RESEARCH ARTICLE

5,10-Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase Polymorphisms and Colon Cancer Risk: a Meta-analysis

Xin-Yu Fang, Wang-Dong Xu, Qian Huang, Xiao-Ke Yang, Yan-Yan Liu, Rui-Xue Leng, Hai-Feng Pan, Dong-Qing Ye*

Abstract

Previous studies investigating the association between 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) gene polymorphisms and colon cancer risk have generated conflicting results. The aim of our meta-analysis was to clarify the precise association. A systematic literature search was conducted to identify all relevant studies. Pooled odds ratio (ORs) with 95% confidence interval (CI) were used to estimate the strength of the association. Overall, a significant association was found between colon cancer risk and the MTHFR C667 polymorphism (TT vs CC+CT: OR=0.79; 95% CI=0.65-0.96; p=0.017). Stratification by ethnicity revealed that MTHFR C667 was associated with colon cancer risk in the non-Asian group (TT vs CC+CT: OR=0.77, 95% CI=0.68-0.89, p=0.000; TT vs CC: OR=0.84, 95% CI=0.73-0.97, p=0.016). Stratification by source of control indicated that MTHFR C667 also correlated with colon cancer risk in the population-based subgroup (TT vs CC: OR=0.85, 95% CI=0.74-0.97, p=0.017; TT vs CC+CT: OR=0.78, 95% CI=0.68-0.89, p=0.000) and hospital-based subgroup (TT vs CC+CT: OR=0.65, 95% CI=0.49-0.86, p=0.003). However, risk was significantly increased for MTHFR A1298C polymorphisms and colon cancer risk in hospital-based studies (C vs A: OR=1.52, 95% CI=1.26-1.83, p=0.000; CC+AC vs AA: OR=1.93, 95% CI=1.47-2.49, p=0.000) but reduced in population-based studies (CC vs AA: OR=0.83, 95% CI=0.70-0.99, p=0.042). In conclusion, the results of our meta-analysis suggest that the MTHFR C667 polymorphism is associated with reduced colon cancer risk, especially for non-Asian populations.

Keywords: 5, 10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase - polymorphisms - colon cancer - meta-analysis - non-Asians

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Introduction

Colon cancer is a complex disease involving multiple genetic and environmental factors. It is the fourth leading cause of cancer-related mortality among males and the third most deadly cancer among females. Furthermore, the incidence rates vary approximately 20-fold around the world and the highest rates are seen largely in developing countries (Potter et al., 1993). Epidemiological studies have indicated that diets with a high intake of vegetables, fruit and dietary fiber are associated with a decreased colon cancer risk (Boutron-Ruault et al., 2001; Giovannucci, 2001). It is well known that vegetables, particularly green, leafy vegetables, are a major source of folate.

5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR), a central enzyme in folate metabolism, catalyzes the reduction of 5, 10-methyl- enetetrahydrofolate to 5-methyltetrahydrofolate (Choi and Mason, 2000). 5-methyltetrahydrofolate is the main circulatory form of folate in the body and is used as a methyl donor for converts homocysteine to methionine, the precursor of S-adenosylmethionine (SAM). Deficient in methyl groups, lowers the concentration of SAM, possibly reducing DNA methylation and decreasing the synthesis of thymidine from uracil, resulting in misincorporation of uracil in place of thymidine, leading to DNA strand breaks (Blount and Ames, 1995). In conclusion, MTHFR plays a pivotal role in folate metabolism (Stern et al., 2000), and is an important factor in DNA methylation, synthesis, and repair (Ueland et al., 2001).

Two common single nucleotides polymorphisms, the C677T (1p36.22, rs1801133) and A1298C (1p36.22, rs1801131) in the MTHFR gene, have been identified (Chen et al., 1996; Ma et al., 1997; Le Marchand et al., 2002). The MTHFR C677T transition in exon 4 (C3T, ala to val) and MTHFR 1298A>C transversion in exon 7 (A3C, gluto ala) are associated with decreased activity of the MTHFR enzyme (Frosst et al., 1995). Increasing evidence from epidemiological studies indicated that the MTHFR C677T and A1298C polymorphisms can exert effect on the development of malignant tumors, such as clear cell renal cell carcinoma, liver cancer, and gastric cancer (Safarinejad et al., 2012; Liang et al., 2014; Lv et
Materials and Methods

Publication search

A systematic literature search in PubMed, Elsevier Science Direct, the China National Knowledge Infrastructure database (CNKI), and the Chinese Biomedical database (CBM) was performed to identify articles. References in the studies were reviewed to find additional studies regarding the association between MTHFR polymorphisms and colon cancer risk. The following keywords were used for searching: ‘methylene tetrahydrofolate reductase’ or ‘MTHFR’, ‘polymorphism’ or ‘mutation’ or ‘variant’, ‘colon’, and ‘cancer’ or ‘carcinoma’. The search was conducted without restriction on language. The last search was updated on April 1, 2014.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Studies included in our meta-analysis had to meet the following inclusion criteria: (1) evaluation of MTHFR gene polymorphisms (C677T, A1298C) and colon cancer risk, (2) using a case-control design, (3) genotype distributions in both cases and controls should be available for estimating an odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (95%CI), (4) the absence of genotype frequencies. Finally, 13 articles involving 5,386 cases and 8,017 controls met the inclusion criteria and were finally included in our meta-analysis. One study, conducted by Temitope Keku et al. (2002), consisted of two individual case-control studies and was handled as two populations.

Data extraction

Data were collected carefully and independently by two independent investigators (Xin-yu Fang and Qian Huang). The characteristics of the selected articles are shown in Table 1, including first author’s name, publication year, study populations, ethnicity, source of controls, number of cases and controls, findings about the polymorphisms investigated in these studies, and HWE (P value).

Statistical analysis

Allele frequencies at the MTHFR gene polymorphisms from the individual studies were determined by the counting method. The overall odds ratio (OR) with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (95%CI) was used to assess the strength of the association between the gene polymorphisms and colon cancer susceptibility. HWE was tested using the χ² test (significant at the 0.05 level). The χ² test-based Q statistic was used to examine the between-study heterogeneity (Higgins and Thompson, 2002). The I² statistic measures the degree of inconsistency in the studies by computing what percentage of the total variation across studies was due to heterogeneity rather than by chance. I² values of 25, 50, and 75% were used as evidence of low, moderate, and high heterogeneities, respectively (I² =0% to 25%, no heterogeneity; I² =25% to 50%, moderate heterogeneity; I² =50% to 75%, large heterogeneity; and I² =75% to 100%, extreme heterogeneity). If the P value of the heterogeneity Q statistic was less than 0.05, the random effects model was selected; Otherwise, the fixed effects model was used. The study populations comprised Koreans, Indians, Hungarians, Chinese, Italians, Thais, Croats and Americans. In our study, ethnicities were classified as Asian and Non-Asian subgroup. Publication bias was estimated using Begg’s funnel plot and Egger’s test. An asymmetric plot suggested possible publication bias and the degree of asymmetry was assessed via P value. If the P value was less than 0.05, statistically significant publication bias might exist (Egger et al., 1997). All P values were two-sided and P value below 0.05 was considered statistically significant. All the statistical analyses for the meta-analysis were performed with STATA statistical software (version 12.0, STATA Corp, College Station, TX).

Results

Flow of eligible studies

A total of 275 publications were relevant to the search terms. Among these literatures, 230 studies was excluded owing to not about MTHFR gene polymorphism, 17 were not about colon cancer, and 1 was review. The remaining 27 studies were selected for detailed evaluation. Among them, 1 study were excluded for sharing the same case and control, 10 studies were excluded because it was not a case-control design, and 3 were exclude owing to the absence of genotype frequencies. Finally, 13 articles involving 5,386 cases and 8,017 controls concerning MTHFR polymorphisms and colon cancer risk were included in the present meta-analysis (Figure 1).

Study characteristics

A total of 275 studies were identified during the literature search and 13 articles involving 5,386 cases and 8,017 controls met the inclusion criteria and were finally included in our meta-analysis. One study, conducted by Temitope Keku et al. (2002), consisted of two individual case-control studies and was handled as two populations.
The number of cases varied from 59 to 1,467, while the numbers of controls varied from 130 to 1,972. The main characteristics of each study included in this meta-analysis are shown in Table 1.

**Main results and subgroup analyses**

Table 2 listed the main results of this meta-analysis. 13 studies determined the relationship between the C677T polymorphism and colon cancer risk (Slattery et al., 1999; Keku et al., 2002; Toffoli et al., 2003; Kim et al., 2004; Jiang et al., 2005; Wang et al., 2006; Curtin et al., 2007; Cao et al., 2008; Komlósi et al., 2010; Promthet et al., 2010; Jokic et al., 2011; Kim et al., 2012; Rai et al., 2014). The total sample size for patients with colon cancer and healthy controls was 5,386 and 8,017, respectively. The overall result revealed that MTHFR C677T polymorphism was associated with a reduced colon cancer risk under the recessive model (TT vs CC+CT: OR=0.79; 95%CI=0.65-0.96; p=0.017) (Figure 2). After stratified by ethnicity, a significant association between MTHFR C677T polymorphism and colon cancer risk was observed in the Non-Asian population (TT vs CC: OR=0.84, 95%CI=0.73-0.97, p=0.016; TT vs CC+CT: OR=0.77, 95%CI=0.68-0.89, p=0.000) (Figure 3A, 3B).

Eight studies containing 2,549 cases and 6,305 controls examined the association of MTHFR A1298C and colon cancer risk. However, no significant association was found between the MTHFR A1298C polymorphism and colon cancer. Notably, the same results were observed after stratifying by ethnicity.

Furthermore, when stratifying by control source, not only in the population-based group we could see the relationship between MTHFR C677T polymorphisms and colon cancer risk (TT vs CC: OR=0.85, 95%CI=0.74-0.97) (Figure 4A, 4B), but also in the hospital-based group we could see the association (TT vs CC: OR=0.87, 95%CI=0.74-0.99) (Figure 4C, 4D). Additionally, when stratifying by control source, no significant association was found between the MTHFR A1298C polymorphism and colon cancer risk (TT vs CC: OR=1.07, 95%CI=0.79-1.45) (Figure 5A, 5B).

### Table 1. Characteristics of Individual Studies Included in the Meta-Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Source of controls</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Polymorphism</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>p value of HWE</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temitope Keku</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Non-Asian</td>
<td>PBS</td>
<td>311/544</td>
<td>C677T</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C1298C</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mladen Jokic</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>Non-Asian</td>
<td>PBS</td>
<td>244/331</td>
<td>C677T</td>
<td>0.681</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C1298C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jingwen Wang</td>
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<td>Asian</td>
<td>PBS</td>
<td>59/291</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Korea</td>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>HBS</td>
<td>787/656</td>
<td>C677T</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C1298C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karen Curtin</td>
<td>2007</td>
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<td>Non-Asian</td>
<td>PBS</td>
<td>916/1972</td>
<td>C677T</td>
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<td>C1298C</td>
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<td>Padmalatha S Rai</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>HBS</td>
<td>155/294</td>
<td>C677T</td>
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<td>C1298C</td>
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<td>Dong-Hyun Kim</td>
<td>2004</td>
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<td>Viktor Komlósi</td>
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<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Asian</td>
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<td>C1298C</td>
<td>0.002</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hai-Xia Cao</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>PBS</td>
<td>105/370</td>
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<td>0.824</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giuseppe Toffoli</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>Non-Asian</td>
<td>PBS</td>
<td>276/279</td>
<td>C677T</td>
<td>0.827</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C1298C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martha L</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Non-Asian</td>
<td>PBS</td>
<td>1467/1821</td>
<td>C677T</td>
<td>0.341</td>
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</table>

HB hospital-based study; PB population-based study; HWE, Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium
However, statistically significantly increased risks were found between MTHFR A1298C polymorphism and colon cancer risk in hospital-based studies (C vs A: OR=1.52, p=0.017; TT vs CC+CT: OR=0.78, 95%CI=0.68-0.89, p=0.000) but also in hospital-based group (TT vs CC+CT: OR=0.65, 95%CI=0.49-0.86, p=0.003). (Table 3). However, statistically significantly increased risks were found between MTHFR A1298C polymorphism and colon cancer risk in hospital-based studies (C vs A: OR=1.52, p=0.017; TT vs CC+CT: OR=0.78, 95%CI=0.68-0.89, p=0.000).
95% CI = 1.26-1.83, p = 0.000; CC+AC vs AA: OR = 1.93, 95% CI = 1.47-2.49, p = 0.000) but reduced risks were found in population-based studies (CC vs AA: OR = 0.83, 95% CI = 0.70-0.99, p = 0.042) (Table 3).

Publication bias

Begg’s funnel plot and Egger’s test were performed to assess the publication bias in this study. Begg’s funnel plot and Egger’s test were conducted to assess the potential publication bias of all included studies. The funnel plots were symmetrical, indicating that there were no evidences for obvious publication bias in the overall meta-analysis (Figure 4A, 4B). Further, Egger’s test provided similar results that there was no statistical publication bias in overall meta-analysis.

Discussion

Recent evidence suggests that MTHFR polymorphisms play important roles in gastrointestinal cancer, such as gastric or esophageal cancer (Saberi et al., 2012; Qu et al., 2013; Tan et al., 2013). It has been reported that MTHFR C677T polymorphisms are associated with a reduced risk of gastric and esophageal cancer (Saberi et al., 2012; Qu et al., 2013), while MTHFR A1298C polymorphism may increase risk for esophageal cancer (Tan et al., 2013). In addition, novel studies have demonstrated that MTHFR C677T polymorphisms could influence the methylation of MGMT, a gene which was associated with TNM stages of gastric cancer and used as a predictive biomarkers for detecting of gastric cancer. Taken together, these results may further demonstrate the previous results and provided a new insight in prevention of gastric cancer (Chen et al., 2012; Gao et al., 2013; Xiong et al., 2013).

However, although the relationship between MTHFR polymorphism and colon cancer risk has been extensively studied. However, no consensus has been reached. Meta-analysis is a power quantitative method by increasing the effective sample size to resolve the debated results. Therefore, we performed this meta-analysis to explore the precise association between MTHFR C677T and A1298C polymorphisms and their relationship to susceptibility for colon cancer. Overall, to our knowledge, this is the first meta-analysis to confirm the association between MTHFR polymorphism and colon cancer susceptibility.

In this meta-analysis, 13 studies with 16,373 participants indicated that MTHFR C677T polymorphism was significantly associated with a decreased colon cancer risk, especially in Non-Asian. When the analysis was performed by source of controls, this effect was observed in population-based population and hospital-based subgroup. Additionally, the MTHFR A1298C variant seemed to play a indifferent role in the risk of colon cancer and this conclusion remains among the Asians and Non-Asians as well. Interestingly, in the sub-analysis by source of controls, A1298C mutation reduced colon cancer risk in population-based population, while added colon cancer risk in hospital-based subgroup. The conflicting results mentioned above may be attributed to the sample sizes of the populations were relatively small, which may result in false-positive or false-negative outcomes.

MTHFR is a gene located on chromosome 1 at Ip36.3 with the complementary DNA sequence which is 2.2 kilobases long and consists of 11 exons (Goyette et al., 1998). MTHFR is an important enzyme in folate metabolism, irreversibly converting 5, 10-methylenetetrahydrofolate into 5-methyltetrahydrofolate, functions at a critical seam between DNA synthesis and DNA methylation. It is evident that MTHFR is pleomorphic and two most common single nucleotides variants within codon 677 in exon 4 (C to T, ala to val) and codon 1298 in exon 7 (A to C, glu to ala) have been found to be associated with the risk of colon cancer. The codon 677 variant, which lies within the NH2-terminal catalytic domain, encodes a thermolabile enzyme with reduced activity that leads to increased the availability of 5, 10-methylenetetrahydrofolate for DNA synthesis (Frosst et al., 1995; Taioli et al., 2009), which partially explains the reduced risk of colon cancer in subjects carrying the TT genotype in this meta-analysis.

It is inevitable to acknowledge several unavoidable limitations of our meta-analysis. Firstly, the number of published studies included in our analysis was relative small and our results might be based on unjust estimate. More studies which contained larger sample size are still needed. Secondly, only published studies were included in the meta-analysis, hence, publication bias may have occurred. Thirdly, this meta-analysis is based on unadjusted estimates, while a more precise analysis could be performed if individual data were available. Therefore, the power in the analyses was not sufficient to detect small increased risk. Finally, meta-analysis remains a retrospective research that is subject to the methodological deficiencies of the studies included.

In summary, this meta-analysis suggests that MTHFR C677T polymorphism might be protection for colon cancer susceptibility. However, the association between A1298C polymorphism and colon cancer remains unclear and further researches are needed. Given these results, the conclusion should be interpreted with caution. A large sample size including more ethnic groups with careful matching between cases and controls should be considered in future association studies to confirm the results of our meta-analysis.

References

Choi SW, Mason JB (2000). Folate and carcinogenesis: an}


