

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

# Association of the genetic polymorphisms of the *ACE* gene and the *eNOS* gene with lupus nephropathy in northern Chinese population

X Li<sup>1</sup>, J An<sup>†2</sup>, R Guo<sup>3</sup>, Z Jin<sup>4</sup>, Y Li<sup>5</sup>, Y Zhao<sup>6</sup>, F Lu<sup>7</sup>, H Lian<sup>3</sup>, P Liu<sup>8</sup>, Y Zhao<sup>\*1</sup> and X Jin<sup>\*2</sup>

## Abstract

**Background:** It has been reported that some single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of the angiotensin converting enzyme (*ACE*) gene and the endothelial nitric oxide synthase (*eNOS*) gene are associated with the development of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and the progression of nephropathy. The aim of this study was to evaluate the possible association between six SNPs (*A-5466C*, *T-3892C*, *A-240T*, *C1237T*, *G2215A* and *A2350G*) of the *ACE* gene and two SNPs (*T-786C* and *G894T*) of the *eNOS* gene with lupus nephropathy in a northern Chinese population.

**Methods:** In this study, 225 patients with lupus nephropathy were compared to 232 healthy controls, matched by gender, age and ethnicity. Following the extraction of genomic DNA from the leukocytes in the peripheral blood, the genotypes of the eight selected SNPs were determined by the method of PCR-RFLP; the haplotypes were inferred using PHASE 2.1. The associations between the SNPs and the risk of lupus nephropathy were analyzed using Chi-square test and Logistic regression with SPSS13.0 software.

**Results:** Statistically significant differences of the allele frequency distribution of three SNPs (*A-5466C*, *A2350G* and *G894T*) were observed between cases and controls ( $P < 0.05$ ). Among the 53 haplotypes identified, the frequencies of five haplotypes (CTTCGA, ACTTAA, ACATGG, ACACGG and ATTCGA) were significantly different between cases and controls ( $P < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusions:** Our study indicated an association between the risk of lupus nephropathy and the sequence variations of both the *ACE* gene and the *eNOS* gene, which may play an important role in the pathogenesis of lupus nephropathy in the northern Chinese population. Further studies are warranted to validate our findings.

## Background

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a complex autoimmune disease involving environmental, genetic and hormonal elements [1-3]; also it is a multisystem disease with a variable course and a wide range of clinical manifestations [4], such as lupus nephropathy. Renal injury in SLE is one of the most serious complications and its pathogenesis has not yet been completely clarified [1].

It has been extensively documented that genetic factors play an important role in the development and progression of both SLE and lupus nephropathy [5-7]. Many

studies have showed the critical role of the SNPs of the *ACE* gene and the *eNOS* gene in the process of the occurrence and progression of SLE [8-10].

As is widely known that the reninangiotensin system (RAS) is usually involved in the progression of renal diseases [11]. *ACE* affects various clinical manifestations through the reninangiotensin system by promoting the formation of angiotensin II and inactivating bradykinin [2]. In human, the *ACE* gene is located on chromosome 17q22-q24 [12] and is expressed in a wide range of tissues, such as lung, vascular endothelium, kidney, heart and testes [9]. Many studies, including one study in a Chinese population [13], have suggested that a 250 bp insertion/deletion (I/D) polymorphism of the *ACE* gene was associated with SLE and renal injury [1,13]. Recent studies have reported that several SNPs (*A-5466C*, *T-3892C*,

\* Correspondence: yzhzyzh@163.com, xmj5759@yahoo.cn

<sup>1</sup> Department of Rheumatology, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin, 150081, PR China

<sup>2</sup> Department of Pathology, Harbin Medical University, Harbin, 150081, PR China

<sup>†</sup> Contributed equally

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

*A-240T*, *CJ237T*, *G2215A* and *A2350G*) of the *ACE* gene may affect the risk of certain autoimmune diseases such as essential hypertension, left ventricular hypertrophy, IgA nephropathy, diabetic nephropathy and so on [14-16]. Therefore, we presume that these SNPs of the *ACE* gene may also play an important role in the molecular mechanisms of lupus nephropathy.

Nitric oxide (NO) plays an important role in the pathogenesis of SLE, with an elevated level of expression in SLE patients than in healthy controls [17]. NO synthesis is tightly regulated by nitric oxide synthases (NOS), the latter has three isoforms: neuronal (nNOS), inducible (iNOS) and endothelial (eNOS) [18]. The *eNOS* gene is located on chromosome 7q35-q36 [19], which is an important factor in the process of immunity reaction and the production of NO. It has been reported that two SNPs (*T-786C* and *G894T*) of the *eNOS* gene were associated with the susceptibility of vascular, infectious and autoimmune diseases, such as resistant hypertension, ischemic stroke, essential hypertension, and lacunar infarction [20-22]. These SNPs may alter the level of the *eNOS* gene expression or change the protein product of the gene, and is relevant either to the pathogenesis of SLE or the progression of specific manifestations of diseases such as atherosclerosis and renal complications [23,24]. Therefore, the *eNOS* gene is a candidate gene for the analysis of SLE susceptibility [8,25].

However, the associations between the above mentioned SNPs and the risk of lupus nephropathy have not been evaluated in the Chinese population. The aim of the present study is to investigate the association of these SNPs with lupus nephropathy in a northern Chinese population.

## Methods

### Subjects

Totally 225 lupus nephropathy patients were recruited from the department of rheumatology, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, located in northern China. All patients were classified as lupus nephropathy according to the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) renal criteria [26,27] or the evidence of

the renal biopsy for lupus nephropathy. The methods used for the determination of urinalysis and blood pressure, as well as the diagnostic criteria for serum creatinine and proteinuria were following the World Health Organization (WHO) criteria[28].

The control subjects were enrolled from the individuals who underwent a health examination in the Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University. They had no history of rheumatism and immunology diseases, nor any abnormal clinical examination results. Both cases and controls were matched by gender, age and ethnicity. All study participants provided informed consent and donated peripheral blood. This study was approved by the appropriate local authority. The major characteristics of the study subjects were listed in Table 1.

Using the standard method of phenol-chloroform extraction, the DNA samples were prepared from peripheral blood samples anti-coagulated with ACD.

### Genotyping of the SNPs of the *ACE* gene and the *eNOS* gene

The information of the six SNPs of the *ACE* gene and two SNPs of the *eNOS* gene were shown in Table 2, as well as the details of the primers, restriction enzymes and the length of digested fragments. The PCR reactions were performed in a final volume of 25  $\mu$ l, containing approximately 50 ng genomic DNA, 0.5  $\mu$ M each primer, 0.2 mM dNTP, 2.0 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 50 mM KCl, 10 mM Tris HCl (pH 8.4) and 0.2 U Taq DNA Polymerase (TaKaRa). All reactions were performed using a Perkin Elmer 9700. The PCR products were digested and then separated by 2-3% agarose gel electrophoresis.

### Statistical analysis

After the genotypes of each individual were determined, genotype and allele frequencies were calculated by direct counting. Deviations from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) were tested for all SNPs in control subjects. As these loci of the *ACE* gene were tightly linked in a LD block, we conducted a haplotype analysis using PHASE 2.1 software. The associations between the allele frequencies and genotype frequencies and lupus nephropathy were analyzed by the Chi-square test and Logistic regression using SPSS13.0 software for Windows. The relative

**Table 1: Clinical and laboratory characteristics of healthy controls and lupus nephropathy**

Characteristics	Control	Lupus nephropathy
n	232	225
Mean age (years) mean $\pm$ SD	34.9 $\pm$ 9.8	35.2 $\pm$ 10.1
Sex ratio (Female: Male)	85/147	81/144
24-hour proteinuria (mg)	-	> 500
persistent hematuria	-	yes
s-Cr(mg/dL)	-	> 1.3

**Table 2: The information of the primers and restriction enzymes**

SNP	Location	Primer sequence	Enzyme	Amplification length	The length of digested fragments
ACE A-5466C	5'UTR	F-gccatgtcacatgtattatagga	<i>EcoRV</i>	133 bp	24 bp + 109 bp
		R-cgtctttggaactgtctgc			
ACE T-3892C	5'UTR	F-atagtgatatagggcttggtac	<i>PstI</i>	114 bp	90 bp + 24 bp
		R-agaagatattgcaaagtgtactg			
ACE A-240T	5'UTR	F-tgtcactccggaggcggaggct	<i>XbaI</i>	168 bp	145 bp + 23 bp
		R-gagaaggcctcctctctct			
ACE C1237T	exon8	F-agtgcacacgggtcacgatg	<i>BsmBI</i>	287 bp	95 bp + 192 bp
		R-gaccaagtagcceaaggcgag			
ACE G2215A	exon14	F-cacaccctgaagtacggcac	<i>HaeIII</i>	131 bp	109 bp + 22 bp
		R-tcctccagctcctggggcag			
ACE A2350G	exon16	F-ctgacgaatgtgatggccgc	<i>BstUI</i>	122 bp	103 bp + 19 bp
		R-ttgatgagtccacgtatttcg			
eNOS T-786C	5'UTR	F-tggagatgatggtgtaccca	<i>MspI</i>	180 bp	94 bp + 46 bp + 42 bp
		R-gcctccacccccacctgtc			
eNOS G894T	Exon7	F-aaggcaggagacagtggatgga	<i>Ban II</i>	248 bp	163 bp + 85 bp
		R-cccagtcaatcccctttgggtctca			

risk of minor alleles compared with major alleles was estimated using odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI), P-values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

## Results

### Genotype distribution of the ACE gene between patients with lupus nephropathy and controls

All loci were in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium in controls ( $p > 0.05$ ). The allele frequencies of the six SNPs (A-5466C, T-3892C, A-240T, C1237T, G2215A and A2350G) of the ACE gene were 0.318 (-5466C), 0.411 (-3892T), 0.402 (-240T), 0.298 (1237C), 0.387 (2215A) and 0.158 (2350G) in cases, and 0.429 (-5466C), 0.457 (-3892T), 0.379 (-240T), 0.295 (1237C), 0.358 (2215A) and 0.244 (2350G) in controls (Table 3).

There was a significant difference in the frequency of the -5466C allele between cases and controls ( $P = 0.001$ ; OR = 1.612, 95%CI = 1.230-2.113). Similarly, the association between the 2350G allele and the risk of lupus neph-

ropathy was significant ( $P = 0.001$ ; OR = 1.719, 95%CI = 1.235-2.391). However, there was no significant association between the other four SNPs (T-3892C, A-240T, C1237T and G2215A) and lupus nephropathy in this sample ( $P > 0.05$ ; Table 3).

As shown in Table 3, significant associations was observed between the frequencies of the genotypes of -5466AA/-5466AC+/-5466CC and the risk of lupus nephropathy ( $P = 0.002$ ; OR = 0.559, 95%CI = 0.384-0.816). Such association were also seen between the genotypes of 2350AA/2350AG+2350GG and lupus nephropathy ( $P = 0.003$ ; OR = 0.558, 95%CI = 0.377-0.827).

Fifty-three haplotypes were identified in these samples and the frequencies of twenty-four haplotypes among them were listed in Table 4. The most common haplotype in lupus nephropathy patients was ACATGA, followed by ACATAA, CCATAA, and CCATGA and so on. Among them, the frequency of the CTTCGA haplotype in lupus nephropathy patients (2.89%) was higher than in healthy controls (0.22%,  $P = 0.001$ ). The associations between

other four haplotypes (ACTTAA, ACATGG, ACACGG and ATTCGA) and lupus nephropathy were also significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). However, there were no association between the other haplotypes and lupus nephropathy ( $P > 0.05$ ).

#### Genotype distribution of the *eNOS* gene between patients with lupus nephropathy and controls

All loci were in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium in controls ( $P > 0.05$ ). The allele frequencies were 0.176 (-786C) and 0.073 (894T) in cases, and 0.166 (-786C) and 0.129 (894T) in controls (Table 3). There was a significant difference in the allelic frequency of the 894T allele between cases and controls ( $P = 0.005$ ; OR = 1.877, 95%CI = 1.201-2.932), while the association was not significant between the genotype frequency of the -786C and lupus nephropathy ( $P = 0.700$ ; OR = 0.934, 95%CI = 0.662-1.319). As shown in Table 3, the association between the 894GG/894GT+894TT genotypes and lupus nephropathy was statistically significant ( $P = 0.008$ ; OR = 0.520, 95%CI = 0.318-0.850).

Since both the *ACE* gene and the *eNOS* gene were associated with the risk of lupus nephropathy, we evaluated the interaction of the two genes, using SNPs that were significantly associated with the disease. Neither the interaction of *ACE* A-5466C and *eNOS* G-894T nor the interaction of *ACE* A-2350G and *eNOS* G-894T were significant,  $P$  values were 0.093 and 0.950, respectively.

#### Discussion

Lupus nephropathy happens at a high frequency in patients with SLE, and it has been suggested to be related to abnormal regulation of the complex system consisting of the RAS and the NO system, both regulating vascular tone and inflammation. These two systems may have a profound effect in the pathogenesis and progression of SLE and the development of lupus nephropathy. Multiple genetic and environmental factors may be implicated in the evolution of lupus nephropathy. Different genetic variants contribute to the SLE phenotype from populations of different genetic backgrounds are becoming increasingly apparent [29]. In recent years, complete genome scans have tried to search for SLE susceptibility loci [30], two candidate genes identified are the *ACE* gene and the *eNOS* gene [31], which are inter-related [32]. *ACE* is a key component of RAS and it converts angiotensin I to II [33]. It inhibits the progression pace of the majority of chronic nephropathies [34]. *eNOS* is an important isoform of NOS, which plays an important role in autoimmune diseases [23,35]. Polymorphisms of the *eNOS* gene are relevant to the pathogenesis of certain diseases correlate with SLE [36]. As a family-based association analysis has already shown an association between *ACE* G-261T and SLE in a Chinese population [37], we

did not test this locus in our study. Six SNPs (*A-5466C*, *T-3892C*, *A-240T*, *C1237T*, *G2215A* and *A2350G*) of the *ACE* gene and two SNPs (*T-786C* and *G894T*) of the *eNOS* gene have been selected since they may affect the susceptibility to some autoimmune diseases [36].

In this study, significant differences in genotype distribution of two SNPs (*A-5466C* and *A2350G*) of the *ACE* gene were observed between cases and controls. The differences are similar to previous reports [38,39], and are strong predictors of plasma *ACE* levels [40,41]. No association was observed between the allelic frequency distribution of other SNPs and lupus nephropathy, although they have been studied extensively in high prevalence of renal disorders among hypertensive [42,43]. Our results suggested that *ACE* -5466C and *ACE* 2350G allele play a significant protect role in the pathology of renal disease, and *ACE* -5466A allele in homozygote individuals and *ACE* 2350A allele in dominant genetic model were risk allele for lupus nephropathy.

The association between some of the haplotypes and lupus nephropathy were shown to be significant. Among them, the haplotypes ACTTAA, ACACGG and ACATGG play protective role in the renal injury in SLE, while haplotypes ATTCGA and CTTCGA were risk factors. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study focusing on the SNPs of *ACE* gene and *eNOS* gene in Chinese population.

NO is an important biological molecule, which has a critical role in many biological systems. It has been identified as a potent mediator of immune and inflammatory response. Studies have shown that the levels of NO are significantly elevated in SLE patients in comparison with controls. A correlation has been found between serum NO and SLE disease activity [17]. For example, the *T-786C* and its interaction with *G894T* have impact on the basal nitric oxide activity of renal circulation, essential hypertension and diabetic nephropathy in multi-ethnic population [44,45]. In this study, the association between the variations of the *eNOS* gene (*G894T*) and the presence of nephropathy in SLE was significant, with the *eNOS* 894T allele play a significant protect role in the pathology of renal injury in SLE, and *eNOS* 894G allele in dominant genetic model were susceptibility gene for lupus nephropathy. However, no such association was found with the *eNOS* *T-786C*.

The above inconsistency could be due in part to the heterogeneity of the *ACE* gene and the *eNOS* gene among different ethnic groups [21,46], since it is often the case that the same SNP has different roles in different populations. Another reason may be the unclear stratification of the patients with the lupus nephropathy, such as first attack or recurrence and the age of onset and so on. Furthermore, environmental factors for cases and controls were not available in this study, which limited the analysis

**Table 3: Allele frequencies and genotype frequencies of the SNPs of the ACE gene and the eNOS gene in cases and controls**

SNP	Genotype	Control N = 232 (%)	Lupus nephropathy N = 225 (%)	p	OR (95%CI)
ACEA-5466C	AA	79(34.05)	108(48.44)	<b>0.002*</b>	<b>0.559(0.384-0.816)</b>
	AC	107(46.12)	91(40.44)	0.221	1.260(0.870-1.826)
	CC	46(19.83)	26(11.56)	<b>0.015*</b>	<b>1.893(1.124-3.186)</b>
	A allele	265(57.11%)	307(68.22%)	<b>0.001*</b>	<b>0.620(0.473-0.813)</b>
	C allele	199(42.89%)	143(31.78%)	<b>0.001*</b>	<b>1.612(1.230-2.113)</b>
ACE T-3892C	TT	50(21.55)	43(19.11)	0.517	1.163(0.737-1.835)
	TC	112(48.28)	99(44.00)	0.359	1.188(0.822-1.717)
	CC	70(30.17)	83(36.89)	0.128	0.739(0.501-1.092)
	T allele	212(45.69%)	185(41.11%)	0.163	1.205(0.927-1.566)
ACEA-240T	C allele	252(54.31%)	265(58.89%)	0.163	0.830(0.639-1.078)
	AA	93(40.09)	79(35.11)	0.272	1.236(0.846-1.807)
	AT	102(43.97)	111(47.84)	0.250	0.806(0.558-1.164)
	TT	37(15.95)	35(15.56)	0.908	1.030(0.623-1.704)
ACE C1237T	A allele	273 (62.07%)	269(59.78%)	0.772	0.962(0.739-1.252)
	T allele	191(37.93%)	181(40.22%)	0.772	1.040(0.799-1.354)
	CC	24(10.34)	19(8.44)	0.487	1.251(0.665-2.353)
	CT	89(38.36)	96(42.67)	0.349	0.836(0.575-1.216)
	TT	119(51.29)	110(48.89)	0.607	1.101(0.763-1.589)
ACEG2215A	C allele	137(29.53%)	134(29.78%)	0.934	0.988(0.744-1.312)
	T allele	327(70.47%)	316(70.22%)	0.934	1.012(0.762-1.344)
	GG	98(42.24)	87(38.67)	0.436	1.160(0.798-1.686)
	AG	102(43.97)	102(45.33)	0.769	0.946(0.654-1.368)
	AA	32(13.79)	36(16.00)	0.507	0.840(0.501-1.407)
	G allele	298(64.22%)	276(61.33%)	0.366	1.132(0.865-1.480)
	A allele	166(35.78%)	174(38.67%)	0.366	0.884(0.676-1.156)
ACEA2350G	AA	138(59.48)	163(72.44)	<b>0.003*</b>	<b>0.558(0.377-0.827)</b>
	AG	75(32.33)	53(23.56)	<b>0.037*</b>	<b>1.550(1.026-2.343)</b>
	GG	19 (8.19)	9(4.00)	0.062	2.141(0.947-4.838)
	A allele	351(75.65%)	379(84.22%)	<b>0.001*</b>	<b>0.582(0.418-0.810)</b>
eNOS T-786C	G allele	113(24.35%)	71(15.78%)	<b>0.001*</b>	<b>1.719(1.235-2.391)</b>
	CC	9(3.88)	11(4.89)	0.598	0.785(0.319-1.933)
	TC	59(25.43)	57(25.33)	0.981	1.005(0.660-1.532)
	TT	164(70.69)	157(69.78)	0.831	1.045(0.699-1.560)
	T allele	387(83.41%)	371(82.44%)	0.700	1.070(0.758-1.511)
eNOS G894T	C allele	77(16.59%)	79(17.56%)	0.700	0.934(0.662-1.319)
	GG	179(77.16)	195(86.67)	<b>0.008*</b>	<b>0.520(0.318-0.850)</b>
	GT	46(19.83)	27(12.00)	<b>0.022*</b>	<b>1.814(1.083-3.037)</b>
	TT	7(3.02)	3(1.33)	0.215	2.312(0.593-9.019)
	G allele	404(87.07%)	417(92.67%)	<b>0.005*</b>	<b>0.533(0.341-0.833)</b>
	T allele	60(12.93%)	33(7.33%)	<b>0.005*</b>	<b>1.877(1.201-2.932)</b>

\*  $p < 0.05$

**Table 4: Haplotype frequencies of the ACE gene in cases and controls**

Haplotype	Control 2N = 464 (%)	Lupus nephropathy 2N = 450 (%)	p	OR (95%CI)
ACATGA	52(11.21)	49(10.89)	0.878	1.033(0.683-1.562)
CCATAA	23(4.96)	30(6.67)	0.269	0.730(0.417-1.277)
ACATAA	21(4.53)	31(6.89)	0.123	0.641(0.362-1.133)
CCATGA	22(4.74)	25(5.56)	0.577	0.846(0.470-1.524)
ATTCGA	12(2.59)	23(5.11)	<b>0.047*</b>	<b>0.493(0.242-1.003)</b>
ACTTGA	22(4.74)	20(4.44)	0.830	1.070(0.576-1.989)
ATATGA	25(5.39)	13(2.89)	0.058	1.914(0.967-3.791)
CCTTAA	32(6.90)	23(5.11)	0.256	1.375(0.792-2.389)
ATTTAA	13(2.80)	21(4.67)	0.136	0.589(0.291-1.191)
ACACGA	13(2.80)	17(3.78)	0.408	0.734(0.352-1.530)
ATATAA	6(1.29)	14(3.11)	0.060	0.408(0.155-1.071)
CCATGG	16(3.45)	11(2.44)	0.370	1.425(0.654-3.106)
ATACGA	11(2.37)	16(3.56)	0.290	0.659(0.302-1.435)
ACTTAA	20(4.31)	6(1.33)	<b>0.007*</b>	<b>3.333(1.326-8.379)</b>
ATTTGA	16(3.45)	10(2.22)	0.265	1.571(0.705-3.501)
CCTTAG	6(1.29)	14(3.11)	0.060	0.408(0.155-1.071)
CTTCGA	1(0.22)	13(2.89)	<b>0.001*</b>	<b>0.073(0.009-0.557)</b>
ACACGG	11(2.37)	3(0.67)	<b>0.036*</b>	<b>3.618(1.003-13.056)</b>
ACTCGA	5(1.08)	9(2.00)	0.256	0.534(0.177-1.605)
ACATGG	11(2.37)	3(0.67)	<b>0.036*</b>	<b>3.618(1.003-13.056)</b>
CCACGA	10(2.16)	4(0.89)	0.119	2.456(0.765-7.888)
CCATAG	6(1.29)	6(1.33)	0.957	0.969(0.310-3.028)
ACACAA	3(0.65)	9(2.00)	0.072	0.319(0.086-1.186)
ACTCAA	7(1.51)	10(2.22)	0.425	0.674(0.254-1.786)

\*  $p < 0.05$

of the interaction between genetic factors and environmental factors, and further the estimation of adjusted ORs. Finally, the sample size for this study was relatively small due to the limited time of the collection of cases, the result of this study need validation.

Although some limitations do exist in this study, ours is an innovative study with some promising findings that contribute to the evaluation of genetic risk factors for lupus nephropathy. The clues provided in this study call for further research, other association studies, as well as functional studies are warranted to prove the association from multiple aspects. For the analysis of the association between these SNPs and the progression of this disease. Further studies, with larger sample sizes, are necessary to determine the contribution of these alleles to lupus nephropathy progression.

## Conclusions

Our study shows that two SNPs (-5466C and 2350G) of the ACE gene and the one SNP (G894T) of the eNOS gene were associated with the susceptibility of lupus nephropathy. Five haplotypes (CTTCGA, ACTTAA, ACATGG, ACACGG and ATTCGA) were found to contribute to the risk of lupus nephropathy, suggesting an important role they played in the pathology of lupus nephropathy.

## Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

## Authors' contributions

XL participated in the molecular study and drafted the manuscript. JA performed the primer design and participated in the molecular study. RG and HL performed the statistical analysis. PL and ZJ participated in the statistical analysis and performed haplotype reconstruction. YL and YZ collected the patient and control blood samples. YZH, XJ and FL participated in its design and coordination and helped to draft the manuscript. All authors contributed to data interpretation and manuscript revisions, and all approved the final manuscript.

### Acknowledgements

We sincerely acknowledge the numerous donors for making this work possible. We thank the corresponding people of Harbin Medical University, Heilongjiang University of Chinese Medicine and Chinese medical hospital of Weihai city, who helped us selflessly during the process of the study.

### Author Details

<sup>1</sup>Department of Rheumatology, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin, 150081, PR China, <sup>2</sup>Department of Pathology, Harbin Medical University, Harbin, 150081, PR China, <sup>3</sup>Chinese medical hospital of Weihai city, Weihai, 264200, PR China, <sup>4</sup>Department of Pathology, Mudanjiang Medical University, Mudanjiang, 157011, PR China, <sup>5</sup>Heilongjiang University of Chinese Medicine, Harbin, 150040, PR China, <sup>6</sup>Department of laboratory Diagnosis, the First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin, 150001, PR China, <sup>7</sup>Department of Rheumatology, the First affiliated hospital of Baotou Medical College, Baotou, 014010, PR China and <sup>8</sup>Laboratory of Medical Genetics, Harbin Medical University, Harbin, 150081, PR China

Received: 19 February 2010 Accepted: 14 June 2010

Published: 14 June 2010

### References

1. Sprovieri SR, Sens YA: **Polymorphisms of the renin-angiotensin system genes in Brazilian patients with lupus nephropathy.** *Lupus* 2005, **14**:356-362.
2. Uhm WS, Lee HS, Chung YH, Kim TH, Bae SC, Joo KB, Kim TY, Yoo DH: **Angiotensin-converting enzyme gene polymorphism and vascular manifestations in Korean patients with SLE.** *Lupus* 2002, **11**:227-233.
3. Tan FK, Arnett FC: **The genetics of lupus.** *Curr Opin Rheumatol* 1998, **10**:399-408.
4. Gudmundsson S, Steinsson K: **Systemic lupus erythematosus in Iceland 1975 through 1984. A nationwide epidemiological study in an unselected population.** *J Rheumatol* 1990, **17**:1162-1167.
5. Schelling JR, Zarif L, Sehgal A, Iyengar S, Sedor JR: **Genetic susceptibility to end-stage renal disease.** *Curr Opin Nephrol Hypertens* 1999, **8**:465-472.
6. Freedman BI, Wilson CH, Spray BJ, Tuttle AB, Olorenshaw IM, Kammer GM: **Familial clustering of end-stage renal disease in blacks with lupus nephritis.** *Am J Kidney Dis* 1997, **29**:729-732.
7. Harley JB, Moser KL, Gaffney PM, Behrens TW: **The genetics of human systemic lupus erythematosus.** *Curr Opin Immunol* 1998, **10**:690-696.
8. Parsa A, Peden E, Lum RF, Seligman VA, Olson JL, Li H, Seldin MF, Criswell LA: **Association of angiotensin-converting enzyme polymorphisms with systemic lupus erythematosus and nephritis: analysis of 644 SLE families.** *Genes Immun* 2002;**3**:42-46.
9. Kaufman KM, Kelly J, Gray-McGuire C, Asundi N, Yu H, Reid J, Baird T, Hutchings D, Bruner G, Scofield RH, et al.: **Linkage analysis of angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) insertion/deletion polymorphism and systemic lupus erythematosus.** *Mol Cell Endocrinol* 2001, **177**:81-85.
10. Serrano NC, Paez C, Correa PA, Anaya JM: **Endothelial nitric oxide synthase gene polymorphism is associated with systemic lupus erythematosus.** *J Rheumatol* 2004, **31**:2163-2168.
11. Kim S, Iwao H: **Molecular and cellular mechanisms of angiotensin II-mediated cardiovascular and renal diseases.** *Pharmacol Rev* 2000, **52**:11-34.
12. Jeunemaitre X, Lifton RP, Hunt SC, Williams RR, Lalouel JM: **Absence of linkage between the angiotensin converting enzyme locus and human essential hypertension.** *Nat Genet* 1992, **1**:72-75.
13. Huang J, Yang Y, Li L: **Study of relationship between ACE gene I/D polymorphism and renal predisposition in SLE.** *J Clinical Internal Medicine* 1999, **16**:205-206.
14. Schena FP, D'Altri C, Cerullo G, Manno C, Gesualdo L: **ACE gene polymorphism and IgA nephropathy: an ethnically homogeneous study and a meta-analysis.** *Kidney Int* 2001, **60**:732-740.
15. Gutierrez C, Vendrell J, Pastor R, Llor C, Aguilar C, Broch M, Richart C: **Angiotensin I-converting enzyme and angiotensinogen gene polymorphisms in non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. Lack of relationship with diabetic nephropathy and retinopathy in a Caucasian Mediterranean population.** *Metabolism* 1997, **46**:976-980.
16. Narita I, Goto S, Saito N, Song J, Omori K, Kondo D, Sakatsume M, Gejyo F: **Renoprotective efficacy of renin-angiotensin inhibitors in IgA nephropathy is influenced by ACE A2350G polymorphism.** *J Med Genet* 2003, **40**:e130.
17. Wanchu A, Khullar M, Deodhar SD, Bamberg P, Sud A: **Nitric oxide synthesis is increased in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus.** *Rheumatol Int* 1998, **18**:41-43.
18. Lapointe J, Roy M, St-Pierre I, Kimmins S, Gauvreau D, MacLaren LA, Bilodeau JF: **Hormonal and spatial regulation of nitric oxide synthases (NOS) (neuronal NOS, inducible NOS, and endothelial NOS) in the oviducts.** *Endocrinology* 2006, **147**:5600-5610.
19. Marsden PA, Heng HH, Scherer SW, Stewart RJ, Hall AV, Shi XM, Tsui LC, Schappert KT: **Structure and chromosomal localization of the human constitutive endothelial nitric oxide synthase gene.** *J Biol Chem* 1993, **268**:17478-17488.
20. Cruz-Gonzalez I, Corral E, Sanchez-Ledesma M, Sanchez-Rodriguez A, Martin-Luengo C, Gonzalez-Sarmiento R: **Association between -7786C NOS3 polymorphism and resistant hypertension: a prospective cohort study.** *BMC Cardiovasc Disord* 2009, **9**:35.
21. Xin Y, Song X, Xue H, Liu Z, Wang X, Wang H, Sun K, Bai Y, Liu J, Hui R: **A common variant of the eNOS gene (E298D) is an independent risk factor for left ventricular hypertrophy in human essential hypertension.** *Clin Sci (Lond)* 2009, **117**:67-73.
22. Yemisci M, Sinici I, Ozkara HA, Hayran M, Ay H, Celtikci B, Onder E, Buyukserbetci G, Kaya EB, Tokgozoglu L, et al.: **Protective role of 27 bp repeat polymorphism in intron 4 of eNOS gene in lacunar infarction.** *Free Radic Res* 2009, **43**:272-279.
23. Wang XL, Wang J: **Endothelial nitric oxide synthase gene sequence variations and vascular disease.** *Mol Genet Metab* 2000, **70**:241-251.
24. Akcay A, Sezer S, Ozdemir FN, Arat Z, Atac FB, Verdi H, Colak T, Haberal M: **Association of the genetic polymorphisms of the renin-angiotensin system and endothelial nitric oxide synthase with chronic renal transplant dysfunction.** *Transplantation* 2004, **78**:892-898.
25. Hingorani AD: **Polymorphisms in endothelial nitric oxide synthase and atherogenesis: John French Lecture 2000.** *Atherosclerosis* 2001, **154**:521-527.
26. Tan EM, Cohen AS, Fries JF, Masi AT, McShane DJ, Rothfield NF, Schaller JG, Talal N, Winchester RJ: **The 1982 revised criteria for the classification of systemic lupus erythematosus.** *Arthritis Rheum* 1982, **25**:1271-1277.
27. Hochberg MC: **Updating the American College of Rheumatology revised criteria for the classification of systemic lupus erythematosus.** *Arthritis Rheum* 1997, **40**:1725.
28. Ferrario F, Rastaldi MP: **Histopathological atlas of renal diseases: anti-glomerular basement membrane antibody disease.** *J Nephrol* 2005, **18**:351-353.
29. Croker JA, Kimberly RP: **Genetics of susceptibility and severity in systemic lupus erythematosus.** *Curr Opin Rheumatol* 2005, **17**:529-537.
30. Manson JJ, Isenberg DA: **The pathogenesis of systemic lupus erythematosus.** *Neth J Med* 2003, **61**:343-346.
31. Gaffney PM, Ortmann WA, Selby SA, Shark KB, Ockenden TC, Rohlf KE, Walgrave NL, Boyum WP, Malmgren ML, Miller ME, et al.: **Genome screening in human systemic lupus erythematosus: results from a second Minnesota cohort and combined analyses of 187 sib-pair families.** *Am J Hum Genet* 2000, **66**:547-556.
32. Conen D, Glynn RJ, Buring JE, Ridker PM, Zee RY: **Association of renin-angiotensin and endothelial nitric oxide synthase gene polymorphisms with blood pressure progression and incident hypertension: prospective cohort study.** *J Hypertens* 2008, **26**:1780-1786.
33. Bernstein KE, Martin BM, Edwards AS, Bernstein EA: **Mouse angiotensin-converting enzyme is a protein composed of two homologous domains.** *J Biol Chem* 1989, **264**:11945-11951.
34. Campbell R, Sangalli F, Perticucci E, Aros C, Viscarra C, Perna A, Remuzzi A, Bertocchi F, Fagiani L, Remuzzi G, et al.: **Effects of combined ACE inhibitor and angiotensin II antagonist treatment in human chronic nephropathies.** *Kidney Int* 2003, **63**:1094-1103.
35. Bredt DS, Snyder SH: **Nitric oxide: a physiologic messenger molecule.** *Annu Rev Biochem* 1994, **63**:175-195.
36. Miyahara K, Kawamoto T, Sase K, Yui Y, Toda K, Yang LX, Hattori R, Aoyama T, Yamamoto Y, Doi Y, et al.: **Cloning and structural characterization of the human endothelial nitric-oxide-synthase gene.** *Eur J Biochem* 1994, **223**:719-726.
37. Xu J, Wang Y, Pan F, Stankovich J, Ye D, Lian L, Zhang K, Ding C: **Association of ACE gene polymorphism with genetic susceptibility to**

- systemic lupus erythematosus in a Chinese population: a family-based association study. *J Rheumatol* 2007, **34**:2408-2411.
38. Ng DP, Placha G, Choo S, Chia KS, Warram JH, Krolewski AS: A disease haplotype for advanced nephropathy in type 2 diabetes at the ACE locus. *Diabetes* 2006, **55**:2660-2663.
39. Barbalic M, Skaric-Juric T, Cambien F, Barbaux S, Poirier O, Turek S, Vrhovski-Hebrang D, Cubrilo-Turek M, Rudan I, Rudan P, *et al.*: Gene polymorphisms of the renin-angiotensin system and early development of hypertension. *Am J Hypertens* 2006, **19**:837-842.
40. Tiret L, Rigat B, Visvikis S, Breda C, Corvol P, Cambien F, Soubrier F: Evidence, from combined segregation and linkage analysis, that a variant of the angiotensin I-converting enzyme (ACE) gene controls plasma ACE levels. *Am J Hum Genet* 1992, **51**:197-205.
41. Rigat B, Hubert C, Alhenc-Gelas F, Cambien F, Corvol P, Soubrier F: An insertion/deletion polymorphism in the angiotensin I-converting enzyme gene accounting for half the variance of serum enzyme levels. *J Clin Invest* 1990, **86**:1343-1346.
42. Redon J, Chaves FJ, Liao Y, Pascual JM, Rovira E, Armengod ME, Cooper RS: Influence of the I/D polymorphism of the angiotensin-converting enzyme gene on the outcome of microalbuminuria in essential hypertension. *Hypertension* 2000, **35**:490-495.
43. Baghai TC, Binder EB, Schule C, Salyakina D, Eser D, Lucae S, Zwanzger P, Habeger C, Zill P, Ising M, *et al.*: Polymorphisms in the angiotensin-converting enzyme gene are associated with unipolar depression, ACE activity and hypercortisolism. *Mol Psychiatry* 2006, **11**:1003-1015.
44. Rossi GP, Cesari M, Zanchetta M, Colonna S, Maiolino G, Pedon L, Cavallin M, Maiolino P, Pessina AC: The T-786C endothelial nitric oxide synthase genotype is a novel risk factor for coronary artery disease in Caucasian patients of the GENICA study. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2003, **41**:930-937.
45. Tang W, Yang Y, Wang B, Xiao C: Association between a G894T polymorphism of eNOS gene and essential hypertension in Han and Yi minority groups of China. *Arch Med Res* 2008, **39**:222-225.
46. Zhao Q, Su SY, Chen SF, Li B, Gu DF: Association study of the endothelial nitric oxide synthase gene polymorphisms with essential hypertension in northern Han Chinese. *Chin Med J (Engl)* 2006, **119**:1065-1071.

#### Pre-publication history

The pre-publication history for this paper can be accessed here:  
<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2350/11/94/prepub>

doi: 10.1186/1471-2350-11-94

**Cite this article as:** Li *et al.*, Association of the genetic polymorphisms of the ACE gene and the eNOS gene with lupus nephropathy in northern Chinese population *BMC Medical Genetics* 2010, **11**:94

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central  
and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at  
[www.biomedcentral.com/submit](http://www.biomedcentral.com/submit)

