Migraine Mediates the Influence of \textit{C677T} \textit{MTHFR} Genotypes on Ischemic Stroke Risk With a Stroke-Subtype Effect

Alessandro Pezzini, MD; Mario Grassi, PhD; Elisabetta Del Zotto, MD; Alessia Giossi, MD; Roberto Monastero, MD, PhD; Giorgio Dalla Volta, MD; Silvana Archetti, MD; Paola Zavarise, MD; Cecilia Camarda, MD; Roberto Gasparotti, MD; Mauro Magoni, MD; Rosolino Camarda, MD; Alessandro Padovani, MD, PhD

\textbf{Background and Purpose}—The objective was to investigate the role of \textit{C677T} \textit{MTHFR} polymorphism in migraine pathogenesis and in the migraine–ischemic stroke pathway.

\textbf{Methods}—A first genotype–migraine association study was conducted on 100 patients with migraine with aura (MA), 106 with migraine without aura (MO), and 105 subjects without migraine, which provided evidence in favor of association of the \textit{TT677 MTHFR} genotype with increased risk of MA compared with both control subjects (OR, 2.48; 95\% CI, 1.11 to 5.58) and patients with MO (OR, 2.21; 95\% CI, 1.01 to 4.82). Based on these findings, mediational models of the genotype–migraine–stroke pathway were fitted on a group of 106 patients with spontaneous cervical artery dissection, 227 young patients whose ischemic stroke was unrelated to a spontaneous cervical artery dissection (noncervical artery dissection), and 187 control subjects, and a genotype–migraine partial mediation model was selected.

\textbf{Results}—Both migraine and the \textit{TT} genotype were more strongly associated to the subgroup of patients with spontaneous cervical artery dissection (OR, 4.06; 95\% CI, 1.63 to 10.02 for MA; OR, 5.45; 95\% CI, 3.03 to 9.79 for MO; OR, 2.87; 95\% CI, 1.45 to 5.68 for \textit{TT} genotype) than to the subgroup of patients with noncervical artery dissection ischemic stroke (OR, 2.22; 95\% CI, 1.00 to 4.96 for MA; OR, 1.81; 95\% CI, 1.02 to 3.22 for \textit{TT} genotype) as compared with controls.

\textbf{Conclusions}—Migraine may act as mediator in the methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase–ischemic stroke pathway with a more prominent effect in the subgroup of patients with spontaneous artery dissection. (\textit{Stroke}, 2007;38:3145-3151.)

\textbf{Key Words:} genetics ■ migraine ■ risk factors ■ stroke in young adults

\textbf{D}espite lively debate in the past as to whether a migraine–stroke relation really exists, there is currently mounting epidemiological evidence demonstrating that migraine increases the risk of cerebral ischemia,\cite{1} which appears to be higher among the young but may persist in the elderly,\cite{2,3} and is also associated with subclinical brain white matter abnormalities.\cite{4,5} Migraine is known to run in families, suggesting a condition that is at least partly regulated by genetics. It occurs disproportionately more frequently in association with other inherited disorders. Several large-scale epidemiologic studies have confirmed that genetic factors play an important role in migraine.\cite{6,7} More recently, the results of some genetic-association studies have reinforced this assumption and suggested the involvement of specific candidate genes. Among them, the gene for methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (\textit{MTHFR}) is currently the focus of much investigation. In particular, the common single nucleotide polymorphism in which cytosine (\textit{C}) is replaced by thymidine (\textit{T}) at base position 677, resulting in a thermolabile variant of the enzyme with approximately half-normal activity, has been reported to increase the risk of migraine with aura (MA) in some case-control and cohort studies.\cite{8-12} Because of these findings, despite some conflicting results,\cite{13,14} the \textit{C677T MTHFR} polymorphism seems to be a promising candidate to migraine susceptibility. The polymorphism is also one of the most extensively investigated candidates in cerebral ischemia. In the largest meta-analysis to date of studies examining the association with ischemic stroke, Casas et al\cite{15} found an increased risk among individuals homozygous for the \textit{T} allele, although the size of the effect seems to be modest.

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From Dipartimento di Scienze Mediche e Chirurgiche (A.P., M.M.), Stroke Unit, Neurologia Vascolare, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia, Italia; Dipartimento di Scienze Sanitarie Applicate (M.G.), Sezione di Statistica Medica e Epidemiologia, Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italia; Dipartimento di Scienze Mediche e Chirurgiche (E.D.Z., A.G., A.P.), Clinica Neurologica, Università degli Studi di Brescia, Brescia, Italia; Dipartimento di Neuroscienze Cliniche (R.M., C.C., R.C.), Divisione di Neurologia e Riabilitazione Neurologica, Università degli Studi di Palermo, Palermo, Italia; Unità Operativa di Neurologia (G.D.V., P.Z.), Centro Cefalea, Istituto Clinico Città di Brescia, Brescia, Italia; III Laboratorio di Analisi (S.A.), Biotecnologie, Università degli Studi di Brescia, Brescia, Italia; Dipartimento di Diagnostica per Immagini (R.G.), Neuroradiologia, Università degli Studi di Brescia, Brescia, Italia. Correspondence to Alessandro Pezzini, Stroke Unit, Neurologia Vascolare, Spedali Civili di Brescia, P. le Spedali Civili, 1, 25100 Brescia, Italia.

E-mail ale_pezzini@hotmail.com

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compared with those of classic cardiovascular risk factors. More recently, sparse reports indicated that the polymorphism might be more strongly associated to spontaneous cervical artery dissection (sCAD), a vascular disorder for which a specific relation with migraine has been suggested, than to other pathogenic stroke subtypes, thus leading to the hypothesis of a differential influence on the risk of cerebral ischemia.

Taken together, these findings prompt to speculate on the existence of a relationship between this genetic variant and migraine on stroke occurrence. Because both the C677T MTHFR polymorphism and migraine are closely related to ischemic stroke risk, and because the C677T MTHFR polymorphism could influence migraine susceptibility, we hypothesized that the 2 factors might work together in the pathogenic process leading to cerebral ischemia, and might confer a higher disease risk.

We therefore performed 2 independent analyses in which we genotyped the C677T MTHFR polymorphism in patients with migraine and patients with ischemic stroke. First, to investigate associations with migraine subtypes, we studied a series of patients with MA, patients with migraine without aura (MO), and control subjects. Second, to determine whether genotype–migraine association may have an influence on the risk of stroke as a whole and on individual stroke subtypes, we studied a series of well-phenotyped ischemic stroke and control subjects.

**Subjects and Methods**

The study was approved by the local Ethics Committee. Informed consent was provided by all study participants.

**Study Population**

**Genotype–Migraine Association Study**

To test the hypothesis of an association between the C677T MTHFR genotypes and migraine, we considered a group of unrelated migraine patients and control subjects, recruited from July 2005 to September 2006. Migraine cases were selected from those consecutively referred for outpatient examination of headache at the Headache Center of the Istituto Clinico Città di Brescia, Brescia, and the 2 subtypes (MA and MO) frequency matched. Control subjects, taken from the hospital staff, were included if they had no personal history of headache, matched migraine cases by sex and age (in 3-year bands), and were from the same geographical area and ethnic background.

**Genotype–Migraine Mediation Study**

The hypothesis of a mediational effect of the C677T MTHFR polymorphism on the risk of ischemic stroke was explored in a case-control analysis including a group of unrelated patients and controls as outcome variable (D), migraine status (MO, MA, and controls) as covariates (age, sex, smoking habit, hypertension, and hypercholesterolemia) was performed. Diabetes mellitus was not entered in the final analysis as covariate, because of the low frequency of this condition in the present series. The regression models were fitted using maximum likelihood estimates with robust standard errors computed by “sandwich” estimator. To compare these competing models, the Akaike Information Criterion (Akaike Information Criterion = \(-2 \times \text{model log-likelihood} + 2 \times \text{number of model parameters}\), and the Bayesian
Information Criterion (Bayesian Information Criterion = $-2 \times \log(\text{likelihood}) + \log(n) \times \text{number of model parameters}$) were computed. The selected model was the one minimizing either Akaike Information Criterion or Bayesian Information Criterion. The regression parameter estimates were re-expressed as ORs, and 95% CIs using robust standard errors. Direct, indirect, and total ORs effects of genotype on disease risk were computed from maximum likelihood estimates, as proposed by Huang et al. Probability values of the test z (parameter estimate/standard error) were performed to test the null effect (OR = 1) across groups. The significance level was set at $P < 0.05$ (2-sided). Multivariate modeling were performed by Mplus 4.1 software (www.statmodel.com), whereas bivariate statistics ($\chi^2$ testing for Hardy-Weinberg), equilibrium, heterogeneity, and trend with probability values (computed by Monte Carlo approximation method) were performed by Stata 9 software (www.stata.com).

**Results**

**Genotype–Migraine Association Study**

The study group consisted of 102 patients with MA (mean age, 34.7 ± 10.2 years; 68% women), 106 with MO (mean age, 33.6 ± 8.6 years; 72.6% women), and 105 subjects without migraine (mean age, 34.4 ± 7.4 years; 63.8% women). Because DNA could not be amplified in 2 patients with MA, data from 100 individuals were entered into the final analysis. No migraine patient had personal history of stroke.

Genotype frequencies did not differed significantly from those predicted by the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium ($\chi^2$ [df] = 0.963; $P = 0.326^1$) within all the subgroups. There were no significant differences in the $TT$ genotype distribution between patients with MO and control subjects (OR, 1.13; 95% CI, 0.48 to 2.66). In contrast, a significant difference was observed between patients with MA and control subjects (OR, 2.48; 95% CI, 1.11 to 5.58), as well as between patients with MA and patients with MO (OR, 2.21; 95% CI, 1.01 to 4.82), in both cases because of an overrepresentation of the $TT$ genotype in the subgroup of patients with MA. The frequency of the $T$ allele was also significantly higher in the group of patients with MA than in the other 2 groups (OR, 1.46; 95% CI, 0.98 to 2.18 as compared with patients with MO; OR, 1.50; 95% CI, 1.01 to 2.24 as compared with control subjects; Table 1).

**Genotype–Migraine Mediation Study**

The study population consisted of 107 patients with sCAD (confirmed by MRI/MRA [n = 46], digital subtraction angiography [n = 17], or both [n = 44]), 81 (75.7%) with ischemic stroke, 232 patients with non-CAD ischemic stroke, and 187 control subjects. Because DNA could not be amplified in 6 patients, the group of cases was composed of 106 patients with sCAD (16 with multiple-vessel dissection) and 227 patients with non-CAD ischemic stroke. Demographic characteristics and prevalence of selected risk factors are presented in Table 2. Patients with non-CAD ischemic stroke more often had hypertension and hypercholesterolemia, and were more often smokers compared with control subjects. Patients with sCAD more often had hypertension than control subjects. A history of migraine was diagnosed more frequently in the subgroup of patients with sCAD (n = 57, 53.7%) than in the subgroup of patients with non-CAD ischemic stroke (n = 55, 24.2%) and the group of control subjects (n = 34, 24.2%).
18.2%). Allele frequencies were in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (χ² [df] = 1.242; P = 0.286) within the study subgroups. Both the TT677 MTHFR genotype and the T allele were more represented in the subgroup of patients with sCAD (n = 32, 30.2%; n = 109, 51.4%) than in the other 2 subgroups (n = 49, 21.6% and n = 210, 46.3% in patients with non-CAD ischemic stroke; n = 27, 14.5%, and n = 141, 37.7% in the group of control subjects).

Akaike Information Criterion index signed the “C677T MTHFR and migraine partial mediation model” (model 1, Figure 1) for codominant and additive (“counting alleles”) genotype coding, whereas Bayesian Information Criterion index signed “C677T MTHFR and migraine independent effects model” (model 4, Figure 1) for all genotype coding. Because model 1 had the highest log-likelihood in all coding systems, and in the genotype–migraine association study we signed a statistically significant association between genotype and migraine, this model was selected as the best in predicting the effect of C677T MTHFR genotype and migraine on stroke risk (data not shown).

Direct effects estimates, re-expressed as ORs, of the “environmental equation” and “disease equation” of the selected model considering codominant genotype coding are displayed in Table 3. The 677TT MTHFR genotype was significantly more represented in the subgroup of patients with MA as compared with subjects without migraine (OR, 2.28; 95% CI, 1.00 to 5.21), and as compared with patients with MO (OR, 2.53; 95% CI, 1.06 to 6.02), whereas the comparison between patients with MO and subjects without migraine gave no significant differences (Table 3, top). Patients with MA had 4-fold risk for development of sCAD (OR, 4.06; 95% CI, 1.63 to 10.02), and 2-fold risk for

Table 1. Frequency Distribution, Bivariate ORs (95% CI) of the C677T MTHFR Genotypes, and C677T MTHFR Alleles According to Migraine Subtypes in the Genotype–Migraine Association Study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>MO (n=106)</th>
<th>MA (n=100)</th>
<th>No Migraine (n=105)</th>
<th>MO vs No Migraine</th>
<th>MA vs No Migraine</th>
<th>MA vs MO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>42 (39.6)</td>
<td>33 (33.0)</td>
<td>41 (39.0)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>49 (46.2)</td>
<td>41 (41.0)</td>
<td>51 (48.6)</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.52–1.68</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td>15 (14.2)</td>
<td>26 (26.0)</td>
<td>13 (12.4)</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>0.48–2.66</td>
<td>2.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Demographics and Cardiovascular Risk Factors Profiles in Patients with sCAD, Patients With Non-CAD Ischemic Stroke, and Control Subjects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>sCAD (n=106)</th>
<th>Non-CAD Ischemic Stroke (n=227)</th>
<th>Control Subjects (n=187)</th>
<th>P (MC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, y</td>
<td>42.9±10.2</td>
<td>34.9±7.8</td>
<td>36.4±7.5</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n (%)</td>
<td>n (%)</td>
<td>n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>52 (49.0)</td>
<td>122 (53.4)</td>
<td>99 (52.9)</td>
<td>0.751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current smokers</td>
<td>34 (32.0)</td>
<td>109 (48.0)</td>
<td>47 (25.1)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>32 (30.2)</td>
<td>40 (17.6)</td>
<td>13 (6.9)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>4 (3.8)</td>
<td>8 (3.5)</td>
<td>7 (3.7)</td>
<td>0.995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypercholesterolemia</td>
<td>29 (27.4)</td>
<td>65 (28.6)</td>
<td>36 (19.2)</td>
<td>0.060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal history of migraine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No migraine</td>
<td>49 (46.2)</td>
<td>169 (76.4)</td>
<td>153 (81.8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MO</td>
<td>44 (41.5)</td>
<td>31 (13.7)</td>
<td>25 (13.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>13 (12.3)</td>
<td>24 (10.6)</td>
<td>9 (4.8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C677T MTHFR genotype frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>29 (27.3)</td>
<td>66 (29.1)</td>
<td>73 (39.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>45 (42.5)</td>
<td>112 (49.3)</td>
<td>87 (46.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td>32 (30.2)</td>
<td>49 (21.6)</td>
<td>27 (14.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C677T MTHFR allele frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>103 (48.6)</td>
<td>244 (53.7)</td>
<td>233 (62.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>109 (51.4)</td>
<td>210 (46.3)</td>
<td>141 (37.7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P values (MC) are P values of ANOVA F test or χ² tests (2-tailed) for the 2×3 tables (df=2) and 3×3 tables (df=4) computed by Monte Carlo approximation method.
development of non-CAD ischemic stroke (OR, 2.22; 95% CI, 1.00 to 4.96) compared with control subjects. A history of MO conferred a 5-fold risk of sCAD (OR, 5.01; 95% CI, 2.86 to 8.77) as compared with non-CAD ischemic stroke, and a 5.5-fold risk (OR, 5.45; 95% CI, 3.03 to 9.79) as compared with control subjects (Table 3, middle). The TT677 MTHFR genotype was associated with a 3-fold risk of sCAD (OR, 2.87; 95% CI, 1.45 to 5.68) and a 2-fold risk of non-CAD ischemic stroke (OR, 1.81; 95% CI, 1.02 to 3.22) in comparison with control subjects. No significant difference in genotype distribution was observed between the subgroup of patients with sCAD and the subgroup of patients with non-CAD ischemic stroke (Table 3, bottom).

These ORs were essentially unchanged when adjusted for potential confounders including age, sex, hypertension, smoking, and hypercholesterolemia (data not shown). Summing the direct effect of C677T MTHFR gene with the indirect effect via migraine, the estimated total effect of the TT genotype was 3.38 on the risk of sCAD, and 1.93 on the risk of non-CAD ischemic stroke, as compared with control subjects. The estimated increase in percentage of log–OR attributable to mediation effect were 16% and 6%, respectively.

The evidence of a role of migraine in mediating the effect of the TT677 MTHFR genotype on the risk of sCAD prompted to speculate a dose-dependent influence of these 2 variables on clinical phenotype. Actually, the prevalence of those with migraines carrying the TT677 MTHFR genotype turned out to be higher among patients with multiple-vessel dissection (3/16; 18.8%) than among those with single-vessel dissection (12/90; 13.3%) and control subjects (5/187; 2.7%), and the log–odds trend was statistically significant ($\chi^2$ [df] for log–odds trend =11.2; $P = 0.0008$; Figure 2).

### Table 3. Maximum Likelihood Estimates of Direct Effects Re-expressed as ORs (95% CI) in the Environmental Equation (Top) and in the Disease Equation (Bottom) of the Selected C677T MTHFR and Migraine Partial Mediation Model Using Codominant Genotype Coding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MA vs No Migraine</th>
<th>MO vs No Migraine</th>
<th>MA vs MO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C677T MTHFR genotypes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>1.14 (0.54–2.42)</td>
<td>0.78 (0.47–1.29)</td>
<td>1.42 (0.62–3.23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td>2.28 (1.00–5.21)</td>
<td>1.25 (0.68–2.28)</td>
<td>2.53 (1.06–6.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sCAD vs Non-CAD</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No migraine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.01 (2.86–8.77)</td>
<td>5.45 (3.03–9.79)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MO</td>
<td>1.83 (0.87–3.85)</td>
<td>4.06 (1.63–10.2)</td>
<td>2.22 (1.00–4.96)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>1.03 (0.87–3.85)</td>
<td>1.36 (0.76–2.44)</td>
<td>1.32 (0.86–2.03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TT genotypes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>1.03 (0.87–3.85)</td>
<td>1.36 (0.76–2.44)</td>
<td>1.32 (0.86–2.03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td>1.59 (0.84–2.99)</td>
<td>2.87 (1.45–5.68)</td>
<td>1.81 (1.02–3.22)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ORs of C677T MTHFR genotypes are adjusted for migraine status. ORs of migraine status are adjusted for C677T MTHFR genotypes. Because history of migraine was unknown in 3 patients from the subgroup with non-CAD ischemic stroke, estimated values were obtained from 224 subjects.

### Discussion
Migraine and ischemic stroke are considered the end phenotype of polygenic disorders reflecting the influence of several genetic loci modulating different pathophysiological processes. Thus, it is reasonable to hypothesize that certain genes might have an effect on both diseases and influence their relation. At what levels in the migraine–stroke pathway these genetic influences might be operating to increase the propensity to cerebral ischemia and whether such effects might vary according to different stroke subtypes are important and still poorly investigated aspects of stroke pathogenesis. The results of our study put emphasis on the possibility to identify some of these genetic susceptibility factors.

First, the present analysis demonstrates that subjects with migraine, particularly MA, have an increased prevalence of...
the homozygous TT genotype and of the T allele of the C677T MTHFR polymorphism. These findings confirm previous evidence in favor of a direct contributory role of MTHFR as a migraine gene.10–14

Second, a further confirmatory finding was that personal history of migraine is associated with increased risk of cerebral ischemia and the risk is strikingly different according to aura status.1

Third, although the existence of a direct genotype–stroke relation is likely, our results suggest that MTHFR contributes to increase the risk of ischemic stroke at least in part through its effect on migraine. In this regard, migraine should be considered an intermediate factor in the complex pathway from MTHFR to ischemic stroke, which mediates the effects of genotype, and may explain how the C677T MTHFR polymorphism works to influence ischemic stroke. If we look at this relation another way, the C677T MTHFR polymorphism may be one of the hitherto unknown factors linking migraine to cerebral ischemia.

Forth, an additional observation of the present study is the finding of a stroke subtype-dependency for the triangular MTHFR–migraine–stroke relation. In particular, stronger risk effects of genotype and migraine were found in the subgroup of patients with sCAD as compared with other pathogenic subtypes. The finding that the 2 factors are more represented in the subgroup of patients with multiple-vessel sCAD than in the subgroup of those with single-vessel sCAD, although statistically unstable because of the low frequencies in each category, indirectly reinforces such an observation. All these data confirm previous observations on the putative role of both migraine and C677T MTHFR polymorphism in the pathogenesis of sCAD,16–19 but also extends such findings, pointing toward a mediational genotype–environmental effect between the 2 conditions on disease occurrence.

The biological links by which migraine may act as an intermediate factor in the relation between the C677T MTHFR polymorphism and ischemic stroke are likely to be complex and currently speculative. The gene is a plausible candidate in the migraine–stroke relation. Many studies using animal models and human subjects have demonstrated that it is actively involved in the maintaining of the normal homeostatic properties of vascular endothelium, which include endothelium-dependent regulation of vascular tone, hemostasis, and inflammation, a process relevant to both cortical homeostatic properties of vascular endothelium are promising candidate sites in the complex migraine–stroke pathway.

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Disclosures
None.

References


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