Influence of *COL9A1* and *COL19A1* Polymorphisms on Kaschin-Beck Disease Risk

Xue He

Xizang Minzu University

Jianwen Zheng

Xizang Minzu University

Dongya Yuan

Xizang Minzu University

Yuhe Wang

Xizang Minzu University

Yongjun He

Xizang Minzu University

Li Wang

Xizang Minzu University

Mei Bai

Xizang Minzu University

Tianbo Jin (✉ tianbojin201801@163.com)

Xizang Minzu University <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8631-6545>

Research article

Keywords: Kaschin-Beck Disease, COL9A1, COL19A1, Genetic polymorphisms

Posted Date: November 14th, 2019

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.2.17278/v1>

License: © ⓘ This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. [Read Full License](#)

Abstract

Objective We aimed to determine whether COL9A1 and COL19A1 polymorphisms were associated with Kaschin-Beck disease (KBD) risk.

Methods Five single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in COL9A1 and COL19A1 were genotyped in 316 KBD patients and 320 healthy controls using the Agena MassARRAY platform. The association between genetic polymorphisms (COL9A1 : rs3806093, rs603410 and rs621347; COL19A1 : rs9346371 and rs555313) and KBD risk were assessed using logistic regression model by calculating odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI).

Results After adjustment with age and sex, the frequency distributions of genotypes in rs3806093 and rs9346371 were significantly different between cases and controls. COL9A1 rs3806093 significantly increased KBD risk in co-dominant (OR = 14.80, 95%CI = 1.42-154.80, $p = 0.024$) and recessive (OR = 16.39, 95%CI = 1.60-168.20, $p = 0.019$) models. Meanwhile, COL9A1 rs555313 was associated with KBD risk in recessive model (OR = 3.80, 95%CI = 1.01-14.27, $p = 0.048$). In addition, haplotype analysis revealed two blocks (block 1: rs3806093, rs603410 and rs621347; block 2: rs9346371 and rs555313).

Conclusion COL9A1 and COL19A1 polymorphisms were associated with KBD risk in the Chinese Han population, suggesting roles of COL9A1 and COL19A1 in the development of KBD.

Introduction

Kaschin-Beck disease (KBD) is a chronic osteochondropathy, characterized by cartilage degeneration, chondrocyte necrosis and apoptosis(1, 2). KBD mainly distributed from southeastern Siberia to China. There are approximately 690,000 KBD patients and more than 10 million people are likely to suffer from KBD in China(3). The etiology of KBD remains unclear, studies suggest that KBD is a complex disease made by interactions between environmental factors and genetic factors(4). More than 40% of KBD risk could attribute to genetic components(3). Certain susceptibility genes may have effects on KBD risk.

Collagens are the most abundant proteins, the collagen family comprises 28 members (I-XXVIII)(5, 6). One of the three alpha chains of type IX collagen are coded by *COL9A1* gene, which is essential for the functional longevity of joint cartilages and connected with osteochondropathy(7, 8). Studies in knockout mice have shown that lack of type IX collagen is associated with early onset osteoarthritis. Mutations in *COL9A1* are associated with osteoarthritis, lumbar disc disease, and multiple epiphyseal dysplasia(9–11). Specially, it is reported that *COL9A1* polymorphism (rs6910140) was significantly associated with KBD risk in a northwest Chinese Han population(12). *COL19A1* encodes the alpha chain of type XIX collagen, a member of the fibril-associated collagens with interrupted helices (FACIT) collagen family. *COL19A1* was localized to 6q12-q14, the same region of *COL9A1* gene(13). Type XIX collagen was involved in the initial stages of skeletal muscle cell differentiation(14). Studies reported that Type XIX collagen may contribute to brain disorders(15), but no data on the relationship between *COL19A1* polymorphisms and KBD risk.

In this study, we aimed to investigate whether polymorphisms of *COL9A1* and *COL19A1* affect the risk of KBD. We conducted a case-control study and focused on five polymorphisms (rs3806093, rs603410 and rs621347 of *COL9A1*; rs9346371 and rs555313 of *COL19A1*) to assess the associations between genetic polymorphisms and KBD risk.

Methods

Study subjects

A total of 636 Chinese Han individuals (316 KBD patients, 320 healthy controls) were recruited from Affiliated Hospital of Xizang Minzu University, Xianyang, China. According to the national diagnostic criteria of China (WS/T 207–2010), all KBD patients was diagnosed by two KBD experts. The exclusion criteria included people who had clinical symptoms or radiographic changes of other osteochondropathy. The healthy controls were randomly collected from disease-free individuals who had health examination in the Affiliated Hospital of Xizang Minzu University. This study was in the Declaration of Helsinki and approved by the Ethics Committee of Affiliated Hospital of Xizang Minzu University, and we obtained written informed consents from all study subjects before study.

Genotyping

Based on the data of the Han Chinese population in Beijing (CHB) from the 1000 Genomes project and previous studies(4), we selected three SNPs (rs3806093, rs603410 and rs621347) of *COL9A1* gene and two SNPs (rs9346371 and rs555313) of *COL19A1*, with minor allele frequency (MAF) greater than 5%. Genomic DNA was extract from whole blood using blood DNA kit (GoldMag Co. Ltd., Xi'an, China) and was measured by Nanodrop 2000 (Thermo Scientific, Waltham, Massachusetts, USA). We genotyped five SNPs of *COL9A1* and *COL19A1* using Agena MassARRAY platform (Agena, San Diego, CA, USA). The Agena MassARRAY Assay Design 3.0 Software (San Diego, CA USA) was used to design the primers for each SNP (Table 1). Additionally, we managed and analyzed data by the Agena Typer 4.0 Software (San Diego, CA, USA)(16).

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was conducted with SPSS 21.0 (IBM®, Armonk, New York, USA)(17). $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. The Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) of each SNP was assessed by Fisher's exact test in the control group. Logistic regression analysis adjusted by age and sex was used to evaluate the association of *COL9A1* and *COL19A1* polymorphisms with KBD risk through calculating odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence

interval (CI). Allele model and genetic models (co-dominant, dominant, recessive and additive) were assessed by the chi square test and PLINK software. Then, haplotype analysis was performed by Haploview software (version 4.2) and PLINK software.

Results

Study subjects

A total of 316 cases (183 men and 133 women) and 320 controls (239 men and 81 women) were included in this study. The characteristics of study subjects are presented in Table 2. The mean ages of cases and controls were 54.70 ± 17.14 and 19.00 ± 1.60 years old, individually. There are significant differences in the distribution of age and sex between two groups.

Association of *COL9A1* and *COL19A1* polymorphisms with KBD risk

The loci information of five SNPs in *COL9A1* and *COL19A1* are shown in Table3. All SNPs are in HWE and the MAFs in two groups are listed in this table. The association of *COL9A1* and *COL19A1* polymorphisms with KBD risk are presented in Table 4. The distribution frequencies of genotypes in *COL9A1* rs3806093 and *COL19A1* rs9346371 are significantly different between the two groups. Rs3806093 is significantly associated with higher risk of KBD in co-dominant (OR = 14.80, 95%CI = 1.42–154.80, $p = 0.024$) and recessive (OR = 16.39, 95%CI = 1.60–168.20, $p = 0.019$) models. Individuals with TT genotype of rs9346371 are associated with increased KBD risk compared with TC-CC genotype (OR = 3.80, 95%CI = 1.01–14.27, $p = 0.048$). There are no significant associations between other SNPs and KBD risk ($p > 0.05$).

Haplotype analysis

We performed the haplotype analysis of *COL9A1* and *COL19A1* polymorphisms with KBD risk (Table 5). There are no significant relationship between *COL9A1* and *COL19A1* polymorphisms and KBD risk ($p > 0.05$). As shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2, we observed two blocks (block 1: rs3806093, rs603410 and rs621347; block 2: rs9346371 and rs555313).

Discussion

In this study, three SNPs in *COL9A1* (rs3806093, rs603410 and rs621347) and two SNPs in *COL19A1* (rs9346371 and rs555313) were included to explore the association of genetic polymorphisms and risk of KBD. The results showed that rs3806093 of *COL9A1* and rs9346371 of *COL19A1* were significantly associated with increased KBD risk.

KBD is an endemic multiple and deformed osteoarthropathy(18). The electron microscopic analysis have showed that a reduction in the collagen fibril diameter and a loss of the fibril banding patterns in the cartilage matrix among the KBD patients(19). Type IX collagen plays a vital role in the degradation of cartilage and bone(12). Several studies have revealed that genes polymorphisms encoding type IX collagen had relationship with osteoarthropathy risk(8, 20). Previous study genotyped fifteen SNPs in *COL9A1* and found rs6910140 of *COL9A1* plays an important role in the risk and severity of KBD in the Chinese Han population(12). Our data confirmed the association between *COL9A1* gene and KBD risk. In co-dominant and recessive models, rs3806093 of *COL9A1* had a strong association with KBD susceptibility ($p < 0.05$). *COL19A1* encodes type XIX collagen, which mainly expressed in central neurons and is necessary for hippocampal synapses formation(21). In this study, we assessed the association between *COL19A1* polymorphisms and KBD risk. We observed that rs9346371 of *COL19A1* was associated with the risk of KBD in recessive model. Our results suggest that polymorphisms of *COL9A1* and *COL19A1* may be involved in the development of KBD. However, further studies are needed to explore the exact mechanism of genetic polymorphisms in KBD.

Some limitations should also be considered. First, the relatively small sample size in this study. Second, we cannot do stratification analysis due to the lack of information on subjects. Third, many environmental factors and lifestyle could affect the susceptibility of KBD, we could not eliminate all factors in this study. Hence, larger sample size and well designed studies are required to validate the association of *COL9A1* and *COL19A1* polymorphisms with KBD risk.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we found polymorphisms of *COL9A1* and *COL19A1* were associated with the risk of KBD, suggesting the role of *COL9A1* and *COL19A1* polymorphisms in the development of KBD. Further studies are required to validate the influence of *COL9A1* and *COL19A1* polymorphisms on KBD risk.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study was in the Declaration of Helsinki and approved by the Ethics Committee of Affiliated Hospital of Xizang Minzu University, and we obtained written informed consents from all study subjects before study.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Funding

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Authors contribution

XH drafted the manuscript. JWZ and YHW performed the DNA extraction and genotyping; LW and MB performed the data analysis; DYY and MB performed the sample collection and information recording; XH and TBJ conceived and supervised the study.

Acknowledgement

We thank all the people involved in our study.

Reference

1. Shi Y, Lu F, Liu X, Wang Y, Huang L, Liu X, et al. Genetic variants in the HLA-DRB1 gene are associated with Kashin-Beck disease in the Tibetan population. *Arthritis & Rheumatism*. 2011;63(11):3408–16.
2. Wang SJ, Guo X, Zuo H, Zhang YG, Xu P, Ping ZG, et al. Chondrocyte apoptosis and expression of Bcl-2, Bax, Fas, and iNOS in articular cartilage in patients with Kashin-Beck disease. *The Journal of rheumatology*. 2006;33(3):615–9.
3. Lü A, Guo X, Aisha M, Shi X, Zhang YZ, Zhang Y. Kashin-Beck disease and Sayiwak disease in China: Prevalence and a comparison of the clinical manifestations, familial aggregation, and heritability. *Bone*. 2011;48(2):347–53.
4. Zhang F, Guo X, Wang W, Yan H, Li C. Genome-wide gene expression analysis suggests an important role of hypoxia in the pathogenesis of endemic osteochondropathy Kashin-Beck disease. *PloS one*. 2011;6(7):e22983.
5. Ricard-Blum S. The collagen family. *Cold Spring Harbor perspectives in biology*. 2011;3(1):a004978.
6. Jiang X, Wang Y, Fan D, Zhu C, Liu L, Duan Z. A novel human-like collagen hemostatic sponge with uniform morphology, good biodegradability and biocompatibility. *Journal of biomaterials applications*. 2017;31(8):1099–107.
7. Bönnemann CG, Cox GF, Shapiro F, Wu J-J, Feener CA, Thompson TG, et al. A mutation in the alpha 3 chain of type IX collagen causes autosomal dominant multiple epiphyseal dysplasia with mild myopathy. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. 2000;97(3):1212–7.
8. Czarny-Ratajczak M, Lohiniva J, Rogala P, Kozłowski K, Perälä M, Carter L, et al. A mutation in COL9A1 causes multiple epiphyseal dysplasia: further evidence for locus heterogeneity. *The American Journal of Human Genetics*. 2001;69(5):969–80.
9. Lohiniva J, Paassilta P, Seppänen U, Vierimaa O, Kivirikko S, Ala-Kokko L. Splicing mutations in the COL3 domain of collagen IX cause multiple epiphyseal dysplasia. *American journal of medical genetics*. 2000;90(3):216–22.
10. Mustafa Z, Chapman K, Irlen C, Carr A, Clipsham K, Chitnavis J, et al. Linkage analysis of candidate genes as susceptibility loci for osteoarthritis—suggestive linkage of COL9A1 to female hip osteoarthritis. *Rheumatology*. 2000;39(3):299–306.
11. Jakkula E, Melkonien M, Kiviranta I, Lohiniva J, Ränkä S, Perälä M, et al. The role of sequence variations within the genes encoding collagen II, IX and XI in non-syndromic, early-onset osteoarthritis. *Osteoarthritis and cartilage*. 2005;13(6):497–507.
12. Shi X, Zhang F, Lv A, Wen Y, Guo X. COL9A1 gene polymorphism is associated with Kashin-Beck disease in a northwest Chinese Han population. *PloS one*. 2015;10(3):e0120365.
13. Khaleduzzaman M, Sumiyoshi H, Ueki Y, Inoguchi K, Ninomiya Y, Yoshioka H. Structure of the human type XIX collagen (COL19A1) gene, which suggests it has arisen from an ancestor gene of the FACIT family. *Genomics*. 1997;45(2):304–12.
14. Sumiyoshi H, Laub F, Yoshioka H, Ramirez F. Embryonic expression of type XIX collagen is transient and confined to muscle cells. *Developmental dynamics: an official publication of the American Association of Anatomists*. 2001;220(2):155–62.
15. Su J, Cole J, Fox MA. Loss of interneuron-derived collagen XIX leads to a reduction in Perineuronal nets in the mammalian telencephalon. *ASN neuro*. 2017;9(1):1759091416689020.
16. Zhang F, Guo X, Duan C, Wu S, Yu H, Lammi M. Identification of differentially expressed genes and pathways between primary osteoarthritis and endemic osteoarthritis (Kashin-Beck disease). *Scandinavian journal of rheumatology*. 2013;42(1):71–9.
17. Wang X, Ning Y, Tan W, Yu H, Li Z, Guo X. Population-based comparative analysis of differentially expressed genes between Kashin-Beck disease grades I and II. *Scandinavian journal of rheumatology*. 2016;45(3):230–5.

18.Wang W-Z, Guo X, Duan C, Ma WJ, Zhang Y, Xu P, et al. Comparative analysis of gene expression profiles between the normal human cartilage and the one with endemic osteoarthritis. Osteoarthritis and Cartilage. 2009;17(1):83–90.

19.Zhang G, Liu J, Yu J, Shi Y, Zhang S. Ultrastructure of chondrocytes in articular cartilage of Kashin-Beck disease. Chin J Endemiol. 1989;8:27–30.

20.Jackson GC, Marcus-Soekarman D, Stolte-Dijkstra I, Verrips A, Taylor JA, Briggs MD. Type IX collagen gene mutations can result in multiple epiphyseal dysplasia that is associated with osteochondritis dissecans and a mild myopathy. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A. 2010;152(4):863–9.

21.Su J, Gorse K, Ramirez F, Fox MA. Collagen XIX is expressed by interneurons and contributes to the formation of hippocampal synapses. Journal of Comparative Neurology. 2010;518(2):229–53.

Tables

Table 1 Primers used in the study

Gene	SNP	1 st -PCR	2 nd -PCR	UEP_DIR	UEP_SEQ
COL9A1	rs3806093	ACGTTGGATGAAGGACTCCAGTTTGAACAC	ACGTTGGATGTGAACATCTAGGTTTCTGAC	R	cGGTGTTTTCAAACACAACACTTA
	rs603410	ACGTTGGATGCCTTACTATAGTCTTACTC	ACGTTGGATGGCAGTTAGCAGGAAGTTAGG	R	ggacTAATCACAACAGGCAGATCTT
	rs621347	ACGTTGGATGCCAGGACAACATGTTAGGAC	ACGTTGGATGGTCAGATGTTACAGTAACAC	F	agTATGAAATAACTATGCAGAAAACC
COL19A1	rs9346371	ACGTTGGATGCTTGTATATGGAATCACAG	ACGTTGGATGAACTCTTGTTTGCACCTCCAG	F	gACAAAATAATTATGGGCCATGA
	rs555313	ACGTTGGATGTGGGTAATTGGCTTCTGCAC	ACGTTGGATGGGTTCACTCAGCTTGAATG	F	TCCAAATAATCAAATCGATCA

SNP, single nucleotide polymorphism; PCR, polymerase chain reaction primer; UEP, unextended mini sequencing primer; DIR, direction; SEQ, sequence

Table 2 Characteristics of study subjects

Characteristics	Cases (N = 316)	Controls (N = 320)	P value
Age	54.70 ± 17.14	19.00 ± 1.60	< 0.001
Sex			< 0.001
Man	183 (57.91%)	239 (74.69%)	
Woman	133 (42.09%)	81 (25.31%)	

Table 3 The loci information of five SNPs in COL9A1 and COL19A1

Gene	SNP	Chromosome position	Alleles	SNP location	MAF (cases)	MAF (controls)	HWE test (P)
COL9A1	rs3806093	6: 70273226	A/G	intron	0.163	0.166	0.550
	rs603410	6: 70274945	T/G	intron	0.214	0.214	1.000
	rs621347	6: 70276646	A/G	intron	0.375	0.381	1.000
COL19A1	rs9346371	6: 70210157	T/C	3'UTR	0.349	0.361	0.278
	rs555313	6: 70214317	T/C	3'UTR	0.465	0.441	1.000

SNP, single nucleotide polymorphism; MAF, minor allele frequency; HWE, Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium

Table 4 Association of COL9A1 and COL19A1 polymorphisms with Kaschin-Beck disease risk

SNP	Genotype	Count (case)	Count (control)	Model	OR (95%CI)	P
rs3806093	A/G	103/529	106/534	Allele	0.98(0.73-1.32)	0.899
	AA	8	7	Co-dominant	14.80(1.42-154.80)	0.024
	AG	87	92		0.68(0.19-2.38)	0.542
	GG	221	221		1	
	AA-AG	95	99	Dominant	1.04(0.34-3.15)	0.944
	GG	221	221		1	
	AA	8	7	Recessive	16.39(1.60-168.20)	0.019
	AG-GG	308	313		1	
				Additive	1.51(0.59-3.87)	0.386
rs603410	T/G	135/497	135/497	Allele	1.00(0.76-1.31)	1.000
	TT	15	14	Co-dominant	0.41(0.01-11.54)	0.599
	TG	105	107		0.70(0.24-2.05)	0.517
	GG	196	195		1	
	TT-TG	120	121	Dominant	0.68(0.24-1.94)	0.469
	GG	196	195		1	
	TT	15	14	Recessive	0.47(0.02-12.43)	0.653
	TG-GG	301	302		1	
				Additive	0.68(0.26-1.77)	0.434
rs621747	A/G	237/395	244/396	Allele	0.97(0.78-1.22)	0.818
	AA	47	46	Co-dominant	1.37(0.35-5.35)	0.649
	AG	143	152		0.49(0.16-1.49)	0.206
	GG	126	122		1	
	AA-AG	190	198	Dominant	0.66(0.25-1.78)	0.411
	GG	126	122		1	
	AA	47	46	Recessive	1.93(0.54-6.88)	0.313
	AG-GG	269	274		1	
				Additive	0.97(0.48-1.99)	0.941
rs9346371	T/C	219/409	231/409	Allele	0.95(0.75-1.19)	0.650
	TT	33	37	Co-dominant	3.69(0.85-16.00)	0.081
	TC	153	157		0.95(0.31-2.93)	0.929

	CC	128	126		1	
	TT-TC	186	194	Dominant	1.27(0.45-3.58)	0.649
	CC	128	126		1	
	TT	33	37	Recessive	3.80(1.01-14.27)	0.048
	TC-CC	281	283		1	
				Additive	1.68(0.77-3.66)	0.192
rs555313	T/C	294/338	282/358	Allele	1.10(0.89-1.38)	0.379
	TT	74	62	Co-dominant	0.30(0.06-1.56)	0.152
	TC	146	158		0.48(0.15-1.50)	0.205
	CC	96	100		1	
	TT-TC	210	220	Dominant	0.44(0.15-1.31)	0.139
	CC	96	100		1	
	TT	74	62	Recessive	0.50(0.12-2.09)	0.345
	TC-CC	242	258		1	
				Additive	0.53(0.24-1.19)	0.124

SNP, single nucleotide polymorphism; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval

Bold data means significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 5 Haplotype analysis of *COL9A1* and *COL19A1* polymorphisms with Kaschin-Beck disease risk

Gene	SNPs	Haplotype	Frequency in cases	Frequency in controls	Without adjustment		With adjustment	
					OR (95%CI)	P	OR (95%CI)	P
<i>COL9A1</i>	rs3806093 rs603410 rs621347	GTA	0.212	0.216	0.98(0.75-1.28)	0.876	0.66(0.26-1.69)	0.392
		AGA	0.163	0.166	0.98(0.73-1.32)	0.897	1.51(0.59-3.87)	0.386
		GGG	0.377	0.381	0.98(0.78-1.23)	0.865	0.97(0.48-1.99)	0.941
<i>COL19A1</i>	rs9346371 rs555313	CT	0.463	0.441	1.09(0.88-1.36)	0.424	0.53(0.24-1.19)	0.124
		TC	0.347	0.361	0.94(0.74-1.19)	0.595	1.68(0.77-3.66)	0.192
		CC	0.188	0.198	0.94(0.71-1.23)	0.640	1.15(0.48-2.77)	0.750

SNP, single nucleotide polymorphism; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval

Figures

Figure 1
Haplotype block map for the SNPs of COL9A1 Block includes rs3806093, rs603410 and rs621347. The LD between two SNPs is standardized by D' .

Figure 2
Haplotype block map for the SNPs of COL19A1 Block includes rs9346371 and rs555313. The LD between two SNPs is standardized by D' .