidium bromide(1 µg/ml, Sigma)

marker) DNA (molecular S mRNA
 528bp 가 LL 가 5-HTTLPR
 , 484bp 가 SS
 , 528bp 484bp 가 2 SPSS
 LS (1). 10.0 .

3. 통계분석

5-HTTLPR S 가
 LS SS
 (S) LL (L)
 , 8)20) LS SS LL

결 과

1. 알코올 의존 환자군과 정상 대조군의 5-HTTLPR 유전자형 및 대립유전자 빈도 비교

5-HTTLPR LL
 37 (33.9%), LS 64 (58.7%),
 SS 8 (7.3%)
 LL 52 (46.0%), LS 57
 (50.4%), SS 4 (3.5%) 5-HTTLPR
 (p=.123). L (LL)
 S (LS+SS) S 가 (p=.067)

(2).
 5-HTTLPR
 L 가 138(63.3%), S 80(36.7%)
 , L 161
 (71.2%), S 65(28.8%)
 가 (p=.075)(2).

2. 알코올 의존 환자 하위군과 정상 대조군간의 5-HTTLPR 유전자형 및 대립유전자 빈도 비교

5-HTTLPR
 LL 7 (23.3%), LS 19

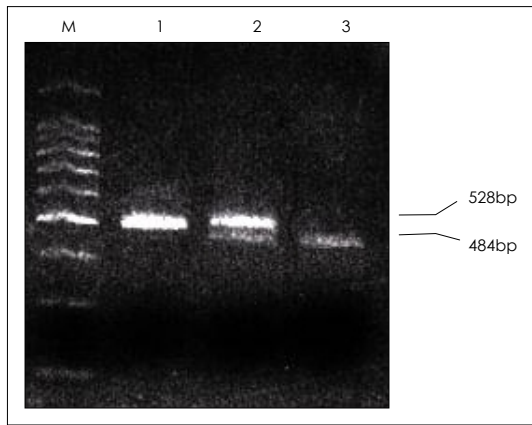


Fig. 1. PCR amplification products generated with primers flanking the 5-HTTLPR from genomic DNA of alcohol dependent and control subjects. Amplified products were separated on 2.5% agarose gel and visualized by staining with ethidium bromide. Lane 1 : homozygote of 528bp(L/L), Lane 2 : heterozygote of 528bp and 484bp(L/S), Lane 3 : homozygote of 484bp(S/S), M : 100base-pair Ladder(Promega).

Table 2. Genotype and allele frequency of 5-HTT gene polymorphism in alcohol dependent and control subjects

Genotype	Alcoholics	Control	df	p
	(N=109) N(%)	(N=113) N(%)		
LL	37(33.9)	52(46.0)	4.196	.123
LS	64(58.7)	57(50.4)	2	
SS	8(7.3)	4(3.5)		
LL (L Group)	37(33.9)	52(46.0)	3.367	.067
LS+SS(S Group)	72(66.1)	61(54.0)	1	
Allele	(N=218) N(%)	(N=226) N(%)	df	p
L	138(63.3)	161(71.2)	3.178	.075
S	80(36.7)	65(28.8)	1	

Table 3. Genotype and allele frequency of 5-HTT gene polymorphism in subgroups of alcohol dependent and control subjects

Genotype	Alcoholics									Control (N=113) N(%)
	EOA*(25)			FH + †			Severe WDS‡			
	(N=30) N(%)	² df	p	(N=44) N(%)	² df	p	(N=57) N(%)	² df	p	
LL	7(23.3)			9(20.5)			24(42.1)			52(46.0)
LS	19(63.3)	7.762	.021	32(72.7)	8.864	.012	29(50.9)	1.105	.576	57(50.4)
SS	4(13.3)	2		3(6.8)	2		4(7.0)	2		4(3.5)
LL (L group)	7(23.3)	5.033	.025	9(20.5)	8.711	.003	24(42.1)	.235	.628	52(46.0)
LS+SS(S group)	23(76.7)	1		35(79.5)	1		33(57.9)	1		61(54.0)
Allele	(N=60) N(%)	² df	p	(N=88) N(%)	² df	p	(N=114) N(%)	² df	p	(N=226) N(%)
L	33(55.0)	5.73	.017	50(56.8)	5.976	.015	77(67.5)	.493	.483	161(71.2)
S	27(45.0)	1		38(43.2)	1		37(32.5)	1		65(28.8)

*EOA : early onset alcoholics, †FH+ : positive family history, ‡WDS : withdrawal symptom

(63.3%), SS 4 (13.3%) 5-HTTLPR
가
(p=.021). L (LL) S (LS+SS) 가 (p=.576), L (LL) S (LS+SS)
S (LS+SS)
가 23 (76.7%) 61 (54.0%) 가 (p=.628)(3). 5-HTT-
(p=.025)(3). 5-HTTLPR LPR
L 가 (p=.483)
가 33(55.0%), S 27(45.0%) (3).
, L 161
(71.2%), S 65(28.8%)
S
가 (p=.017)(3).
가 5-HTTLPR
LL 9 (20.5%), LS 32
(72.7%), SS 3 (6.8%)
가
가 (p=.04). L (LL) S (LS+
SS) 가
S (LS+SS) 가 35 (79.5%)
가 37 (56.9%)
(p=.014)(4). 5-HTTLPR
가 L 가 50(56.8%),
L 38(43.2%) , 가
L 88(67.7%), S
42(32.3%) 가
161(71.2%), S 65(28.8%) (p=.102)(4).
가
가 (p=.015)(3).

3. 알코올 의존 환자 하위군간의 5-HTTLPR 유전자형 및 대립유전자 빈도 비교

Table 4. Genotype and allele frequency of 5-HTT gene polymorphism in alcohol dependent subjects with positive and negative family history

Genotype	FH+*	FH- †	df	p
	(N=44) N(%)	(N=65) N(%)		
LL	9(20.5)	28(43.1)	6.45	.04
LS	32(72.7)	32(49.2)	2	
SS	3(6.8)	5(7.7)		
LL (L Group)	9(20.5)	28(43.1)	5.989	.014
LS+SS(S Group)	35(79.5)	37(56.9)	1	
Allele	(N=88) N(%)	(N=130) N(%)	df	p
L	50(56.8)	88(67.7)	2.671	.102
S	38(43.2)	42(32.3)	1	

*FH+ : positive family history, †FH- : negative family history

5 - HTTLPR
 가 (p=.17, p=.164), 5 - HTT-
 LPR 가 (p=.117,
 p=.174).
 고 잘 GABA
 5 - HTTLPR
 . Turker 6)
 S 26)
 , 가 , 5 - HTTLPR
 S 가 19)23)
 , 14) S 가
 가 21)22) , S
 (low response to alcohol) SS 가
 LL 9)21)22)
 15)23) Gelernter 24) S 가
 가 가 가 13)22) L 가
 5 - HTTLPR 27)28)
 가 가 S SS 가
 10)11) 가 6)13)
 . Bondy 25)

²⁹⁾ 가
 가 (down regulation)
 가 ,
 가 ,
 5 - HTTLPR
 가 ,
 가 ,
 가 ,
 S 가 5 - HTTLPR (S carrier ; LS+SS)
 가 S 가 S 가
 가 (up regulation)
 가 ,
³⁴⁾ S
 가
 가 ³⁰⁾
³¹⁾³²⁾ Good-
 win³³⁾ 가 , 가 ,
 가
 Cloninger 2 5 - HTTLPR S 가
 가 , S S (LS+SS) S
 가 S Cloninger 2 가
 가 가 ⁷⁾ , 가 5 - HTTLPR S
 가 가 가
 가 ⁵⁾ , S
 가 가
 S SS LS 가
 S
 가
 가
³⁴⁾ ,

중심 단어 : 5 - HTTLPR

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