**Association Between Paraoxonase-1 and Paraoxonase-2 Polymorphisms and the Risk of Acute Myocardial Infarction**

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**Introduction and objectives.** Two particular polymorphisms, namely PON1-192 and PON2-311, in the genes encoding the antioxidant enzymes paraoxonase-1 (PON1) and paraoxonase-2 (PON2) have been associated with an increased risk of acute myocardial infarction (AMI). However, previous findings have been contradictory. The aim of this study was to investigate the association between the PON1-192 and PON2-311 polymorphisms and their interaction on AMI risk.

**Methods.** This case-control study involved 746 consecutive AMI patients and 1796 control subjects without cardiovascular disease, who were randomly selected from the same population from which the patients came. All participants were recruited between 1999 and 2000 from four Spanish autonomous regions. All were assessed for the presence of PON1-192 and PON2-311 and for classical cardiovascular risk factors. Multivariate analysis was carried out using logistic regression modeling.

**Results.** The odds ratios (OR) of AMI for patients with the PON1-192 QQ and PON2-311 SS genotypes (who comprised 50% and 66% of the population, respectively) were 1.26 (95% confidence interval [CI], 1.02-1.55) and 1.25 (95% CI, 1.04-1.50), respectively, compared with R and C allele carriers. Moreover, in patients with both QQ and SS genotypes, the adjusted OR of AMI increased to 1.41 (95% CI, 1.13–1.76).

**Conclusions.** Our results indicate that the PON1-192 and PON2-311 polymorphisms were independent risk factors of AMI in our population.

**Key words:** Coronary disease. Genetics. Antioxidants. Enzymes. High-density lipoprotein (HDL).

**Asociación de los polimorfismos de la paraoxonasa 1 y la paraoxonasa 2 con el riesgo de infarto agudo de miocardio**

**Introducción y objetivos.** La paraoxonasa 1 (PON1) y la paraoxonasa 2 (PON2) son enzimas antioxidantes cuyos polimorfismos PON1-192 y PON2-311 se han relacionado con el riesgo de infarto agudo de miocardio, con resultados discordantes. El objetivo de este estudio es determinar la asociación con el riesgo de infarto agudo de miocardio (IAM) de los polimorfismos PON1-192 y PON2-311 y su interacción.

**Métodos.** Se realizó un estudio de casos y controles en el que se reclutó a 746 pacientes consecutivos con IAM y 1.796 controles libres de enfermedad cardiovascular seleccionados al azar de la misma población de la que provenían los casos, en 4 comunidades autónomas españolas entre 1999 y 2000. Se determinaron los polimorfismos PON1-192 y PON2-311, además de los factores clásicos de riesgo cardiovascular. Se estimaron mo-
Resultados. Las odds ratio (OR) del genotipo QQ del polimorfismo PON1-192 y el SS del PON2-311 (presentes en el 50 y el 66% de la población, respectivamente) de presentar un IAM fueron 1,26 (intervalo de confianza [IC] del 95%, 1,02-1,55) y 1,25 (IC del 95%, 1,04-1,50), respectivamente, en comparación con los portadores de los alelos R y C. Además, para los sujetos que presentan ambos genotipos QQ y SS, la OR ajustada de tener un IAM se incrementó hasta 1,41 (IC del 95%, 1,13-1,76).

Conclusiones. Nuestros resultados indican que los polimorfismos PON1-192 y PON2-311 son factores de riesgo de IAM independientes en nuestra población.


INTRODUCTION

Coronary heart disease (CHD) continues to be the leading cause of mortality and morbidity in developed countries.1 The paradigm of protective high-density lipoproteins (HDL) has been broadened due to their antioxidant properties, among others.2,3 The main antioxidant enzyme carried by HDL particles is paraoxonase 1 (PON1). PON1 is a member of the protein family that also includes PON2 and PON3.4 PON1 and PON3 form part of HDL particles, whereas PON2 is found in a large variety of tissue, such as endothelial cells, smooth muscle cells, and macrophages. The mechanism of action of the PON family is still unclear. PON1 has esterase activity to several substrates, whereas PON2 and PON3 show high lactonase activity.5,6 In addition, it has been suggested that PON enzymes have other biological activity, including phospholipase A2 activity, which hydrolyzes platelet activation factor, lipid oxidation, and a role in the hydrolysis and inactivation of the homocysteine thiolactone. Nevertheless, the main protective mechanism linked to HDL-transported PON1 seems to be the reverse transport of cholesterol and preventing low-density lipoprotein (LDL) oxidation.4 On the other hand, PON2 has shown antioxidant properties similar to those of PON1 in preventing LDL oxidation.7 Several studies have focused on aminoacid substitution at position 311 (serine→cystein) in the PON2 gene8 and at position 192 (glutamine→arginine) in the PON1 gene,9 and their potential impact on the activity of these enzymes, and on individual susceptibility to CHD risk.

The relationship between PON1-192 and PON2-311 polymorphisms, and the risk of CHD is not well established. The results from previous studies have been contradictory.2,10,11 Although 3 metaanalyses concluded that the PON1-192R allele was weakly but significantly associated with an increased risk of CHD, other studies conducted in Europe,12-14 the USA,15 and Japan16 reported a trend towards increased CHD risk in individuals with the QQ genotype. Furthermore, few studies have assessed the relationship between the PON2 genetic variants and CHD. Some studies, although not all, have shown that PON2-311S allele polymorphism is directly associated with CHD, vascular dementia and ischemic stroke, or to early microvascular complications in diabetic patients.17,18 Even fewer studies have simultaneously analyzed the risk of CHD attributed to PON1 and PON2 genetic variants.19-22

The purpose of the present study was to assess the relationship between PON1-192 and PON2-311 polymorphisms, and their interaction with acute myocardial infarction (AMI).

METHODS

Study Design

This was a population-based case-control study including 4 Spanish regions: Castile-La Mancha, Girona, Mallorca, and the Basque Country. Identical methods were used in all locations to detect AMI events, record demographic and clinical characteristics, and perform laboratory tests which were conducted in an independent core laboratory. Informed consent was obtained from all subjects; the local ethical committee approved the study following the Declaration of Helsinki guidelines.

Case Identification

A total of 746 consecutive patients who had survived a first AMI were prospectively recruited (620 men and 126 women; mean age, 60.0 [10.3] years). They had been admitted to the reference coronary care units in the study areas between 1999 and 2000. Standard definitions and criteria for AMI diagnosis were employed.23 All subjects were white and of European descent.

Selection of Control Subjects

Using data from the Spanish National Census, 1796 subjects (1508 men and 288 women; mean age, 59.3 [10.4] years) free of cardiovascular disease were randomly...
selected as the control group. These subjects lived in the same region as the case subjects and were selected during the same period. The participation rate was higher than 70%. Angina and AMI was ruled out by medical history and electrocardiogram. Subjects with a history of stroke, noncardiovascular disease with poor short-term prognosis, mental disabilities, or drug abuse were also excluded from the study.

### Sample Size and Statistical Power

The statistical power was 90% to detect an odds ratio (OR) $\geq 1.35$ as statistically significant ($\alpha=.05$, 2-tailed test) and a dominant genetic model assumed, with a prevalence of 60% for the common homozygous genotype in the controls, and a 2.4 ratio between controls and cases.

### Laboratory Test

Blood samples were collected from controls after overnight fasting. A blood sample to isolate DNA was obtained from the AMI patients a few hours after admission, and a second biological plasma, and serum sample was obtained from those surviving the acute phase 6 months after the acute coronary event.

All the analyses were performed by an independent core laboratory. Serum glucose, total cholesterol, and triglyceride concentrations were determined using enzyme kits (Roche Diagnostic, Basel, Switzerland) adapted to a Cobas Mira Plus analyzer (Hoffmann-La Roche, Basel, Switzerland). High-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) was determined as the cholesterol remaining after phosphotungstate-Mg++ precipitation of lipoprotein B-containing apolipoprotein (Boehringer, Mannheim, Germany). Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) concentration was calculated by means of the Friedewald formula.24

### Genotyping

Genomic DNA was isolated from white blood cells using the salting-out method.25 Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was performed to genotype PON1-192 (rs662 in dbSNP) polymorphism using primer sequences from published data.26 The amplification cycle for PON1-192 polymorphism genotyping was performed in a Perkin-Elmer Cetus 2400 thermocycler with an initial 4-min denaturation period at 94°C, followed by 35 cycles of 30 s at 94°C, 1 min at 61°C, and 1 min at 72°C, with a final extension of 7 min at 72°C. After amplification, PCR products were digested with AlwI (4 h at 37°C) and separated by electrophoresis in a 3% agar gel at 60 V for 75 min. Quantitative real time PCR using a TaqMan Assay-on-Demand probe (C-8952817-10, Applied Biosystems, Foster City, California, USA) was used to genotype PON2-311 polymorphism (rs7493 in dbSNP).

### Other Variables

Hypertension was determined according to the self-reported history of the patient. Diabetes was established by fasting glucose $\geq 126$ mg/dL or by the use of insulin or a hypoglycemic agent. Subjects were classified as current smokers if they reported having smoked cigarettes during the previous year. Weight and height were measured on a scale with a stadiometer while the individual was barefoot and wearing minimal clothing. Body mass index was calculated as weight in kilograms divided by the height in meters squared. The use of dyslipidemic agents was also recorded. Daily energy expenditure due to physical activity during leisure time in the previous year was calculated using the Minnesota Leisure Time Physical Activity Questionnaire, and was administrated during hospital stay. This instrument has been validated for use in the Spanish population.27,28

### Statistical Analysis

Due to the low prevalence of RR homozygotes (11%) and CC (5%) in PON1-192 and PON2-311 genotypes, respectively, a dominant genetic model was assumed. For continuous variables, differences between the 2 PON1-192 genotype groups (ie, QQ vs R carriers) or between the 2 PON2-311 genotype groups (ie, SS vs C carriers) and between AMI patients and the controls were analyzed with the Student $t$ test or the non-parametric Mann-Whitney $U$ test as appropriate, and the $\chi^2$ test was used for discrete variables.

The odds ratio (OR) for AMI risk, adjusted for the PON1-192 and PON2-311 genotypes confounding variables, was estimated by means of a conditional logistic regression analysis.

The linear trend was analyzed using the $\chi^2$ test for discrete variables, and ANOVA for continuous variables stratified by the PON1-192 and PON2-311 genotypes. The analysis of linkage disequilibrium between the 2 genetic variants was conducted with the haplo.stats package using R routines. Other analyses were performed using SAS version 8.2 (SAS Institute, Cary, N.C., USA). A $P$ value less than .05 was considered significant.

### RESULTS

The frequency of the PON1-192 $R$ allele was 0.32 in the control group and 0.29 in the case group, and the frequency of the PON2-311 $C$ allele was 0.21 in the control group and 0.19 in the case group. The proportion of diabetes, hypertension, and smoking was greater in the case group than in the control group, and energy expenditure due to physical activity during leisure time was less in the former (Table 1). Six months after the event, body mass index, total cholesterol, and

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LDL-C, and HDL-C concentrations were significantly lower, and triglyceride concentrations higher in patients with AMI compared to the control group. The percentage of patients receiving dyslipidemic treatment was much higher in the AMI patients than in the control group. No linkage disequilibrium was detected between the 2 polymorphisms (D' = 0.083). The QQ and SS genotypes were observed more frequently in AMI patients (Table 1).

Among R-carriers, there was a smaller percentage of AMI cases, a greater percentage of women, higher HDL-C concentrations, and lower triglyceride concentrations than in QQ homozygotes (Table 2).

In *PON2*-311 polymorphism, the C-carriers presented fewer cases of AMI.

The crude OR of undergoing AMI for the QQ genotype (*PON1*-192) was 1.21 (95% confidence interval [CI], 1.02-1.44). After adjusting for HDL-C and triglycerides, the OR was 1.26 (95% CI, 1.02-1.55). The crude OR of undergoing AMI for the SS genotype (*PON2*-311) was 1.25 (95% CI, 1.04-1.49). After adjusting for age and sex, OR was 1.25 (95% CI, 1.04-1.5). None of the first-order interactions between *PON1*-192 or *PON2*-311 polymorphisms and diabetes, hypertension, smoking, body mass index, HDL-C, and daily energy expenditure due to physical activity during leisure time on AMI risk were statistically significant. The crude OR of AMI for subjects who carried both QQ and SS genotypes was 1.38 (95% CI, 1.16-1.65). After adjusting for HDL-C and triglycerides, OR was 1.41 (95% CI, 1.13-1.76).

**DISCUSSION**

In this case-control study conducted in a large representative sample of the Spanish population, we found that *PON1*-192 and *PON2*-311 polymorphisms are independently associated with increased AMI risk in our population.

Other studies have already analyzed the role of *PON1*-192 and *PON2*-311 polymorphisms in CHD risk. Three recent metaanalyses concluded that the *PON1*-192 R allele was weakly, but significantly, associated with increased CHD risk, although many of the studies included in these metaanalyses did not reach statistical significance. Moreover, some of the studies included in the metaanalyses showed that the QQ genotype had a tendency to be associated with CHD, although many of the studies included in these metaanalyses did not reach statistical significance. Some of the studies included in the metaanalyses showed that the QQ genotype had a tendency to be associated with CHD, although many of the studies included in these metaanalyses did not reach statistical significance. Moreover, some of the studies included in the metaanalyses showed that the QQ genotype had a tendency to be associated with CHD, although many of the studies included in these metaanalyses did not reach statistical significance.

Furthermore, selection bias, population differences in ethnicity, and differences in the criteria used for defining phenotype between studies cannot be ruled out. Although there are also discrepancies concerning *PON2*-311 polymorphism and an association with CHD, most studies have shown an increased CHD risk for S-carriers. The present study is based on a large sample, and is representative of several regions of an ethnically diverse population.
homogeneous country, with identical recruitment protocols in each region, and with a control group which was representative of the population from which the cases were selected.

In the present study, both PON1 and PON2 genotypes were analyzed in the same sample. Few studies to date have considered both genotypes together to estimate CHD risk.18–22 Two of them18,19 identified the PON1-192 R allele as having the higher risk for CHD, together with PON2-311 C or S alleles in a white or Asian-Indian population, respectively. Another study20 found an interaction between the PON2-311 C allele and smoking regarding AMI risk, whereas another21 did not reach statistical significance, probably due to the relatively small sample size. In the white population in the present study, homozygotes for both Q and S alleles in the same subject indicated an increased risk of AMI compared to homozygotes for only 1 of the alleles in the same subject indicated an increased risk of AMI compared to homozygotes for only 1 of the alleles.

The role of PON1 as an antioxidant has been assessed in vitro studies, which showed the capacity of PON2 to prevent LDL oxidation, destroy lipoperoxides, and promote cholesterol efflux from macrophages, all of which are steps involved in the development of atherosclerosis.4 In vivo studies have shown increased development of atherosclerosis in PON2 knock-out mice.30 It is still under debate whether the PON2-192 Q allele in humans encodes for higher antioxidant capacity of the enzyme than the R allele.31,32

The PON2 enzyme, which is expressed in human endothelial cells and aortic smooth muscle cells among others, reduces LDL oxidation when the intracellular enzyme is overexpressed.6 In addition, macrophage PON2 expression increases under oxidative stress.33 Thus, it has been suggested that PON2 may act as a selective antioxidant response at the cellular level and may play an antiatherogenic role by attenuating macrophage foam cell formation and reducing oxidative stress.7

It remains unknown which alleles in the PON1 and PON2 genes have greater activity for the physiological substrate in vivo. Determining this issue is relevant to understanding the mechanisms explaining the relationship between PON1 and PON2 polymorphisms and the risk of AMI.

**Limitations**

The study is limited by the fact that only AMI patients who arrived at hospital alive were recruited; therefore, a possible survival bias should be taken into account. Nevertheless, this limitation is inherent in all case-control studies. Another limitation is that serum values could only be determined for those AMI patients who survived for at least 6 months after the event. On the other hand, the other variables of interest were measured during hospital stay.

Although the associations reported in this study were statistically significant, they are lower than those

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**Table 2. Myocardial Infarction Risk Factors in Paraoxonase1-192 and Paraoxonase2-311 Genotypes**

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<tr>
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<th>PON1-192 Genotypes</th>
<th>PON2-311 Genotypes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>QQ Homozygotes</td>
<td>R-Carriers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline, n</td>
<td>1235</td>
<td>1307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMI patients, %</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>27.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female, %</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, mean (SD), y</td>
<td>58.1 (10.5)</td>
<td>59.9 (10.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes, %</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension, %</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>35.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current smoker, %</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEPA, median (interquartile range), kcal/d</td>
<td>260 (147-470)</td>
<td>291 (149-518)</td>
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At 6 months

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<tr>
<td>Total cholesterol, mean (SD), mmol/L</td>
<td>5.72 (1.06)</td>
<td>5.78 (1.11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDL-C, mean (SD),mmol/L</td>
<td>1.19 (0.34)</td>
<td>1.24 (0.36)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LDL-C, mean (SD),mmol/L</td>
<td>3.05 (0.74)</td>
<td>3.1 (0.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triglycerides, median</td>
<td>1.29 (0.98-1.76)</td>
<td>1.28 (0.94-1.71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glucose, mean (SD), mmol/L</td>
<td>6.22 (1.94)</td>
<td>6.11 (1.67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI, mean (SD)</td>
<td>27.9 (4.1)</td>
<td>27.7 (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyslipidemic treatment, %</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>28.4</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Note:** AMI indicates acute myocardial infarction; BMI, body mass index; EEPA, energy expenditure due to physical activity during leisure time; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; PON1-192, paraoxonase 1-192; PON2-311, paraoxonase 2-311; SD, standard deviation.
corresponding to classic cardiovascular risk factors, such as smoking, diabetes, hypertension, or cholesterol. This result was expected in the context of a complex disease such as myocardial infarction, where multiple genes and genetic variants could play a role.

On the other hand, this study may have some clinical implications: first, our study supports the role of paraoxonase in atherosclerosis pathogenesis; second, the association between the 2 PON polymorphisms as independent risk factors for AMI in our population was confirmed, and that these 2 markers could be used to identify those individuals at higher risk of myocardial infarction; and, finally, our results support a new potential therapeutic target. Further studies to identify the causal genetic variants of this association are warranted.

CONCLUSIONS

Our results indicate that the PON1-192 and the PON2-311 polymorphisms are independent risk factors for AMI in our population.

REFERENCES


