

POLYMORPHISM OF THE CYP21 GENE IN BRAZILIAN ZEBU BREEDS



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INTRODUCTION/OBJECTIVES

THE CYP21 (STEROID 21-HYDROXYLASE GENE) IS INVOLVED IN THE SYNTHESIS OF STEROID HORMONES AND ITS MUTATIONS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH SEVERAL METABOLIC DISORDERS SUCH AS CONGENITAL ADRENAL HYPERPLASIA IN HUMANS. THE PROMOTER REGION OF THE BOVINE CYP21 PRESENTS A SHORT INTERSPERSED NUCLEOTIDE ELEMENT (SINE) OF THE BOV-A2 WHICH OVERLAPS A PUTATIVE SP1 BINDING SITE. THE MAIN AIM OF THIS STUDY WAS TO VERIFY THE OCCURRENCE OF A HPAII POLYMORPHISM IN THIS SPECIFIC BOV-A2 ELEMENT IN ZEBU BREEDS, AND TO VERIFY WHETHER THE POLYMORPHIC NUCLEOTIDE IS ASSOCIATED WITH A METHYLATION POINT AT THE BOVINE CYP21 PROMOTER.

MATERIALS AND METHODS



GIR - N = 66

GUZERÁ-N = 41

NELORE - N= 26

RESULTS

The genotypic frequency observed in the digestion with enzyme HPAII of PCR products of DNA samples were 0.06 (CC), 0.51 (TT) and 0.44 (CT). The methylation analysis showing that the dinucleotide CPG at the polymorphic site is methylated as it is present in the sequence.

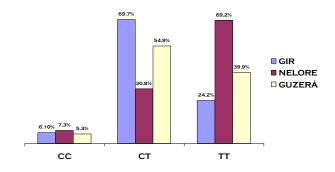


FIGURE 1. GENOTYPIC FREQUENCY PERCENTAGE (%) OF THE BOV-A2/HPAII POLYMORPHISM IN GIR, GUZERÁ AND NELORE BREEDS.

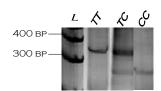
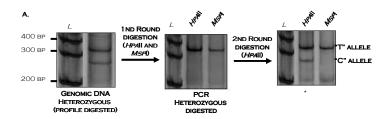


FIGURE. 2 • ACRYLAMIDE GELS SHOWS POLYMORPHISM PROFILE WITH THE DIGESTION OF PCR PRODUCTS WITH ENZYME *HPA*II. L.: 100BP DNA MARKER.



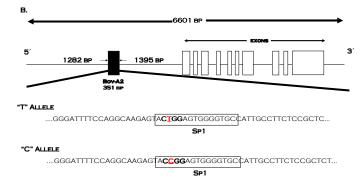


FIGURE 3 — A. ALLELE SPECIFIC METHYLATION ASSAY: PAGE RESULTS SHOWING THE METHYLATION PROFILES OF HETEROZYGOTES. MAINTENANCE OF THE TWO ALLELES IN THE WELL FOR HPAII® DIGESTION (A METHYLATION SENSITIVE ENDONUCLEASE) AND NO DETECTABLE PRESENCE OF THE "C" (METHYLATED) ALLELE AT THE MSPA (A METHYLATION NOT-SENSITIVE ENDONUCLEASE). L: 100BP DNA MARKER. B. SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE SNP (RED) OVERLAPPING A PUTATIVE SPI TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR BINDING SITE (OPEN BOX).

CONCLUSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES

- THE FREQUENCIES (HOMOZYGOTE AND HETEROZYGOTE) OF HPAII/BOVA2 POLYMORPHISM IN BRAZILIAN ZEBU BREEDS IS THE FIRST ASSOCIATION OF THE GENETIC VARIABILITY OF THIS LOCUS AS A POSSIBLE SOURCE OF EPIGENETIC CHANGE AT THE SAME GENOMIC POSITION.
- THE GENETIC AND EPIGENETIC FEATURES OF THIS SNP COULD CONTRIBUTE TO A POSSIBLE FUNCTIONAL EFFECT ON THE REGULATION OF THE BOVINE CYP21 GENE.
- FUTURE FUNCTIONAL STUDIES ON THIS REGION SHOULD CLARIFY IF THIS T>C POLYMORPHISM HAS SOME FUNCTIONAL EFFECT AND IF THERE IS SOME CORRELATION WITH THE HIGHER INCIDENCE OF THE T ALLELE.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT:







