

## ALAD VDR

### Abstract

### The Effect of ALAD and VDR Polymorphism on the Hematopoietic Biomarkers in Lead Exposed Workers

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**Objectives:** This study was conducted with new workers who entered lead industries from 1992 to 2001 to evaluate the genetic susceptibility of ALAD (  $\delta$ -aminolevulinic acid dehydratase) and VDR (vitamin D receptor) gene on health effect of lead exposure.

**Methods:** Among the subjects of the database of lead industries at the Soonchunhyang University Institute of Industrial Medicine, only new workers were selected for this study. The total of eligible workers for this category was 3,540 workers, including non lead exposed workers of same lead industries. From stored blood in specimen bank of Soonchunhyang University, genotype of ALAD and VDR were measured using PCR method. Variables for this study were blood lead as an index of lead exposure, ZPP (zinc protoporphyrin in blood), urine ALA (  $\delta$ -aminolevulinic acid), and hemoglobin as an index of hematopoietic effect of lead. Information on sex, job duration, and weight were collected for personal information. The data were analyzed using SAS (version 8.2) with descriptive analysis of t-test and multiple regression analysis.

**Results:** Among 3,540 new employed study subjects during period of 1992-2001, 3,204 workers (90.5%) had ALAD genotype 1-1, while 336 workers (9.5%) had variant type of ALAD (1-2 or 2-2). For VDR genotype, 2,903 workers (89.7%) out of total tested 3,238 workers were belonged to type bb and 335 workers (10.5%) were type bB or BB. The distribution of genotype of ALAD and VDR were not different according to the job duration in male workers, but were different in female workers. The effect of ALAD and VDR genotype on blood lead were positively significant in the analysis of all cumulative data of new employed workers for 10 years. The effect of VDR genotype on blood lead were stronger than that of ALAD. While the variant ALAD gene made decrease of mean ZPP and ALA in urine after controlling for blood lead and other covariate, the variant VDR gene made increased the mean ZPP and ALA in urine in all cumulative data analysis and cross sectional analysis by job duration. For hemoglobin, ALAD and VDR genotype did not affect the mean value.

**Conclusions:** From the above our results, we found that ALAD and VDR genotype exerted significant effect in various way. We confirmed that the finding of a cross sectional study of protective effect of

variant ALAD on the effect of blood lead on blood ZPP in our retrospective study design. It was found that VDR did not exert protective effect for lead exposure as the variant ALAD did.

**Key Words:** ALAD and VDR polymorphism, Blood lead, Hematopoietic biomarkers

Smith (1995) ALAD 가  
 가 ALAD 가  
 ALAD ALAD 가  
 ALAD (multifaceted) 가  
 Vitamin D receptor) 3 VDR (vitamin D receptor) (tibia) (Schwartz, 2000). VDR calcium mineralization reabsorption 95%가 가 VDR  
 -aminolevulinic acid dehydratase (ALAD) vitamin D receptor (VDR) (Weaver, 2003).  
 -aminolevulinic acid dehydratase (ALAD) 가  
 -aminolevulinic acid (ALA) porphobilinogen ALA 가  
 ALAD1 ALAD2 (polymorphism) VDR  
 ALAD1-1, ALAD1-2 ALAD2-2 3가 (Wetmur, 1994).  
 ALAD  
 가 가  
 (Alexander, 1998; Astrin, 1987; Bergdahl, 1997).  
 Wetmur (1991) ALAD (ALAD1-2) 가 1992  
 가 (ALAD1-1) 2001 3,540  
 , Schwartz (1995) 가  
 zinc proto-porphyrin (ZPP) 가 1 2,683

1 ( ) 857  
 3,540 ALAD VDR

1) ALAD (Wetmur , 1991)

(1) DNA  
 15%-K3EDTA Vacutainer  
 DNA 200  
 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube 25  
 QIAgen protease K 200  $\mu$  AL buffer  
 70 10  
 Isopropanol (96~100%) 210  $\mu$  가 5  
 , 8,000 rpm . 2 ml  
 collection tube QIAamp spin column  
 , 8,000 rpm

Filter  
 DNA AW buffer  
 8,000 rpm 1 2 ,  
 13,000 rpm 2 .  
 QIAamp spin column AE buffer 200  $\mu$   
 70 incubation 1  
 filter 8,000 rpm 1  
 DNA가  
 (Polymerase Chain Reaction)

(2) (PCR)  
 Bio RAD Thermal Gene  
 Cyclor  
 primer OPERON (Operon Inc., CA U.S.A)  
 oligonucleotide primer  
 4  $\mu$ g/ $\mu$   
 . primer  
 ALAD-A: 5'-CCCAACCATCCCTCTCAGTC-3'  
 ALAD-B: 5'-CCCAACCTCCCTTCTTTT-3'  
 10 PCR  
 buffer 5  $\mu$ , 0.2 mM-dNTP 1  $\mu$ , 1-5 u/100  
 $\mu$  Taq DNA polymerase 0.3  $\mu$  (5 unit/ $\mu$ )  
 primer A 1  $\mu$  (200  
 $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ ) primer B 1  $\mu$  (200  $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ ) tem-  
 plate DNA 3  $\mu$  (<1  $\mu$ g/100  $\mu$  105~106 copies)  
 50  $\mu$   
 PCR 94 3 1 cycle, 94 30  
 , 60 30 , 72 1 41

cycle 59 1.5 , 72 10

(3) DNA  
 MspI 2  $\mu$  incubation  
 buffer (SURE/Cut 5 buffer L) 5  $\mu$  PCR tube  
 DNA 20  $\mu$  가  
 50  $\mu$  37 24

(4) agarose gel  
 10  $\mu$  0.5  $\mu$ / $\mu$  ethidium bromide가  
 1.5% agarose gel TBE buffer (Tris base  
 0.089 M, boric acid 0.089 M, EDTA 0.002 M)  
 150 V 40  
 gel UV-trans illuminator 139-473  
 DNA  
 DNA

2) VDR

(1) (Polymerase chain  
 reaction; PCR)  
 ALAD DNA  
 Bio RAD Thermal Gene Cyclor  
 primer ( )  
 oligonucleotide primer ,  
 4  $\mu$ g/ml  
 . primer PCR  
 BsmI-A: 5'-CCC AAC CAT CCC TCT CAG TC-3'  
 BsmI-B: 5'-CCC AAC CTC CCT TCC TTT TT-3'  
 10 PCR  
 buffer 2  $\mu$ , 0.2 mM-dNTP 0.4  $\mu$ , 1~5  
 u/100  $\mu$  Taq DNA polymerase 0.1  $\mu$  (5 unit/ $\mu$ )  
 primer A 0.4  
 $\mu$  (200  $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ ) primer B 0.4  $\mu$  (200  $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ )  
 template DNA 2  $\mu$  (<1  $\mu$ g/100  $\mu$  105~106  
 copies) 20  $\mu$   
 PCR 94 3 1 cycle, 94 30  
 , 60 30 , 72 1 41  
 cycle 59 1.5 , 72 10

(2) agarose gel

(loading buffer) 2  $\mu$ l . 0.5  $\mu$ l/ $\mu$ l  
 ethidium bromide가 1.5% agarose gel 3)  
 comb TBE  
 buffer (Tris base 0.089 M, boric acid 0.089 M, EDTA 0.002 M) polarized Zeeman  
 150 V 40 가 (atomic absorption spectrophotometer, Z-8100, Hitachi, Japan)  
 gel Gel document system (autosampler, SSC-200, Hitachi, Japan)가

(3) (BsmI) DNA  
 BsmI 0.4  $\mu$ l (13 unit/ $\mu$ l) 4) ZPP  
 incubation buffer (SURE/Cut 5 buffer L) 1  $\mu$ l  
 PCR tube DNA ZPP cover  
 4  $\mu$ l 가 10  $\mu$ l . BsmI glass hematoflurometer  
 37 24 , Apal (model: Aviv-206)  
 37 16 agarose gel (Blumberg , 1977).  
 VDR

(4) BsmI  
 DNA 825bp BsmI ALA (spectrofluorometer, RF-10A, Shimadzu, Japan)가  
 150-825 BsmI 3 (high performance liquid chromatograph, LC-10AD, Shimadzu, Japan)  
 가 BB 825bp , Bb  
 825, 675, 150 , bb 675, 150

5) -aminolevulinic acid

**Table 1.** Study variables of subjects by type of lead exposure and gender

Variable	Lead exposed (N=2,683)				Control (N=857)			
	Male (N=2,485)		Female (N=198)		Male (N=750)		Female (N=107)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Age (yrs)	28.8*	7.6	37.9	10.1	32.0*	9.3	28.5	12.0
Weight (kg)	63.3*	8.2	55.7	7.4	65.1*	8.7	52.2	6.5
PbB ( $\mu$ g/dl)	30.2*	14.3	34.0	19.5	14.1*	9.1	8.3	4.8
ZPP ( $\mu$ g/dl)	57.8*	42.9	112.5	76.9	39.3*	11.7	51.8	19.5
ALAU (mg/l)	2.4	4.9	2.3	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.6
Hemoglobin (g/dl)	15.2*	1.3	12.8	1.3	15.0*	1.2	12.9	1.1
ALAD genotype								
1-1, N (%)								
1-2 or 2-2, N (%)	2,242 (90.2)		182 (91.9)		683 (91.1)		97 (90.7)	
	243 ( 9.8)		16 ( 8.1)		67 ( 8.9)		10 ( 9.3)	
VDR genotype								
bb, N (%)	2,016 (89.6)		173 (87.8)		630 (90.8)		84 (87.5)	
bB or BB, N (%)	235 (10.4)		24 (12.2)		64 ( 9.2)		12 (12.5)	

\*, p<0.05

PbB; Pb in blood

ZPP; zinc protoporphyrin in blood

ALAU; delta aminolevulinic acid in urin

ALAD; delta aminolevulinic acid dehydrogenase

VDR; vitamin D receptor

SD; standard deviation

ALAD VDR

6) 107  
(Coulter counter A.T series, USA)  
(hemoglobin)  
10 (9.3%) ALAD  
VDR 3,238  
2,903 (89.7%) bb  
, 335 (10.5%) bB BB  
(VDR bB

7) BB) 2,251 235 (10.4%)  
694 64 (9.2%)  
SAS 8.2 (SAS Institute Inc.) 197 24  
(12.2%) VDR  
96 12 (12.5%) VDR  
(ZPP, ALA, )  
ALAD VDR 28.8±7.6  
t- 37.9±10.1  
covariates( , , )  
30.2±14.3 µg/dl  
34.0±19.5 µg/dl  
(p<0.05).  
ALA 가 ZPP 14.1±9.1 µg/dl,  
8.3±4.8 µg/dl  
ZPP  
112.5± 76.9 µ  
g/dl ZPP 57.8±  
3,540 42.9 µg/dl 2  
3,540  
(Table 1). 3,204 (90.5%) ALAD  
ALAD 1-1 , 336 (9.5%) Table 2 . ALAD 1-1  
ALAD 1-2 2-2 25.5±13.5 µg/dl  
(ALAD 1-2 2-2) 2,485 ALAD 1-2 2-2  
243 (9.8%) , 750 26.4±13.3 µg/dl  
67 (8.9%)  
198 16 (8.1%) ALAD (p<0.05)(Table 2). ZPP

**Table 2.** Study variables of subjects by ALAD and VDR genotype

Variable	ALAD				VDR			
	Type 1-1 (N=3,204)		Type 1-2/2-2 (N=336)		Type bb (N=2,448)		Type Bb/BB (N=790)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Age (yrs)	30.0	8.6	29.7	8.6	30.2	8.7	30.6	9.3
Weight (kg)	62.8	8.8	62.6	7.9	62.6	8.7	63.1	8.8
PbB (µg/dl)	26.2	15.3	27.5	16.0	26.6	15.5	27.6	16.9
ZPP (µg/dl)	57.0*	43.5	53.8	44.4	56.8*	42.6	65.4	58.9
ALAU (mg/l)	2.0	3.8	2.0	4.8	1.9	3.1	2.4	7.6
Hemoglobin (g/dl)	14.9	1.5	15.1	1.5	14.9	1.5	15.0	1.6

\*; p<0.05

가 53.1±40.8 µg/dl Wetmur(1994) ALAD  
 가 49.4±34.2 µg/dl  
 (p<0.05). ALAD 9 µg/dl  
 가 VDR 가 ALAD  
 34.2±8.9 µg/dl 가  
 33.9±8.3 µg/dl 가  
 (p<0.05), ZPP ALA Alexander (1998)  
 60.8±52.9 µg/dl 2.1±4.1 mg/l 가  
 53.5±40.8 µg/dl 23.1 µg/dl 가  
 1.8±2.2 mg/l (p<0.05). 28.4 µg/dl ZPP 68.6 µg/dl  
 Table 3 ALAD 57.8 µg/dl  
 VDR Schwartz (1995) 3  
 290  
 ZPP ALAD 40 µg/dl  
 ALAD , VDR  
 VDR 가 ZPP가  
 ALAD VDR 가  
 ALA 가 가  
 ALAD ,  
 VDR (2002)  
 ALAD  
 ALAD VDR 가  
 ALAD VDR 가 12.2 µg/dl  
 Schwartz (1995) ZPP  
 Alexander (1998)  
 ZPP 가

Heme -aminolevulinic  
 acid dehydratase  
 ALAD1 ALAD2  
 9:1 (Wetmur ,  
 1991). 2 allele ALAD1-1, ALAD1-2 ALAD VDR  
 ALAD2-2 3 . 가 ALAD ZPP가 (p<0.05)  
 15~20% 가 VDR  
 (Benkmann , 1983; ZPP가 (p<0.05)  
 Sousa , 1991). 3,540 ,  
 가 9.5%  
 Schwartz (1995) 11% ALAD  
 9.0% (Benkmann , ZPP  
 1983). , VDR ZPP 가 가

**Table 3.** Linear regression modelling of effect modification by genotype on blood lead with age, gender, lead exposure, weight

Variable	coefficient	SE	p-value	R <sup>2</sup>
<b>LogZPP</b>				
Model 1				0.50
PbB (µg/dl)	0.0210	0.0005	0.0000	
ALAD12 (Yes=1, No=0)	-0.0731	0.0207	0.0004	
Model 2				0.50
PbB (µg/dl)	0.0210	0.0005	0.0000	
ALAD12 (Yes=1, No=0)	-0.0793	0.0412	0.0542	
PbB x ALAD12	0.0002	0.0013	0.8610	
Model 3				0.51
PbB (µg/dl)	0.0209	0.0005	0.0000	
VDR23 (Yes=1, No=0)	0.0564	0.0207	0.0065	
Model 4				0.51
PbB (µg/dl)	0.0206	0.0005	0.0000	
VDR23 (Yes=1, No=0)	-0.0088	0.0398	0.8254	
PbB x VDR23	0.0024	0.0012	0.0552	
<b>LogALAU</b>				
Model 1				0.23
PbB (µg/dl)	0.0202	0.0012	0.0000	
ALAD12 (Yes=1, No=0)	-0.0685	0.0519	0.1870	
Model 2				0.23
PbB (µg/dl)	0.0208	0.0012	0.0000	
ALAD12 (Yes=1, No=0)	0.0423	0.0920	0.6461	
PbB x ALAD12	-0.0043	0.0029	0.1452	
Model 3				0.25
PbB (µg/dl)	0.0212	0.0012	0.0000	
VDR23 (Yes=1, No=0)	-0.0089	0.0515	0.8621	
Model 4				0.25
PbB (µg/dl)	0.0212	0.0012	0.0000	
VDR23 (Yes=1, No=0)	-0.0152	0.0952	0.8733	
PbB x VDR23	0.0002	0.0030	0.9378	
<b>Hemoglobin</b>				
Model 1				0.25
PbB (µg/dl)	0.0097	0.0016	0.0000	
ALAD12 (Yes=1, No=0)	0.0838	0.0746	0.2614	
Model 2				0.25
PbB (µg/dl)	0.0101	0.0017	0.0000	
ALAD12 (Yes=1, No=0)	0.1806	0.1477	0.2216	
PbB x ALAD12	-0.0036	0.0047	0.4478	
Model 3				0.26
PbB (µg/dl)	0.0097	0.0017	0.0000	
VDR23 (Yes=1, No=0)	0.1086	0.0740	0.1422	
Model 4				0.26
PbB (µg/dl)	0.0098	0.0018	0.0000	
VDR23 (Yes=1, No=0)	0.1351	0.1423	0.3427	
PbB x VDR23	-0.0010	0.0045	0.8277	

ALAD Onalaja Claudio (2000)  
VDR ALA 가 가 ALAD  
ZPP 가 가 ALAD 가  
ALAD 가 가 ALAD  
ALAD 가 ALAD  
ZPP 가 가  
ALAD 가 가  
ZPP 가 가  
VDR 가 가  
ZPP가 가 가  
VDR ALAD  
vitamin D VDR 가  
D 가  
VDR  
: 가  
VDR 1992 1  
가 2001 1 3,540  
(Schwartz , 2000a; Schwartz , 2000b)  
VDR 가 ALAD VDR  
VDR  
ZPP  
: VDR ZPP  
ALAD ALA,  
ALAD VDR heme  
ALAD ALAD t-  
가 Kim (2004)  
ALAD  
: 3,540 ALAD  
가 ALAD (1-1 ) 가 3,204 (90.5%)  
(1-2 2-2 ) 가  
가 336 (9.5%) , VDR  
VDR (bb ) 가 3,238 2,903  
(89.7%) , (bB BB) 가  
ALAD VDR 335 (10.5%)  
ALAD VDR  
ALAD ZPP ALAD  
ZPP



VDR ZPP 가 가  
 ALAD VDR  
 ALA  
 : ALAD  
 가  
 VDR ALAD

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