The Role of Dihydropyrimidine Dehydrogenase and Thymidylate Synthase Polymorphisms in Fluoropyrimidine-Based Cancer Chemotherapy in an Iranian Population

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Abstract

Background: The fluoropyrimidine drug 5-Fluorouracil (5-FU) and the prodrug capecitabine have been extensively used for treatment of many types of cancer including colorectal, gastric, head and neck. Approximately, 10 to 25% of patients suffer from severe fluoropyrimidine-induced toxicity. This may lead to dose reduction and treatment discontinuation. Pharmacogenetics research could be useful for the identification of predictive markers in chemotherapy treatment. The aim of the study was to investigate the role of five genetic polymorphisms within two genes (DPYD, TYMS) in toxicity and efficacy of fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy.

Methods: Total genomic DNA was extracted from 83 cancer patients treated with fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy. In this study, three polymorphisms were genotyped in dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase gene c.1905+1 G>A (DPYD*2A; rs3918290), c.1679 T>G (I5605; DPYD*13; rs55886062), and c.2846A>T (D949V; rs67376798) and two polymorphisms, besides the Variable Number of Tandem Repeat (VNTR) polymorphism and 6-bp insertion/deletion polymorphism in thymidylate synthase gene. The analysis of polymorphisms for rs3918290, rs55886062, rs67376798 and 6-bp insertion/deletion in TYMS was done by Polymerase Chain Reaction-restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) TYMS VNTR analysis. 5-FU-related toxicities such as anemia, febrile neutropenia, neurotoxicity, vomiting, nausea, and mucositis were evaluated according to NCI-CTC criteria version 4.0. T-test and chi-square were used and p-values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results: DPYD gene polymorphisms were not observed in this study. The frequency of the TYMS +6 bp allele was 40.35% and the -6 bp allele was 59.65% in this study. The frequency of VNTR 2R allele was 48.75% and 3R allele was 51.15%. Toxicity grade II diarrhea, mucositis, nausea, vomiting, and neurotoxicity was 2.2, 24.1, 15.7, 6, and 51.8%, respectively. Thymidylate synthase ins/del polymorphisms were associated with increased grade III neurotoxicity (p=0.02). Furthermore, anemia grade III was significantly associated with 2R/2R genotype (0.009).

Conclusion: Thymidylate synthase gene polymorphisms may play a key role in fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy. Although rare DPYD polymorphisms were not observed in our study, according to large population studies, DPYD gene polymorphisms could be used as a predictive biomarker for patient treatments.

Keywords: 5-fluorouracil, Dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase, Fluoropyrimidines, Pharmacogenetics, Thymidylate synthase

Introduction

The fluoropyrimidine drug 5-Fluorouracil (5-FU) and the prodrug capecitabine are used for treatment of a variety of solid cancers including gastrointestinal tract and breast.
5-FU/leucovorin combined with oxaliplatin (FOLFOX) is currently a standard chemotherapy regimen in treating colorectal and gastric cancers and has been shown clearly to improve response to treatment. However, the development of gastrointestinal, hematological and neurological toxicities is a major clinical problem following FOLFOX treatment. The clinical utility of DPYD polymorphisms has been demonstrated in a panel of markers to predict clinically actionable 5-FU toxicity. Other polymorphisms have been suggested as markers in TYMS, Enolase Superfamily Member 1 (ENOSF1), MethyleneTetraHydroFolate Reductase (MTHFR), Transmembrane Protein 1 (ABCB1), 5,10-Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase (MTHFR), ATP-binding cassette sub-family B member 1 (ABCB1), and Cytidine Deaminase (CDAs).

Approximately, 85% of administered 5-FU dose is degraded via dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase (DPD, encoded by the DPYD gene). Functional Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) in the DPYD gene alter DPD activity which may lead to the development of severe 5-FU related toxicities. The clinically most relevant variant is DPYD*2A (c.1905G>A, previously named IVS14+1G>A or DPD*2A), or rs3918290. Second polymorphism is a 6-bp insertion/deletion in the 3ʹ-untranslated region (3ʹ-UTR) of TYMS. These two polymorphisms have been associated with altered TYMS expression, toxicity and an improved clinical response.

A Variable Number of 28 bp Tandem Repeat (VNTR) within the promoter enhancer region (TSER) of TYMS (Thymidylate Synthase gene) is usually presented as a double-tandem repeat (2R) or a triple-tandem repeat (3R). Second polymorphism is a 6-bp insertion/deletion in the 3ʹ-untranslated region (3ʹ-UTR) of TYMS. Two of these polymorphisms have been associated with altered TYMS expression, toxicity and an improved clinical response.

The aim of this study was to determine whether the five genetic polymorphisms within two genes (DPYD, TYMS) are associated with severe toxicity in patients with cancer receiving fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy.

Materials and Methods

Patients and study design

Eighty three cancer patients received 5-FU-based chemotherapy at Hazrat-e Rasool hospital and Masoud clinic, Tehran, Iran between February 2014 and June 2016. The cancer types among the patients were distributed as follows: 28 colon (33.7%), 37 rectum and rectosigmoid (44.5%), and 18 stomach (21.6%). Patients were questioned about nausea and vomiting, mucositis, diarrhea, hand-foot syndrome, and neutropenia at every cycle. Eligible patients were treated with FOLFOX4 (Oxaliplatin 85 mg/m², 2 hr infusion on day 1), leucovorin (100 mg/m² as 2 hr infusion on day 1), 5-fluorouracil bolus (400 mg/m²) and 22 hr infusion (600 mg/m²) on days 1 and 2 every 2 weeks for 6 months (12 cycles). Toxicity was evaluated according to Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE), version 4. Neurotoxicity was evaluated according to the oxaliplatin-specific scale. The study was approved by the ethics committees (NIGEB) (940101-IV-503). All patients signed a written informed consent before entering the study.

Genotyping

Total genomic DNA was extracted from 200 μl whole blood using the GeneAll® kit (South Korea) and stored at -20°C until genotyping. The TYMS VNTR polymorphism was amplified by polymerase chain reaction with Taq DNA Polymerase 2×Master Mix RED (Ambicon, Denmark). Other polymorphisms were performed using a PCR–RFLP technique. RFLP analysis was performed with fast digest enzymes (Thermo Fisher Scientific, the USA). After restriction enzyme analysis, PCR fragments were visualized in a 2.5-3% agarose gel. The information of studied genetic variants is shown in table 1.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was done by SPSS software version 21. The quantitative analysis was performed by descriptive variables. T-test was used for comparison of different groups and chi-square was used for qualitative analysis. p-value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

Genotyping

Eighty three cancer patients (58 males, 25 females, and mean age of 57.17 years old, range of 23-86 years) were evaluated in this study. Three variants in DPYD gene were not polymorphic in this study (Table 2, Figure 1). The distribution of the rs45445694 genotype was 27.7% for 2R/2R, 30.1% for 2R/3R and 42% for 3R/3R. The distribution of the rs16430 was 38.5% for del6/del6, 42.1% for del6/ins6 and 19% for ins6/ins6 (Table 3).

Toxicity

Toxicity data included hematological toxicities (anemia and neutropenia) in 50 patients and nonhematologic toxicities (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, mucositis, neurotoxicity) in 83 patients. In this study, 20% (17/83) developed non-hematological grade III-IV toxicity and 29% (13/44) developed hematological grade III-IV toxicity. Anemia (18%) was the most common severe hematological toxicity, whereas mucositis (3%) and neurotoxicity (2%) were the most frequent non-hematological severe toxicities. Also, 68% of patients experienced neurotoxicity as the most severe toxicity of any grade developed during the treatment. Thymidylate synthase ins/del polymorphisms were significantly associated with increased grade III neurotoxicity (p=0.02). Anemia grade III was significantly associated with 2R/2R genotype (0.009) (Table 4).

Discussion

Colorectal cancer is the second most common cancer in women and the third most common cancer in
Our study
Colorectal and gastric cancers
99 (99) 1 (1) 0 (0.0) 100 (100) 0 (0.0) 0 (0.0) 0 (0.0) 99 (99) 1 (1) 0 (0.0) 60

(23)

Colorectal and oesophageal, anal and hepatobiliary cancers
427 (99) 3 (0.006) 0 (0.0) 426 (99) 4 (0.9) 0 (0.0) 429 (99) 1 (0.2) 0 (0.0) 60

(10)

Colon cancer
2859 (99) 27 (0.94) 0 (0.0) 2882 (99.8) 4 (0.14) 0 (0.0) 2854 (99.9) 32 (1.1) 0 (0.0) 60

(13)

Colon cancer, pancreatic, gastric, bile duct, esophageal tumors and breast cancer
670 (98) 13 (1.9) 0 (0.0) - - - - - - 60

(26)

Rectal cancer
131 (100) 0 (0.0) 0 (0.0) - - - - - - 60

Table 2. Genotype frequencies of DPYD rs3918290, rs67376798, rs55886062 polymorphism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
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<td></td>
<td>GG</td>
<td>GA</td>
<td>TT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>n (%)</td>
<td>n (%)</td>
<td>n (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our study</td>
<td>Colorectal and gastric cancers</td>
<td>83 (100)</td>
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<td>83 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(25)</td>
<td>Colorectal cancer</td>
<td>99 (99)</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>100 (100)</td>
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<td>(23)</td>
<td>Colorectal and oesophageal, anal and hepatobiliary cancers</td>
<td>427 (99)</td>
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<td>426 (99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Colon cancer</td>
<td>2859 (99)</td>
<td>27 (0.94)</td>
<td>2882 (99.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>Colon cancer, pancreatic, gastric, bile duct, esophageal tumors and breast cancer</td>
<td>670 (98)</td>
<td>13 (1.9)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(26)</td>
<td>Rectal cancer</td>
<td>131 (100)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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toxicity after cycle 2. Loganayagam et al reported, in the largest study to date, the incidence of grade ≥3 5FU-toxicities in rs3918290, rs55886062, and rs67376798 carriers as 88.0, 50.0, and 81.5%, respectively, whereas incidence of grade≥3 overall toxicities was 88.0, 75.0, and 88.9%, respectively. Carrier of rs3918290, rs55886062 and rs67376798 had at least one grade IV toxicity of 64.0, 25.0 and 66.7%, respectively.

The Clinical Pharmacogenetics Implementation Consortium (CPIC) recommended reduction of fluoropyrimidine dosage in patients who are heterozygous for rs3918290, rs55886062 and rs67376798 variants which may prevent severe and possibly life-threatening toxicities. The use of 5-fluorouracil or capecitabine is not recommended in patients who are homozygous for rs3918290, rs55886062 and rs67376798.

Thymidylate synthase is a main intracellular target of the active 5-FU metabolite, FdUMP, which forms a ternary complex with TS and 5, 10-MTHF, rs3474303 as a variable number of tandem repeats (VNTR) is present in the 5′-untranslated region (5′-UTR) of the TS gene (TYMS). The three 28-bp repeat (3R) is associated with 3-4 fold translational efficiency, compared to two 28-bp repeat. In our study, the two 28-bp deletion alleles frequencies of the TYMS gene were 48.75 and 59.65%, respectively. Significant associations were found between anemia grade III and 2R/2R TYMS genotype (0.009). In our study, association between polymorphism rs3474303 with toxicity is the same as other studies. 2R/3R or 3R/3R genotypes were significantly associated with a lower risk of toxicity. Although some studies have shown association between rs3474303 and toxicity, this association is likely to be small and clinical test would not be useful.

The 6-bp deletion in the 3′-UTR region of the TYMS gene affects TYMS mRNA expression. In our study,
the del/del genotype in rs16430 was significantly associated with increased grade III neurotoxicity (p=0.02). Other studies have shown del/del genotype in rs16430 associated with diarrhea, neutropenia and mucositis (p=0.0123) 23. However, certain other studies have failed to show an association between a homozygous del/del genotype and severe toxicity 53,54.

TS mRNA level predicts fluoropyrimidine and raltitrexed sensitivity in gastric cancer patients with high TS expression 55. A meta-analysis has shown that response rates for fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy were significantly lower in gastric cancer patients than with low TS expression 56. In Meulendijks et al.’s study, TYMS VNTR 3 R/3 R genotype was formally associated with Objective Response Rate (ORR) 57.

Homozgyous genotype rs1801159 A/A was associated with response to fluorouracil-based adjuvant chemotherapy in gastric cancer patients 58. Another study revealed that gene polymorphisms of DPYD could be considered as a biomarker for prediction of gastric cancer patients survival treated with 5-fluorouracil-based adjuvant chemotherapy 59.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, an association was found between VNTR and TYMS 1494 ins/del polymorphism in TYMS gene and anemia and neurotoxicity, respectively. Due to the relatively limited sample size, DPYD rare risk variants of rs3918290, rs55886062 and rs67376798 were not identified in our study. Further investigations on larger sample size are needed to demonstrate the role of rare risk variants of DPYD gene. In addition, to achieve better biomarkers for FOLFOX chemotherapy regimen, additional variation in genes involved in metabolism of other drugs like oxaliplatin should be investigated.

**Acknowledgement**

This work is supported in part by a grant BS-1394-01-05 from the Institute for Research in Fundamental Sciences (IPM), Tehran, Iran. The authors acknowledge the assistance of Kioomars Saliminejad in primer design and technical assistance of Shamila Darvishali-poor.

**Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

**References**


### Table 3. Genotype frequencies of TYMS rs45445694 and rs16430 polymorphisms

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Reference</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>n (%)</td>
<td>n (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2R2R</td>
<td>2R3R</td>
<td>3R3R</td>
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<tr>
<td>Our study</td>
<td>Colorectal and gastric cancers</td>
<td>23 (27)</td>
<td>25 (31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(27)</td>
<td>Colorectal cancer</td>
<td>61 (17)</td>
<td>156 (44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(28)</td>
<td>Colorectal cancer</td>
<td>32 (19)</td>
<td>70 (43)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(29)</td>
<td>Colorectal cancer</td>
<td>14 (16)</td>
<td>44 (51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(30)</td>
<td>Colorectal cancer</td>
<td>23 (17.6)</td>
<td>57 (43.8)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Table 4. Association between TYMS polymorphisms, rs16430 and rs3474303, and toxicity after FOLFOX chemotherapy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Number of patients</th>
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<th>rs3474303</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>del/del6</td>
<td>del6/ins6</td>
<td>ins6/ins6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting grade II</td>
<td>5 (6)</td>
<td>2 (40)</td>
<td>1 (20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea grade II</td>
<td>13 (15.7)</td>
<td>5 (38.4)</td>
<td>6 (46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurotoxicity grade II</td>
<td>43 (51)</td>
<td>14 (32.5)</td>
<td>19 (44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurotoxicity grade III</td>
<td>12 (14.5)</td>
<td>9 (75)</td>
<td>2 (16.6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neurotoxicity grade IV</td>
<td>2 (2.4)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>1 (50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemia grade *III</td>
<td>9 (10)</td>
<td>4 (33.3)</td>
<td>3 (44.4)</td>
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</table>

a) Toxicity was evaluated according to Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE). Neurotoxicity was evaluated according to the oxaliplatin-specific scale.
b) 50 patients were evaluable for anemia.
c) Chi-square was performed for analyzing association between TYMS polymorphisms, rs16430 and rs3474303, and toxicity. p-values less than 0.05 are statistically significant.

**Avicenna Journal of Medical Biotechnology, Vol. 12, No. 3, July-September 2020**
DPYD and TYMS in Fluoropyrimidine-Based Cancer Chemotherapy


