

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Detection of Mannose Binding Lectin (MBL) -54 G/A Polymorphism in Preterm Labor in Hilla Province/Iraq

Lamees A. Abdul-Lateef, Ilham*, A. Bunyan and Azal Alaa Al-Rubaeae

*Babylon University, College of Medicine, Department of Microbiology, Babylon, Iraq.

Abstract

To analyze the association between Mannose binding lectin MBL gene and preterm labor, DNA was obtained from peripheral blood of 150 aborted women patients diagnosed as preterm labor and 150 healthy individual have no previous preterm history was extracted. Mannose binding lectin gene was genotyped by PCR-RFLP (Polymerase Chain Reaction – Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism) method. The data were analyzed by odd ratio (OR) calculation with confidence intervals (CI 95%) and chi square χ^2 results were statically analysis. Statistical significant were sent as p value ≤ 0.05 . The allelic frequency between gene and preterm labor group was (94.5) in control compared with (70.7) in patients with significant differences. The homozygous were found to be more than heterozygous (32.3) whereas homozygous AA (43.4) and GG (33.3) with significant differences this work is considered the first study for understanding the correlation between Preterm birth and mannose protein level in Iraq .

Keywords: Mannose binding lectin, polymorphism, preterm labor.

*Correspondence: dr.lamees.razzak@gmail.com

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INTRODUCTION

Genotyping of mannose binding lectin was involved three miss-sense variations in exon 1 (R52C, G54D and G57E). The mannose binding lectin (*mbi*) gene was located on chromosome 10q11.2-q21, each of which was related with decreased levels of circulating mannose binding lectin¹, on the other hand two promoter variations known to impact the expression of the it gene. Plasma mannose binding lectin concentration was determined by an incorporation of genotypes was affected by mutations in the structural gene as well as by two dimorphic loci in the promoter region. Ultra-uterine infection and immune system defects causing susceptibility was a major cause of spontaneous preterm birth were suggest the MBL which need to reconsider the importance of this protein in the innate immune system. Mannose binding lectin (MBL) is an important element of the innate defense system. It was one of the recognition molecules of the complement system that binds to mannose N-acetyl glucosamine residues and focused on the cell target and activates the complement system through the lectin pathway . However, mannose binding lectin (MBL) in focus of attention because of its role as a recognition molecule in complement system. It is Ca⁺ -dependent collagenous lectin, synthesized in liver with main role to mediate innate immune defense against microorganisms².

Mannose binding lectin Level in humans was determined genetically by a number of polymorphic sites in the promoter region of the *mbi* gene in the and structural gene. Phenotypic and genetic deficiency in producing of mannose binding lectin may susceptible to unusual, serious or recurrent infections in some groups of patients especially those with immune-compromised functions such as patient with malignancy or neutropenia.

MBL plays an important role in the maintenance of pregnancy and inflammation³. Low level concentration of mannose binding lectin has been proposed to be a risk factor for miscarriage⁴.

Premature birth which responsible for the majority of the congenital neurologic disabilities and deaths in the infant. The infection often originate from the intestinal tract or urinary. Some of single nucleotide polymorphisms are correlated with healthy complication, development of several

disease and mannose binding lectin protein deficiency. The activation of complement by mannose binding lectin contribute to increasing the possibility of an insufficient vascularization at time of duration which lead to preterm birth⁵.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Samples collection

A total of 150 aborted women were taken their age ranged from 15 to 40 patients diagnosed as preterm labor by the physician (including those with bacterial vaginosis, urinary tract infections and aborted women) who were admitted to Babylon Maternity and pediatric hospital and Al-Hilla Teaching Hospital, and 150 health control subjects were recruited in the study at the period from February to October 2016.

Ethical approval

The necessary ethical approval from ethical committee of the hospitals and patients and their followers must obtain. The project was done and the samples were obtained after getting the agreement from the females (patients and controls).

Blood collection

Three milliliter of freshly venous blood from (patients and controls) were collected and submitted to DNA extraction.

DNA Extraction from blood sample

The extraction of DNA was carried out according to the extraction kits of genomic DNA supplemented by manufactured company (Genaid).

Detection of MBL by specific primer

The primer and PCR conditions were used to amplify MBL 54 listed in Table 1. Each 25 µl of PCR reaction was contained 2.5 µl of each reverse and forward primers, 12.5 of master mix, 2.5µl of free nuclease water, and 5µl of DNA. The product was visualized by electrophoresis on 2% agarose for 50 min at 70 V. the amplicon size was determined by comparison with the allelic ladder (100bp).

Detection of genotyping by RFLP- PCR

The amplicon size 394bp was cleaved by Ban enzyme provided by Bio lab Company as shown in Table (2) in suitable buffer at 37°C for 24 hr. which result in two fragment of 89bp and 260 for GG genotype, three fragments to AG 349, 260,89 bp respectively for heterozygous and single

Table 1. Primer and PCR conditions for MBL 54 genotyping

Gene name	Primer sequence	SNP-Coding Gene bp	condition	Reference
MBL	F-5'CGGTATAGGCACACAATG R-5'GCAATGGTTCAAGCGATTC	GTGAG3' TTC3'	349 94°C 1min 94°C 1min 1x 60°C 1min 30x 72°C 2min 72°C 10min 1x	[6]

band 349bp for AA mutant type.

Statistical Analysis

This study used statistical analysis was done using SPSS version 20. Categorical variables were introduced as frequencies and percentages. the allele frequency of MBL-54 polymorphism were test and analysed by Fishers exact test [(Allele×2) + mixed/ (Total×2)]

Table 2. Restriction enzyme used in this study

Restriction enzyme	Primer	Cutting sites	Ref.
<i>BanI</i>	MBL-54	5'C CGC3' 3'GGC G5'	[6]

The correlation among genotype and risk of preterm labour was evaluate by calculate of odd ratio with 95% CI. A p-value of ≤ 0.05 was considered as significant.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study was included (150) Patient with different clinical characteristic as shown in figure 1 .

The result of current study was showed that only 15patients which gave (10%) percentage belong to urinary tract infections⁷.

Also, the result was showed that only 55 patients who gave (37%) percentage among aborted women⁸. The high rate of aborted women is belonging to estrogen abnormality during the pregnancy period which converts the Glycogen to lactic acid.

On the other hand, the result was showed that from 150 patients only 80 patients with bacterial vaginosis which gave a results (53%) such as in result obtained by⁹.

By using PCR and gel electrophoresis the result of MBL -54 G/C was showed that the product was located in 349bp as shown in figure 2 , after that the PCR product was represented to the RFLP technique and the product was digested with *BanI* enzyme . All genotypes were clearly identified in both Patients and controls

The result was showed that a single band with 349 bp when the enzyme does not cut and gave the homozygous mutant type (AA) but when its work gave the homozygous wild type (GG) , the enzyme cuts the two alleles and the PCR-product will appear as double band of 260bp and 89 bp whereas the heterozygous genotype (AG) will appear as the three bands with 349 bp, 260 bp and 89 bp as shown in figure 3 .

Also, table 3 was showed that the mutated homozygous (AA) genotype have frequency (43.3 %) in PLT (preterm labor) and (26.7 %) in control group, whereas the heterozygous (AG) was found to be (23.3%) in PLT and (20%) in control but the wild homozygous (GG) form was found to be (33.3%) in patients and (53.3%) in control

The result of the current study was showed that most patients were homozygous carry the mutant (A) alleles whereas the control

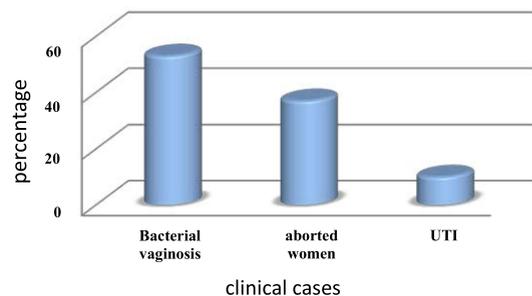


Fig. 1. Distribution of patients according to clinical diagnosis

* UTI:- urinary tract infection

individuals were have the (G) wild whereas origin GC type alleles dependent on the allelic frequency and the odd ratio results. Depending on this result there was significant correlated between study group and mannose binding lectin Polymorphism. The result was agreement with result obtained by¹⁰ who were observed a correlation between the maternal high mannose binding lectin genotype A and premature birth, and it was suggest that during pregnancy mannose binding lectin-associated inflammation caused by higher mannose binding lectin activity may lead to earlier delivery. Moreover, this result finding explain why some peoples are mannose binding lectin deficient in the general population.

On the other hand, the result of the present study was showed that A allele frequency was (16.11) preterm labor and (0.85) in control group whereas G allele frequency was (6.68) in the preterm labor group and (0.49) in the control group as show in table 4.

The allele frequencies and genotype of *MBL* -54 G/A polymorphisms were contrasted amongst patients with PT and control groups, risk of getting PT between various genotypes of - 54 G/A polymorphisms was evaluated.

Moreover, the result of the current study was exhibited that the frequency of polymorphism at codon 54 of the *mannose binding lectin* gene was essentially higher in the patients than in controls. This show the polymorphism of *mannose binding lectin* gene might be correlated with an increased risk for the preterm labour

In the codon 54, guanine to adenine substitution changes an aspartic acid to a glycine at the protein level. So, the codon 54 polymorphism was the most extensively studied polymorphisms of the *mbi* gene and it was observed that this polymorphism decrease *mbi* expression . The existence of variation alleles in codon 54 has been correlated with decrease the level of *mbi* in the vagina and in the circulation^{11,12}.



Fig. 2. Gel electrophoresis for detecting *MBL* gene amplicon product were separated by gel electrophoresis in an 1.5% agarose, at 70 volt for 45 min. lane: 1,2,3,4,5, 6 healthy control., lane 7,8,9,10,11,12 patients, 1500bp marker (Ladder). The size product is 349 bp

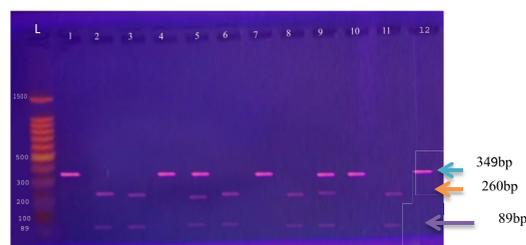


Fig. 3. Agarose gel electrophoresis of 1.5% at 70volt for 45min, show restriction digestion pattern of *MBL* -54 A/G polymorphisms of gene using *BanI* enzyme. L: 1500 DNA ladder. Lanes2, 3,6,8,11 homozygous wild type (GG). Lane 1,4,7,10,12: mutant genotype (AA). Lanes5, 9: heterozygous genotype (AG).

Table 3. Genotype distribution of -54 G/A polymorphism in promotor region in *MBL* gene with preterm labor

Study variable	Study Group χ^2		P-value	OR	95% CI	
	Patients	Control Group				
<i>MBL</i>			13.26	0.001*		
AA	65 (43.4)	40 (26.7)			1.393	0.744-2.607
GA	35 (23.3)	30 (20.0)			0.07	1.532-4.413
GG	50 (33.3)	80 (53.3)			2.6	
Total	150 (100.0)	150 (100.0)				

*p value \leq 0.05 was significant

Table 4. Allelic frequencies of -54 G/A polymorphism in MBL in preterm labor

Study Variable	Study		χ^2	OR	P-value
	Patients	Control			
Alleles A	1611 (70.7)	844 (94.5)	208.15	3.032	<0.001
G		49 (5.5)			
Total	688 (29.3) 2279 (100.0)	893 (100.0)			

*exact fisher test

The variation allele (G > A) at codon 54 of the *mbi* gene produces an unstable mannose binding lectin protein, which has been correlated with increment susceptibility to infections. These allele was not present in white women with a history of bacterial vaginosis, but more frequent in mostly in nonwhite women with the same condition. Maternal carriage of this allele was not related with spontaneous abortion in white women¹³.

Earlier studies have been observed that higher levels of maternal mannose binding lectin which related with successful pregnancies and the levels of mannose binding lectin were increased in the first trimester of gestation, suggest the role of mannose binding lectin in placentation, implantation, and maintenance of pregnancy¹⁴.

MBL is included in the maintenance of pregnancy outcome. High levels of mannose binding lectin have been correlated with successful gestation while reduce levels are included in preterm labor (PTL) development¹⁵.

The persistence of various mannose binding lectin alleles at comparatively high frequency suggest that carriage may confer a relative advantage to the host under some environmental conditions. While a genetically related mannose binding lectin insufficiency increases susceptibility to bacterial infections¹⁶. Low levels of mannose binding lectin decrease the quantity of complement on the surface of intracellular microorganism, which utilize complement to invade and replicate in the host cells. codon 57 was associated with ethnicity found in Black population, whereas the 52 codon found in Cacasian population and related to yeast infection. Codon-54 mutation was studied in this research because it found in all population.

MBL insufficiency might also predispose to the development of autoimmune disease. Therefore, a role of genetic variation involved in MBL, has been suggested. Ultra-uterine infection and immune system defects causing susceptibility a major cause of spontaneous preterm birth¹⁷.

CONCLUSIONS

The polymorphism in -54 G/A of the *mbi* gene was significantly correlated with the susceptibility to PTL. Nevertheless, the frequency of allele A carriers of this polymorphism was significantly higher in the PTL cases than that in controls. So, the codon 54 A variation of mannose binding lectin gene may have an increment risk for the PTL.

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