A Study on the Association between CCRΔ32 Mutation and HCV Infection in Iranian Patients

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Abstract

Background: Mutations in the coding region of the Chemokine Receptor 5 (CCR5) genes reduce or eliminate CCR5 expression in immune cells and progression of HCV infection. This study aimed to investigate the role of this mutation in HCV infection in Iranian patients in comparison with healthy individuals.

Methods: 100 HCV infected patients and 100 healthy individuals were randomly selected. The CCR5Δ32 genotypes were determined using specific primers and PCR method.

Results: The agarose gel electrophoresis showed a 189-bp fragment from wild type for both alleles of CCR5 gene. The CCR5-Δ32 allele was not found in any HCV infected and healthy subjects.

Conclusion: The mutation in CCR5 gene was not detected in any of the two groups; therefore, the role of CCR5 gene expression in immune cells and progression of HCV infection needs to be studied in larger samples in our country.

Keywords: CCR5 protein, Hepatitis C, Human, Infection, Mutation

Introduction

Hepatitis C is a complex liver disease and infection and Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) can cause acute and chronic liver disease throughout the world 1-3. Over the decades, the incidence of HCV has increased to 2.8% worldwide which results in more than 185 million infections 4-5. Also, Daw et al reported that HCV has been considered as a global threat in different geographical areas around the world 6. The prevalence of HCV infection is less than 1% of the general population in Iran 7.

HCV is known as a hepatotropic non cytopathic virus which can evade the immune response of the host. The effective immune response to HCV infection requires efficient recruitment and activation of inflammatory cells (monocytes and T lymphocytes) to the infected liver in which chemokines and chemokine receptors are involved and play important roles in the pathogenesis of chronic hepatitis C 8,9. CC-chemokines such as CCL3, CCL4, CCL5 and CCL3L1 bind to Chemokine (C-C motif) Receptor 5 (CCR5), thereby initiating activation and migration of cells. CCR5 gene is located at position 3p21.31 on human chromosome. The coding sequence of this gene is 1056 base pairs, which is translated to a protein with 352 amino acid length 10. This protein is expressed by T helper lymphocytes type 1 (TH1), cytotoxic CD8 (+) T lymphocytes, monocytes, memory T cells (CD45RO), stem cells, dendritic cells, microglia and is known as an important co-receptor for macrophage-tropic virus, including HIV-1, to enter host cells 11,12. The studies showed there are two promoter regions (an upstream promoter region and downstream promoter region), four exons (exon1, exon 2a/2b, exon 3) and two introns in the genomic organization of CCR5 gene 11. A 32 bp deletion in the coding region of this gene, CCR5Δ32, leads to a frame shift in the open reading frame and produces a non-functional CCR5 which is not expressed on the cells surface in homozygous patients (CCR5Δ32/CCR5Δ32) and its expression is decreased in heterozygous individuals (CCR5Δ32/wt) 10,12.

In a study on Caucasian population with homozygous subjects for CCR5Δ32 allele, they were almost completely protected against Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection, and heterozygous patients seem to have a delay in the progression of HIV 13. According to previous findings, CCR5Δ32 role in HCV is not the same as HIV for entry into the cell. It is believed CCR5Δ32 homozygosis may increase the risk of HCV infection 14,15. So far, there are no studies about association between CCR5Δ32 mutation and HCV infection in Iranian patients. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the role of this mutation in HCV infection in Iranian patients in comparison with healthy individuals.
Table 1. Primer sets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primer name</th>
<th>Primer sequences</th>
<th>Fragment length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCR5 (Forward)</td>
<td>5'-AAAAGAAAGGGTTCTGTATTACCG-3'</td>
<td>189 bp (wild type)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCR5 (Reverse)</td>
<td>5'-GTGGGCTCCTTCTCACATTGC-3'</td>
<td>157 bp (mutation type)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Demographic and clinical characteristics in HCV infected patients and healthy individuals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Healthy individuals</th>
<th>HCV patients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>n=100</td>
<td>n=100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male/Female (%)</td>
<td>61/39</td>
<td>71/29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, years (Mean±SD)</td>
<td>40.1±18.2</td>
<td>38.8±13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver function test</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALT U/L (Mean±SD)</td>
<td>46±10.2</td>
<td>135.2±15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AST U/L (Mean±SD)</td>
<td>68.25±8.2</td>
<td>125.2±12.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion

HCV is a major cause of acute and chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis and liver cancer worldwide. CCR5 and its ligands by regulating the migration of immune cells to the infected liver play important role in the pathogenesis of hepatitis C. A 32-bp deletion in CCR5 gene reduces or eliminates CCR5 expression in immune cells and progression of HCV infection. Ahlenstiel et al reported that point mutation in the CCR5-Delta32 interrupts the CCR5 signaling pathway and reduces interferon gamma responses in anti-HCV positive haemo-

Table 3. Genotype frequencies of delta 32 CCR5 mutation in HCV infected patients and healthy individuals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects sample size</th>
<th>CCR5/CCR5 N(%)</th>
<th>CCR5A32/CCR5A32 N(%)</th>
<th>CCR5/CCR5A32 N(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anti-HCV- negative 100 healthy individuals</td>
<td>100 (100%)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-HCV- positive 100 patients</td>
<td>100 (100%)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
wild type (CCR5/CCR5).

ments for genotyping of CCR5 alleles. 1: 100

genotype (Δ32/Δ32) was seen in HCV patients or healthy blood donors, the Δ32 allele was not de-

Δ32 genotype was detected among controls and Alzheimer's patients 20. In another study on CCR5 promoter polymorphism with chronic hepatitis C in Japan, CCR5Δ32 mutation was not found in any of the 105 patients with chronic hepatitis C and 50 healthy individuals 9. In an Egyptian cohort of 150 anti-HCV positive chronic HCV patients and 100 healthy blood donors, the CCR5Δ32 allele was not detected in the controls and only one case of homozygous genotype (CCR5Δ32/CCR5Δ32) was seen in HCV patients 21. Also, El-Moamly et al showed that there was no association between the CCR5Δ32 mutation and HCV infection.

Several studies have been conducted in European countries and showed that the frequency of CCR5Δ32 mutation decreased from northern to southern Europe and it is believed that this mutation first occurred in northern Europe 19. On the other hand, subjects homozygous for this mutation were reported to be approximately 1.1% in Caucasian population 23. So, the main reason for the difference in the results obtained on the influence of CCR5Δ32 mutation on HCV infection can be various genetic makeup and race in different populations. In fact, since the patients with CCR5Δ32 were not detected in our study, the influence of CCR5Δ32 as a genetic parameter upon susceptibility to HCV infection could not be assessed. There are different races in Iran such as Turk, Luri, Arab and historical evidence shows the genetic nature of Turk race in the North West of Iran which is similar to Caucasian people 24. Accordingly, our results must be treated with caution and it is recommended, due to the existence of various races in Iran, to perform more studies in larger samples or among different races in other regions, particularly the North West of Iran.

Conclusion
Based on our findings, the mutation in CCR5 gene was not detected in any of the two groups; therefore, the mutation in CCR5 gene may be with low frequency in our country and the role of CCR5 gene expression in immune cells and progression of HCV infection needs to be studies in larger samples in our country.

Acknowledgement
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References


