The 1425G/A SNP in PRKCH Is Associated With Ischemic Stroke and Cerebral Hemorrhage in a Chinese Population

Lijun Wu, PhD; Yue Shen, MS; Xin Liu, PhD; Xu Ma, MD, PhD; Bo Xi, MS; Jie Mi, MD; Klaus Lindpaintner, MD; Xuerui Tan, MD, PhD; Xingyu Wang, PhD

Background and Purpose—PRKCH (the gene encoding protein kinase C η) has a role in the pathogenesis of ischemic stroke. The 1425G/A SNP in PRKCH (rs2230500) is significantly associated with ischemic stroke in Japanese. The aim of the present study is to investigate the associations in ischemic stroke and other types of stroke in the Chinese population.

Methods—A total of 1209 patients with stroke and 1174 controls were examined using a case–control methodology. The 1425G/A SNP in PRKCH was genotyped by allele-specific real-time PCR assay.

Results—The 1425G/A SNP in PRKCH was significantly associated with both ischemic stroke (odds ratio [OR]=1.31; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.08 to 1.60; P=0.0058) and cerebral hemorrhage (OR=1.94; 95% CI, 1.21 to 3.10; P=0.0054) under a dominant model. Even after age- and sex-adjustment, the significant associations remained (in ischemic stroke, for AA+AG versus GG, OR=1.37, 95% CI, 1.12 to 1.67, P=0.0019; in cerebral hemorrhage, for AA+AG versus GG, OR=1.96, 95% CI, 1.21 to 3.19, P=0.0064).

Conclusions—The 1425G/A SNP in PRKCH increases the risk of both ischemic stroke and cerebral hemorrhage in the Chinese population. (Stroke. 2009;40:2973-2976.)

Key Words: ischemic stroke ■ cerebral hemorrhage ■ PRKCH

Stroke is the second leading cause of death worldwide and a major burden on health care.1,2 In China, stroke is the dominant type of cardiovascular disease.3 Stroke is generally classified into ischemic stroke and hemorrhagic stroke. The proportion of ischemic stroke was about 43.7 to 78.9% of all strokes in Chinese population.4 Different from Western countries, the incidence of stroke is higher than that of coronary heart disease, and the proportion of hemorrhagic stroke is also high in China.5

The risk factors of stroke conventionally consist of hyper-tension, diabetes mellitus, smoking, and cardiac diseases.6,7 In recent years, accumulating evidence suggests that inflammation and atherosclerosis play important roles in the development of stroke.8,9 However, the molecular mechanisms are not fully understood.

Protein kinase C η (PKC η), a serine-threonine kinase, is involved in the development and progression of atherosclerosis in human.10 It has been reported that a 1425G/A SNP in PRKCH (the gene encoding PKC η) increases the risk of ischemic stroke in the Japanese population,10,11 yet the replicated studies have not been carried out in other populations. In addition, whether the 1425G/A SNP in PRKCH is associated with cerebral hemorrhage has not been studied.

The minor allele frequencies (MAF) of the 1425G/A SNP in PRKCH were reported in the HapMap database as 0.008 in CEU (Utah residents with Northern and Western European ancestry from the CEPH collection), 0.00 in YRI (Yoruba in Ibadan, Nigeria), 0.239 in JPT (Japanese in Tokyo, Japan), and 0.178 in CHB (Han Chinese in Beijing, China).10 These data indicate that this SNP is specific to Asian populations, and it is important to investigate the association between the SNP and stroke in another Asian population.

We have previously conducted a genetic study of stroke in Chinese patients. The types of stroke recruited for the study include ischemic stroke, cerebral hemorrhage, subarachnoid hemorrhage, transient ischemic attacks (TIA), and stroke with undetermined cause. Therefore, we investigated the association between the 1425G/A SNP in PRKCH and ischemic stroke, also potential associations between this SNP and other types of stroke in the cohort.
Materials and Methods

Subjects
The Stroke Hypertension Investigation in Genetics (SHINING) study was conducted by the Beijing Hypertension League Institute. Between 1997 and 2000, patients and control subjects from 6 geographical regions within China were recruited for the case–control study (70% subjects came from in and near Beijing). SHINING study comprised subjects exclusive to Han ethnicity. Cases were recruited from the community of those who were discharged from hospitals. Any stroke patients who suffered a stroke within the past 5 years were eligible to participate in the study. All patients have medical records with diagnosis of brain CT/MRI. Patients with ischemic stroke, cerebral hemorrhage, subarachnoid hemorrhage, or transient ischemic attacks were included. Control subjects were selected according to the case–control study criteria during the same period (control subjects matched to cases by sex, age within 3 years, geographic location, and blood pressure category (control subjects matched to cases by sex, age within 3 years, geographic location, and blood pressure category (<140/90, ≥140/90 and ≤180/105, >180/105 mm Hg)). Data collected included age, sex, body mass index (BMI), systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), and hypertension. Hypertensives were defined as having current or past antihypertensive medication, systolic blood pressure ≥140 mm Hg, or diastolic blood pressure ≥90 mm Hg.

We obtained written informed consent from all study participants, and the study was approved by ethics committees of the Beijing Hypertension League Institute.

Genotyping
A total of 3119 participants (1559 stroke cases and 1560 controls) were recruited for the SHINING study, and of these, 2383 participants (1209 stroke cases and 1174 controls) had DNA samples available. The 1425G/A SNP in PRKCH (rs2230500) was genotyped by allele-specific real-time polymerase chain reaction13 using GeneAmp 5700 Sequence Detector (Applied Biosystem).

The PCR amplifications were performed using the following primers:

- Common primer, 5’-GCAGAATACGTCTCCTCTTCCAG-3’;
- Allele-specific primer (A), 5’-CATAGGTGATGTGTTGCAAGAA-3’;
- Allele-specific primer (G), 5’-CATAGGTGATGTGTTGCAAGAG-3’.

Individual DNA sample was genotyped for single SNP by using an equal aliquot of samples with 2 allele-specific PCR reactions, each containing 1 of the allele-specific (A-S) primers and a common primer. PCR reaction with the A-S primer that matched the allele in the template DNA amplified normally, whereas PCR reaction with the other A-S primer that mismatched the allele in the template was prevented or delayed when PCR reaction was monitored in real-time (by including SYBR Green I in the PCR and following fluorescence cycle-by-cycle). For each amplification, a fluorescence threshold near the baseline fluorescence was used to calculate a cycle threshold value, which was then used to call the genotype of the sample. PCR was carried out on the GeneAmp 5700 Sequence Detector with procedure of 12 minutes at 95°C, followed by 45 cycles of 30 seconds at 95°C, 30 seconds at 58°C, and finished by 20 minutes dissociation at 60°C. Genotype was directly obtained with the GeneAmp 5700 SDS software. The genotyping call rate was 98%. For validating the accuracy of genotyping, we sent 94 samples to dissociate at 60°C. Genotype was directly obtained with the template DNA amplified normally, whereas PCR reaction with the A-S primer that matched the allele in the template DNA was prevented or delayed when PCR reaction was monitored in real-time.
of ischemic stroke (Tables 2 and 3). It also increases the risk of cerebral hemorrhage (Table 2), and this association remains significant under a dominant model after age- and sex-adjustment (Table 3).

Patients with IH stroke (patients with both ischemic stroke and cerebral hemorrhage), TIA, and stroke with undetermined cause were also included in the analysis (Table 2). The results showed the 1425G/A SNP in \( \text{PRKCH} \) increased the risk of all types of stroke listed above, but did not reach the statistical significance. This could be because of the small sample size in our study for the above types of stroke. The association between the SNP and subarachnoid hemorrhage reached statistical significant (shown in Table 2). We are cautious about this positive result because we have only 12 cases versus 12 controls. Studies with greater sample size are needed to examine the SNP with other types of stroke to clarify the associations.

Protein kinase C (PKC) mediates a wide variety of signaling pathways and regulates multiple crucial cellular functions including proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis.\(^\text{10,16}\) The PKC family consists of 10 different isoforms including PKC\(\eta/\alpha\).\(^\text{17}\) Unlike classical PKC isoforms, PKC\(\eta/\alpha\) is insensitive to calcium and regulated by diacylglycerol and phospholipids.\(^\text{18}\) It has been reported that PKC\(\eta/\alpha\) is involved in the induction of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) and nitric oxide (NO) release.\(^\text{19}\) NO plays important roles in many physiological and pathological processes.\(^\text{20}\) PKC\(\eta/\alpha\) has been proved to relate to rheumatoid arthritis (RA).\(^\text{21}\) Kubo et al reported that PKC\(\eta/\alpha\) was expressed mainly in vascular endothelial cells and it has a role in the development of atherosclerotic diseases.\(^\text{10}\)

\( \text{PRKCH} \) is located in chromosome 14q22-q23 in human. A 1425G/A SNP (leading to V374I) which lies in exon 9 and within the ATP-binding site of PKC\(\eta/\alpha\) enhances the kinase activity.\(^\text{10}\) Previous studies showed that the nonsynonymous SNP in \( \text{PRKCH} \) increases the risk of ischemic stroke in the Japanese population.\(^\text{10,11}\) The minor allele frequency in the HapMap database indicates that this SNP is specific to Asian populations.\(^\text{10}\) It is important to replicate the result in other Asian populations, in addition, to investigate the association between the 1425G/A SNP in \( \text{PRKCH} \) and cerebral hemorrhage.

Atherosclerosis is a common risk factor for ischemic stroke and cerebral hemorrhage.\(^\text{8,22}\) It has been reported that PKC\(\eta/\alpha\) is involved in the development of atherosclerotic diseases.\(^\text{10}\) Previous studies tested whether the 1425G/A SNP in \( \text{PRKCH} \) is associated with ischemic stroke in the Japanese population.\(^\text{10,11}\) Based on clinical and neuroimaging data, ischemic stroke (cerebral infarction) is further classified into the following subtypes: lacunar infarction, atherothrombotic infarction, cardioembolic infarction.\(^\text{10,23}\) It was reported by Kubo et al that this SNP was significantly associated with

### Table 2. Case-Control Study Showing Association Between the 1425G/A SNP in \( \text{PRKCH} \) and Stroke

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samples</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>MAF</th>
<th>Unadjusted (AA+AG vs GG)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>AG</td>
<td>GG</td>
<td>Sum H-W*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screening</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>1203 0.084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ischemic stroke</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>873 0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IH stroke‡</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>42 0.077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebral hemorrhage</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>152 0.289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subarachnoid hemorrhage</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12 0.545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIA</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>89 0.608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35 0.224</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*H-W indicates Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium.
†P values were assessed with \( \chi^2 \) test.
‡IH stroke indicates patients with both ischemic stroke and cerebral hemorrhage.

### Table 3. Odds Ratios for the Incidence of Ischemic Stroke and Cerebral Hemorrhage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samples</th>
<th>Genotype of the 1425G/A SNP</th>
<th>No. of Cases</th>
<th>Total No. of Subjects</th>
<th>Age- and Sex-Adjusted*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ischemic stroke</td>
<td>GG</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AG</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>1.37 (1.12–1.68) 0.0023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1.33 (0.79–2.25) 0.286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AA+AG</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>1.37 (1.12–1.67) 0.0019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebral hemorrhage</td>
<td>GG</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AG</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>1.82 (1.08–3.06) 0.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2.61 (1.09–6.22) 0.031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AA+AG</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>1.96 (1.21–3.19) 0.0064</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Multiple logistic regression was performed with adjustment for age and sex.
lacunar infarction (a subtype of ischemic stroke) in 2 independent Japanese samples (crude odds ratio = 1.40; \( P=5.1 \times 10^{-5} \)), and a 14-year follow-up cohort study in Hisayama (Fukuoka, Japan) supported the involvement of the SNP in the development of ischemic stroke (age- and sex-adjusted hazard ratio = 2.83; \( P=0.03 \)).\(^\text{10}\) Serizawa et al reported that this SNP was associated with silent lacunar infarction (SLI, a subtype of lacunar infarction) under a dominant model after adjustment for confounding factors (adjusted odds ratio = 1.27; 95% CI, 1.09 to 1.48; \( P=0.0026 \) for AA + AG versus GG).\(^\text{11}\)

The current study supports the findings that \textit{PRKCH} is involved in ischemic stroke, also our results suggested that \textit{PRKCH} is involved in all types of stroke, whether those associations were mediated through atherosclerosis is yet to be determined.

**Summary**

Our study showed that the 1425G/A SNP in \textit{PRKCH} were significantly associated with both ischemic stroke and cerebral hemorrhage in the Chinese population. The future studies are needed in other Asian populations as well as in a Chinese population with a greater sample size. The physiological function of PKC\(\eta\) and the molecular mechanisms of its involvement in stroke need to be investigated to clarify the associations.

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**Disclosures**

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