



## MGMT Gene rs1625649 Polymorphism in Iranian Patients with Brain Glioblastoma: A Case Control Study

Reyhaneh Safaei<sup>1</sup>, Hanieh Mojtahedi<sup>2,3</sup>, Sara Hanaei<sup>4</sup>, Azadehsadat Razavi<sup>5</sup>, Marzie Esmaeili<sup>5</sup>, Maryam Sadr<sup>2</sup>, Arezou Rezaei<sup>5</sup>, Maryam Edalatfar<sup>6</sup>, Hamidreza Khayat Kashani<sup>6</sup>, Mohsen Sadeghi-Naini<sup>7</sup>, Farzaneh Darbeheshti<sup>8</sup>, Jaber Gharehdaghi<sup>9</sup>, Mehdi Forouzesh<sup>9</sup>, Abdolali Ebrahimi<sup>10</sup>, and Nima Rezaei<sup>3,5,11\*</sup>

1. Department of Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran
2. Molecular Immunology Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
3. Network of Immunity in Infection, Malignancy and Autoimmunity (NIIMA), Universal Scientific Education and Research Network (USERN), Tehran, Iran
4. Department of Neurosurgery, Imam Khomeini Hospital Complex, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
5. Research Center for Immunodeficiencies, Children's Medical Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
6. Department of Neurosurgery, Imam Hossein Hospital, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
7. Department of Neurosurgery, Lorestan University of Medical Sciences, KhorramAbad, Iran
8. Department of Genetics, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
9. Legal Medicine Research Center, Legal Medicine Organization, Tehran, Iran
10. Department of Pathology, Imam Hossein Hospital, School of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
11. Department of Immunology, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

### Abstract

Glioblastoma (GBM) is the most common and aggressive primary malignant brain tumor with poor prognosis and high potential of dispersion to other brain tissues in adult. Effective and modern choices of treatment including chemotherapy with alkylating agents marginally extend survival of GBM. However, alkylating agents can lead to highly harmful mismatch during DNA replication causing apoptosis and cell death. Accordingly, O6-Methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase (MGMT) removes alkyl adducts, thereby causing resistance to alkylating drugs. Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) in MGMT promoter region may play a role in the regulation of MGMT expression and prediction of glioma development risk. In order to evaluate the clinical significance of rs1625649 SNP in the MGMT promoter region of glioblastoma, genomic DNA from a series of 54 patients with GBM and 50 healthy individuals in Iranian population were collected for tetra ARMS PCR amplification. None of the "A" or "C" alleles were associated with tumor occurrence, the "AA" genotype was more frequent in healthy subjects, and the "AC" genotype was 4.6 times more common in patients with GBM. The longest survival time was observed in the "CC" genotype; however, this difference was not statistically significant. On the other hand, homozygous rs1625649 (AA genotype) was significantly associated with a better survival than the cases with heterozygous rs1625649 (CA genotype) or wild type rs1625649 (CC genotype), predicting better response to temozolomide-based chemotherapy.

**Keywords:** GBM, Glioblastoma multiforme, MGMT, O6-Methylguanine DNA methyltransferase, SNP

**To cite this article:** Safaei R, Mojtahedi H, Hanaei S, Razavi A, Esmaeili M, Sadr M, et al. MGMT Gene rs1625649 Polymorphism in Iranian Patients with Brain Glioblastoma: A Case Control Study. Avicenna J Med Biotech 2023;15(1):48-52.

### Introduction

Glioblastoma (GBM) is the most common and aggressive primary malignant tumor of the central nerv-

ous system with poor prognosis and high potential of dispersion to other brain tissues in adults<sup>1</sup>. Glioblas-

\* **Corresponding author:**  
Nima Rezaei, M.D., Ph.D.,  
Research Center for  
Immunodeficiencies, Children's  
Medical Center Hospital, Tehran,  
Iran  
**Tel:** +98 21 66929234  
**Fax:** +98 21 66929235  
**E-mail:**  
rezaei\_nima@tums.ac.ir  
**Received:** 20 Aug 2021  
**Accepted:** 1 Nov 2022

tomas have a higher prevalence in men and in white people despite their lower incidence in Asians <sup>2,3</sup>. The median overall survival for patients diagnosed with GBM is 12-15 months and only 5% of the patients may survive for 5 years after the diagnosis <sup>4</sup>. While most GBMs are primary tumors (WHO astrocytoma grade IV), highly invasive, and more commonly occur in older patients, secondary GBMs (grade II) are much less common, associated with more favorable prognostic outcomes, and often occur in younger patients compared to primary ones <sup>5,6</sup>. In other words, although primary and secondary GBMs are histologically indistinguishable, they develop from different origins, and are associated with distinct genetic abnormalities caused by molecular alterations <sup>7</sup>. Modern choices of treatment for glioblastoma include surgical resection followed by radiation therapy or combined radiation and chemotherapy with alkylating agents such as Temozolomide (TMZ). These conventional therapies marginally increase the average rate of survival, however, despite all the treatment modalities most GBM patients die within 2 years of initial diagnosis <sup>8,9</sup>.

Alkylating agents can lead to highly harmful mismatch in O6-methylguanineDNA (O6-MeG) during DNA replication causing apoptosis and cell death <sup>10</sup>. O6-Methylguanine DNA methyltransferase (MGMT), as a DNA repair protein, removes alkyl adducts, prevents the formation of cross-links and G>A mutations in the genome, thereby causing resistance to alkylating drugs <sup>11</sup>. Epigenetic silencing by aberrant promoter methylation of *MGMT*, located at chromosome 10q26, is a clinical predictor to overall survival, since it leads to inefficient repair of DNA alkylation and enhanced response to alkylating agents in GBM <sup>7,12</sup>. Both Cytosine phosphate-Guanine (CpG) methylation and Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) in the *MGMT* promoter/enhancer region have been found to play important roles in the regulation of *MGMT* transcription and its downstream protein expression, which can be associated with risk of developing glioma <sup>13,14</sup>. In other words, polymorphisms in the *MGMT* gene may affect the primary structure, expression and DNA repair activity of *MGMT* <sup>15</sup>.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the association of MGMT SNP (rs1625649) in the gene promoter region with GBM and evaluate the clinical relevance of the respective genotypes in Iranian patients with GBMs.

## Materials and Methods

### Study population

A series of 54 patients with GBM and 50 healthy individuals with no history of any kind of tumors as control group were selected from Arad and Imam Hossein Hospitals, Tehran, Iran, from 2018 to 2020. The inclusion criteria included patients with newly diagnosed glioblastoma who underwent surgery based on clinical signs (seizures, severe headaches, speech diffi-

culty, and vision disturbance), Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and histological diagnosis, whereas the samples of control group were obtained from autopsies of healthy subjects.

The most suitable cross section of brain specimens by visual microscopic assessment (>70% neoplastic cells and <50% necrosis) were fixed by Formalin-Fixed Paraffin Embedded (FFPE) protocol. Medical records of all patients were reviewed and follow-up data were collected by accessing patients' files, and contacting the patients whenever necessary. Basic clinical and demographic data were collected including age, gender, surgical procedure, treatment and overall survival. All investigations described in the current case-control study was approved by the Ethical Committee of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

### DNA extraction

The DNA was isolated from FFPE brain samples by the use of the Phenol: Chloroform Method to extract the amount of DNA required for genotyping, and the purity and yield of DNA were assessed by using a NanoDrop spectrophotometer. Firstly, tissue cores or microdissected tissue were deparaffinized by two-step xylene treatment, which dissolves the paraffin from the tissue, followed by rehydration using a series of descending concentrations with ethanol washes (96, 75, and 50%). Then, all pellets were digested by 20  $\mu$ l proteinase K (20 mg/ml) (Merck, Germany) and 500  $\mu$ l lysis buffer [1 M Tris-HCl (pH=8.2), 0.5 M Na<sub>2</sub>-EDTA, and 100  $\mu$ l 10% Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate (SDS) (Merck, Germany)]. After overnight incubation at 55°C in a heating block, the mixture of the supernatant with an equal volume of phenol (Merck, Germany) was centrifuged at 12000 $\times$ g and 4°C for 5 min. Next, the equal volume of phenol/chloroform/isoamyl alcohol mixture (25:24:1) was added to the transformed aqueous layer to separate the proteins from the DNA and then centrifuged for 5 min at 12000 $\times$ g to separate double-stranded DNA molecules in the aqueous phase from the unwanted proteins and cellular debris. DNA was precipitated by adding 0.1 unit of 3 M sodium acetate (Merck, Germany) and 1 unit of chilled isopropanol (Merck, Germany) and incubation at -20°C for 60 min. After centrifuge for 10 min at 12000 $\times$ g at 4°C, the dried pellet was washed with 1 ml chilled alcohol 70% twice, to remove contaminations. The DNA was resuspended in 50  $\mu$ l of distilled water and stored in the -20°C freezer for further molecular analysis.

### Tetra primer amplification refractory mutation system polymerase chain reaction (ARMS PCR)

SNP has more applications due to its higher frequency compared with other genetic variations. Tetra primer ARMS PCR is a fast detection method with more simplicity at a negligible cost for SNP genotyping which consists of two sets of primers; the outer and inner primers. The outer primers amplify DNA se-

quence of interest as the control gene containing SNP, and the largest product of PCR, while the inner primers produce the allele-specific fragments. The sequence of related mutations of *MGMT* gene with the most pathogenic polymorphisms affecting the glioblastoma was designed using NCBI blast, primer 3 websites and oligo 7 software (Table 1). The tetra ARMS PCR reaction was performed using designed primers and the extracted DNA samples for determining the amplified allele-specific and control fragments. The reaction of tetra primer ARMS PCR was carried out in 20  $\mu$ l total volume containing 2  $\mu$ g of template DNA, 0.5  $\mu$ g of each primer, 5  $\mu$ l of Taq DNA Polymerase 2x Master Mix RED (Amplicon, Denmark) and 1  $\mu$ l of DDW, associated with the temperature protocol of; at 95°C for 1 min, further stages in 30 cycles at 95°C for 30 s, 66°C for 50 s, extension at 72°C for 30 s, and a last stage at 72°C for 2 min. In the following, genotype variation from SNPs of interest was visualized by running PCR products in 2% agarose gel electrophoresis.

**Statistical analysis**

All the experimental data of the allele frequency and genotype of each polymorphism in both groups of patients and controls were statistically evaluated using SPSS 17.0. Qualitative variables were described using frequencies and percentage, and the quantitative ones were described using mean $\pm$ SD. The association of two qualitative variables were assessed using the Chi-square test, and the survival outcomes in different genotypes were assessed using Kaplan-Meier analysis, with a p-value of <0.05 considered statistically significant in all tests.

**Results**

**Patient characteristics**

The patients were 29 males and 20 females, with mean age of 57.55 $\pm$ 13.88 years. The controls were 50 age-gender matched deceased cases, whose samples were obtained from autopsy. The most frequent tumor location was temporal lobe (57.8%), followed by frontal lobe (28.9%), and parietal lobe (8.9%). The other locations were not frequent in the current sample of patients with GBM. While the majority of patients (91.8%) underwent surgical resection as the primary treatment, biopsy was performed in 8.2% of them. As adjuvant therapy, the combination of chemotherapy

and radiotherapy was administered for 76.6% of patients, however, in 23.4% of patients, radiotherapy alone was considered as the root of adjuvant therapy. All the patients in the current series had tumor recurrence, and their overall survival time was 12.82 $\pm$ 5.74 months. 55.3% of patients had family history of either brain tumor or other cancers (Table 2).

**Association of rs1625649 with GBM**

Allele and genotype distribution of rs1625649 (C485A) were assessed in the patients and control subjects. The A and C alleles were similarly distributed in patients and controls, with no significant difference (p>0.05). On the other hand, while the AA genotype was significantly more frequent in healthy subjects (p=0.009), the AC genotype was 4.6 times more frequent in GBM patients (p<0.0005) (Table 3).

**Association of rs1625649 with tumor location**

In this case tumor location was not influenced by either of rs1625649 genotypes (p=0.9) (Table 4).

**Association of rs1625649 genotype and patients' survival**

The mean overall survival was slightly different between three genotypes of rs1625649, with the longest survival time in CC genotype. However, this difference

Table 2. Patients' characteristics

Variable	Value
Age (years) (mean $\pm$ SD)	57.55 $\pm$ 13.88
Gender % (n)	
Male	59.2% (29)
Female	40.8% (20)
Tumor location % (n)	
Temporal	57.8% (26)
Frontal	28.9% (13)
Parietal	8.9% (4)
Occipital	2.2% (1)
Others	2.2% (1)
Surgery type % (n)	
Resection	91.8% (45)
Biopsy	8.2% (4)
Adjuvant therapy	
Radiotherapy	23.4% (11)
Chemoradiotherapy	76.6% (36)
Survival time (mean $\pm$ SD) (months)	12.82 $\pm$ 5.74
Recurrence	100%
Family history % (n)	55.3% (26)

Table 1. Primers sequences for detecting single nucleotide polymorphism (rs1625649) in *MGMT* gene

rs1625649			
Primers	Sequence (5'-3')	Allele	Product size
<b>Inner</b>			
	Forward	5'-GTCCCTGACTAGGGGAGCGACA/3'	A 195 bp
	Reverse	5'-CGCGAGTCTCTCCCCTCCTAGG-3'	C 253 bp
<b>Outer</b>			
	Forward	5'-AGCTTCTCTGGTGGACACAATTCAACTC-3'	Control 404 bp
	Reverse	5'-CCGTACCTTTTCTGTACAGGGATAG-3'	

Table 3. Association of rs1625649 with GBM occurrence

SNP	Alleles/genotype	Case (n=54) N%	Control (n=50) N%	p-value	OR (95% CI)	Range of OR
rs1625649	A	52 (96.29)	56 (112)	0.35	0.74	0.43-1.28
	C	56 (103.7)	45 (90)	0.35	1.34	0.77-2.31
	AA	10 (18.51)	22 (44)	0.009	0.28	0.11-0.7
	AC	32 (59.25)	12 (24%)	0.0005	4.6	1.9-10.73
	CC	12 (24)	16 (32)	0.21	0.5	0.2-1.25

Table 4. Association of tumor location and rs1625649 genotype

Genotype	Temporal	Frontal	Parietal	Occipital	Others
AA	11.1% (5)	4.4% (2)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
AC	35.6% (16)	20.0% (9)	6.7% (3)	2.2% (1)	2.2% (1)
CC	11.1% (5)	4.4% (2)	2.2% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)
p-value	0.9				

Table 5. Mean overall survival of GBM patients based on rs1625649 genotypes

rs1625649 genotype	Overall survival (mean±SD)	p-value
AA	13.14±8.09	0.77
AC	12.22±5.25	
CC	14.09±5.33	

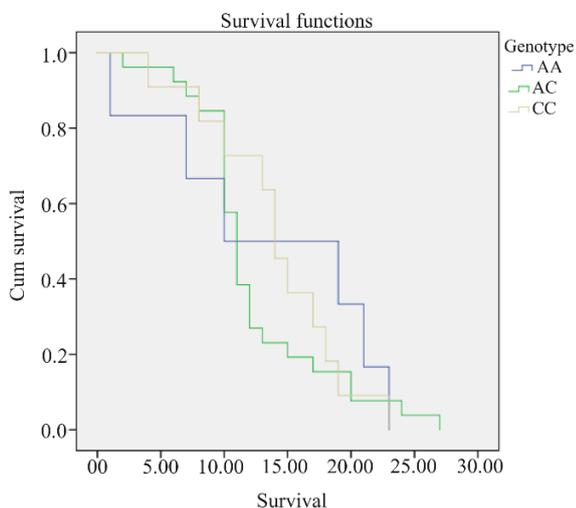


Figure 1. Kaplan Meier Curve for overall survival of GBM patients based on rs1625649 genotype.

was not statistically different ( $p=0.77$ ) (Table 5, Figure 1).

### Discussion

The *MGMT* gene is responsible for encoding a protein with main function of alkyl group removal from O<sup>6</sup>

position of guanine. Any dysfunction of mis-structure of *MGMT* may result in accumulation of abnormal *MGMT* protein in cancer cells, which leads to inefficient activity of alkylating chemotherapeutic agents<sup>16</sup>. The SNP of *MGMT* could possibly alter the gene and/or protein structure leading to protein malfunction. Importantly, as there could be a heterogeneity in *MGMT* function in different parts of a tumor in one patient, it could explain the unfavorable responses to treatment despite low levels of *MGMT* expression<sup>17</sup>. The current case-control study was designed to determine the association of *MGMT* SNP (rs1625649) with GBM in a series of Iranian patients. As explained in detail, while none of the "A" or "C" alleles were associated with tumor occurrence, the "AC" genotype was more frequent in healthy subjects (OR=0.28,  $p=0.009$ ), and the "CC" genotype was 4.6 times more common in patients with GBM ( $p=0.0005$ ).

The rs1625649 is located on promoter region of the gene<sup>17</sup>, and so far, its association with different cancers was assessed. In a series of 118 patients with GBM, rs1625649 was found in 37% of patients with the "AA" genotype being associated with more favorable progression free survival and lower *MGMT* protein levels in patients with *MGMT*-methylated GBM<sup>18</sup>. Considering cancers, this SNP was not significantly associated with squamous cell carcinoma of larynx in Chinese population<sup>10</sup>. Moreover, it was proposed that some haplotypes of *MGMT* may influence the sensitivity to alkylating agents more than the SNPs alone<sup>19</sup>. It is also reported that rs1625649 was associated with allelic expression imbalance and downregulation of the *MGMT* promoter activity<sup>20</sup>.

### Conclusion

Despite the attempts to prevent biases in the current study, the sample size was not large enough to general-

ize the results to the whole population of GBM patients. Moreover, and as most of genetic factors are influenced by the environment as well as other genetic variants, the association of SNPs should be evaluated in MGMT-methylated vs. MGMT-unmethylated GBM patients, together with other SNPs. Co-evaluation of serum vs. tumoral levels of proteins could be valuable to determine whether a SNP had effects on protein expression.

### **Acknowledgement**

This study is supported by a grant from Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services (Grant number: 40721).

### **Conflicts of Interest**

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

### **References**

1. Longo Machado de Almeida M, Pires de Aguiar PH, De Gois K, De Sousa Gehrke F, Fonseca F. The importance of MGMT promoter methylation status for glioblastomas prognosis: meta-analysis. *JBNC-J Bras Neurocir* 2018;29(4):595-611.
2. Reifenberger G, Hentschel B, Felsberg J, Schackert G, Simon M, Schnell O, et al. Predictive impact of MGMT promoter methylation in glioblastoma of the elderly. *Int J Cancer* 2012 Sep 15;131(6):1342-50.
3. Hanif F, Muzaffar K, Perveen K, Malhi SM, Simjee SU. Glioblastoma multiforme: A review of its epidemiology and pathogenesis through clinical presentation and treatment. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev* 2017 Jan 1;18(1):3-9.
4. Tamimi AF, Juweid M. Epidemiology and outcome of glioblastoma. In: *Glioblastoma*. 2017. [Internet]. Brisbane (AU): Codon Publications; 2017 Sep 27. Chapter 8.
5. Wilson TA, Karajannis MA, Harter DH. Glioblastoma multiforme: State of the art and future therapeutics. *Surg Neurol Int* 2014 May 8;5:64.
6. Ohgaki H, Kleihues P. The definition of primary and secondary glioblastoma. *Clin Cancer Res* 2013 Feb 15;19(4):764-72.
7. Louis DN, Perry A, Reifenberger G, von Deimling A, Figarella-Branger D, Cavenee WK, et al. The 2016 World Health Organization Classification of Tumors of the Central Nervous System: a summary. *Acta Neuropathologica* 2016;131(6):803-20.
8. Li J, Di C, Mattox AK, Wu L, Adamson DC. The future role of personalized medicine in the treatment of glioblastoma multiforme. *Pharmgenomics Pers Med* 2010; 3:111-27.
9. Anthony C, Mladkova-Suchy N, Adamson DC. The evolving role of antiangiogenic therapies in glioblastoma multiforme: current clinical significance and future potential. *Expert Opin Investig Drugs* 2019 Sep;28(9): 787-97.
10. Lv Y, Jia C, Jiang A, Zhang H, Wang Y, Liu F, et al. Analysis of association between MGMT and p53 gene single nucleotide polymorphisms and laryngeal cancer. *Anticancer Res* 2017 Aug;37(8):4399-4403.
11. Kristensen LS, Michaelsen SR, Dyrbye H, Aslan D, Grønnet K, Christensen JI, et al. Assessment of quantitative and allelic MGMT methylation patterns as a prognostic marker in glioblastoma. *J Neuropathol Exp Neurol* 2016 Mar;75(3):246-55.
12. Leng S, Bernauer AM, Hong C, Do KC, Yingling CM, Flores KG, et al. The A/G allele of Rs16906252 predicts for MGMT methylation and is selectively silenced in premalignant lesions from smokers and in lung adenocarcinomas. *Clin Cancer Res* 2011 Apr 1;17(7): 2014-23.
13. Sharma S, Salehi F, Scheithauer BW, Rotondo F, Syro LV., Kovacs K. Role of MGMT in tumor development, progression, diagnosis, treatment and prognosis. *Anticancer Res* 2009 Oct;29(10):3759-68.
14. Bethke L, Webb E, Murray A, Schoemaker M, Johansen C, Christensen HC, et al. Comprehensive analysis of the role of DNA repair gene polymorphisms on risk of glioma. *Hum Mol Genet* 2008 Mar 15;17(6):800-5.
15. Zawlik I, Vaccarella S, Kita D, Mittelbronn M, Franceschi S, Ohgaki H. Promoter methylation and polymorphisms of the MGMT gene in glioblastomas: A population-based study. *Neuroepidemiology* 2008;32(1): 21-9.
16. Hegi ME, Diserens A-C, Gorlia T, Hamou M-F, de Tribolet N, Weller M, et al. MGMT gene silencing and benefit from temozolomide in glioblastoma. *N Engl J Med* 2005;352(10):997-1003.
17. Park JH, Kim NS, Park JY, Chae YS, Kim JG, Sohn SK, et al. MGMT 2535G>T polymorphism is associated with prognosis for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer treated with oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy. *J Cancer Res Clin Oncol* 2010 Aug;136(8):1135-42.
18. Hsu CY, Ho HL, Lin SC, Ho TDH, Ho DMT. The MGMT promoter single-nucleotide polymorphism rs-1625649 had prognostic impact on patients with MGMT methylated glioblastoma. *PLoS One* 2017;12(10): e0186430.
19. Xu M, Nekhayeva I, Cross CE, Rondelli CM, Wickliffe JK, Abdel-Rahman SZ. Influence of promoter/enhancer region haplotypes on MGMT transcriptional regulation: A potential biomarker for human sensitivity to alkylating agents. *Carcinogenesis* 2014 Mar;35(3):564-71.
20. Margison GP, Heighway J, Pearson S, McGown G, Thorncroft MR, Watson AJ, et al. Quantitative trait locus analysis reveals two intragenic sites that influence O6-alkylguanine-DNA alkyltransferase activity in peripheral blood mononuclear cells. *Carcinogenesis* 2005 Aug;26(8):1473-80.