

Impact of Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms of Base Excision Repair Genes on DNA Damage and Efficiency of DNA Repair in Recurrent Depression Disorder

Piotr Czarny^{1,2} · Dominik Kwiatkowski¹ · Monika Toma¹ · Joanna Kubiak¹ · Agnieszka Sliwinska³ · Monika Talarowska⁴ · Janusz Szemraj² · Michael Maes^{5,6,7} · Piotr Galecki⁴ · Tomasz Sliwinski¹

Received: 15 January 2016 / Accepted: 8 June 2016 / Published online: 21 June 2016
© The Author(s) 2016. This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com

Abstract Elevated level of DNA damage was observed in patients with depression. Furthermore, single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of base excision repair (BER) genes may modulate the risk of this disease. Therefore, the aim of this study was to delineate the association between DNA damage, DNA repair, the presence of polymorphic variants of BER genes, and occurrence of depression. The study was conducted on peripheral blood mononuclear cells of 43 patients diagnosed with depression and 59 controls without mental disorders. Comet assay was used to assess endogenous (oxidative) DNA damage and efficiency of DNA damage repair (DRE). TaqMan probes were employed to genotype 12 SNPs of BER

genes. Endogenous DNA damage was higher in the patients than in the controls, but none of the SNPs affected its levels. DRE was significantly higher in the controls and was modulated by BER SNPs, particularly by *c.977C>G-hOGG1*, *c.972G>C-MUTYH*, *c.2285T>C-PARP1*, *c.580C>T-XRCC1*, *c.1196A>G-XRCC1*, *c.444T>G-APEX1*, *c.-468T>G-APEX1*, or *c.*50C>T-LIG3*. Our study suggests that both oxidative stress and disorders in DNA damage repair mechanisms contribute to elevated levels of DNA lesions observed in depression. Lower DRE can be partly attributed to the presence of specific SNP variants.

Keywords Recurrent depression disorder · DNA damage · DNA repair · Oxidative stress · Base excision repair · Single nucleotide polymorphism

Electronic supplementary material The online version of this article (doi:10.1007/s12035-016-9971-6) contains supplementary material, which is available to authorized users.

✉ Tomasz Sliwinski
tomslw@biol.uni.lodz.pl

- ¹ Department of Molecular Genetics, University of Lodz, 141/143 Pomorska Street, 90-236 Lodz, Poland
- ² Department of Medical Biochemistry, Medical University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland
- ³ Department of Internal Disease, Diabetology and Clinical Pharmacology, Medical University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland
- ⁴ Department of Adult Psychiatry, Medical University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland
- ⁵ IMPACT Strategic Research Centre, Barwon Health, Deakin University School of Medicine, Geelong, Victoria, Australia
- ⁶ Department of Psychiatry, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand
- ⁷ Health Sciences Graduate Program, Health Sciences Center, State University of Londrina, Londrina, Brazil

Introduction

Even though depression disorder (including the recurrent type—rDD) is common, its pathogenesis still remains elusive. Activation of immune-inflammatory pathways plays a key role in the onset of depression [1, 2]. It is indicated by high levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines and elevated expression of the NOD-like receptor family, pyrin domain containing 3 (NLRP3), a component of the inflammasome which releases pro-inflammatory cytokines [3–6]. NLRP3 is involved in DNA damage response (DDR) since its knockout increases the effectiveness of double-strand break repair and base excision repair (BER) [7]. The activated immune-inflammatory pathways present in depression often coexist with increased oxidative stress, as indicated by elevated levels of lipid peroxidation and production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in patients affected by the disease [6, 8]. Oxidative damage to

DNA is one of the consequences of oxidative stress in depression and is indicated by increased 8-oxoguanine (8-oxoG) in the urine, serum, and peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of depressed patients [9–14]. However, the urinary levels of 8-oxoG in patients with milder, non-clinical depression did not differ from the healthy controls [15]. Our previous study utilizing comet assay technique on the PBMCs of patients diagnosed with clinical depression confirmed the presence of not only oxidatively modified purines and pyrimidines but also other types of DNA damage, like DNA strand breaks [16]. Furthermore, we also noted that increased DNA damage in patients with depression might be caused not only by the disease itself but also by the impairments of oxidative DNA damage repair, since we observed that the patients' cells repaired DNA damage induced by hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) more slowly than the controls' cells [17]. Since it was shown that single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) variants of genes involved in DDR, particularly BER, may negatively affect the process, we genotyped the SNPs of genes involved in this repair pathway [16–18]. We showed that some of these polymorphic variants increased the risk of rDD while others decreased this risk [16].

Therefore, in the present study, we delineate whether SNPs of genes involved in BER may affect DNA damage repair. We have genotyped 12 SNPs located in either coding or regulatory regions of BER genes and estimated the level of endogenous DNA damage as well as the efficiency of DNA damage repair (DRE) in PBMCs of patients with diagnosed rDD and healthy controls.

Material and Methods

Patients

Participants of this study consisted of 43 patients with rDD (mean age, 49.3 ± 10.2 years) hospitalized at the Department of Adult Psychiatry of the Medical University of Lodz (Poland) and 59 healthy controls (mean age, 51.2 ± 13.3 years) randomly selected without replacement sampling. Inclusion criteria and diagnosis were based on those outlined in ICD-10 (F32.0–7.32.2 and F33.0–F33.8) [20]. Standardized Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) was used to obtain a medical history for all cases [21]. Cases with axis I and axis II disorders other than depression, inflammatory, or autoimmune disorders were excluded as well as those with severe and chronic somatic diseases or worsening of symptoms and injuries of the central nervous system. Blood samples were taken from the rDD patients before they were subjected to an antidepressant therapy with drugs from the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor group. Detailed information about patients are presented in Table 1. Respondents without cases of mental illness in their medical history were

Table 1 Course of depression in the rDD group

Variable	rDD (<i>N</i> = 43), <i>M</i> (<i>SD</i>)
HDRS	23.74 (5.74)
No. of depression episodes	6.92 (5.81)
Disease duration	4.63 (3.21)

rDD recurrent depressive disorder, *HDRS* Hamilton Depression Rating Scale at the onset of therapy, *M* mean, *SD* standard deviation

randomly selected to form the control group. According to the protocol approved by the Bioethics Committee of the Medical University of Lodz (no. RNN/70/14/KE), an informed written consent was obtained from each participant.

Blood Collection

Ten milliliters of venous blood was taken from the participants after period of fasting. Blood samples were stored at 4 °C and the isolation of PBMCs was done within 4 h after the collection. Additionally, blood from depressed patients was obtained before the pharmacological treatment started. An aliquot of 500 µl of blood was frozen and stored at –20 °C until the isolation of DNA.

DNA Isolation

DNA was isolated from venous blood using Blood Mini Kit (A&A Biotechnology, Gdynia, Poland). Its purity was controlled by acquiring the absorbance ratio at 260 and 280 nm.

Selection of Single Nucleotide Polymorphism and Genotyping

Selection of the SNPs was performed using the public domain of the National Center for Biotechnology Information, the Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms database at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/snp> (Bethesda, MD, USA). The following criteria were used to choose the SNPs: a minor allele frequency higher than 0.05 in a European population (submitter population ID: HapMap-CEU); localization in coding region causing non-synonymous substitution or in regulatory regions; and presence in the literature concerning diseases other than depression in pathogenesis in which oxidative stress and increased DNA damage play a major role.

TaqMan® SNP Genotyping Assay with TaqMan Fast Universal PCR Master mix (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA) were used to genotype the studied SNPs. Reactions were performed in conditions recommended by the manufacturer in a Bio-Rad CFX96 thermal cycler with Real-Time PCR Detection System (Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc., Hercules, CA, USA). Results were analyzed in CFX Manager Software (Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc.).

Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cell Isolation and Treatment

Isolation of PBMCs was performed by isopycnic centrifugation (30°min, 400×g, 4 °C) of blood in Histopaque-1077 (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA). The obtained cells were then immediately counted in Bürcker chamber and used in the experiments. The level of DNA damage detected in untreated PBMCs was considered as endogenous DNA damage. To assess the efficacy of DDR, firstly, PBMCs were exposed to 20 µM H₂O₂ for 10 min on ice (POCH S.A., Gliwice, Poland). Then, PBMCs were washed and suspended in fresh RPMI-1640 medium for 120 min at 37 °C and the level of DNA damage was measured at the beginning and after 120 min of repair incubation.

Comet Assay

DNA damage in PBMCs was estimated by the alkaline version (pH > 13) of the comet assay according to the procedure described by Singh et al. with later modifications [22–24]. Since this technique recognizes only DNA strand breaks and alkali labile sites, two glycosylases—Nth or human 8-oxoguanine DNA glycosylase (endonuclease III and hOOG1, respectively; New England Biolabs, Ipswich, MA, USA)—were used to detect oxidative DNA damage according to the procedure described earlier [25]. hOOG1 recognizes and removes 8-oxoadenine when paired with cytosine and 7, 8-dihydro-8-oxoguanine (8-oxoguanine) when paired with cytosine, methyl-fapy-guanine, and foramidopyrimidine (fapy)-guanine [26, 27]. Nth recognizes and removes urea, thymine glycol, 5,6-dihydroxythymine, uracil glycol, 5-hydroxy-5-methylhydantoin, 6-hydroxy-5,6-dihydrothymine, and methyltartronylurea [28, 29].

Each sample containing 5×10^5 PBMCs was centrifuged (250×g, 15 min, 4 °C), suspended in 1.13 % agarose type XI (Sigma-Aldrich), cast on a microscope slide pre-coated with 0.5% low electroendosmosis agarose type I (Sigma-Aldrich), covered with a cover glass, and gelled on a cold plate for 10 min. Then, the cover glass was removed and the slide was incubated overnight in a lysis solution (2.5 mM NaCl, 100 mM Tris, 10 mM EDTA, 1 % Triton X-100, pH 10) at 4 °C. After lysis, slides were left for 20 min in buffer containing 300 mM NaOH and 1 mM EDTA, allowing the unwinding of DNA. Lastly, the 20-min electrophoresis was conducted at an electric field strength of 0.73 V/cm (300 mA) in a buffer of pH > 13 (300 mM NaOH and 1 mM EDTA).

The incubation with glycosylases was performed after lysis. These samples were washed with enzyme buffer (0.1 M KCl, 0.5 mM EDTA, 40 mM HEPES, 0.2 mg/ml bovine serum albumin, pH 8) and treated for 1 h with 1 U of OGG1/Nth, or with the buffer alone as a control at 37 °C.

After incubation completion, unwinding and electrophoresis were conducted as described previously.

When electrophoresis ended, slides were washed twice with deionized water and left to dry out. For analysis, samples were stained for at least 60 min with 1 µg/ml DAPI, and then the comet pictures were captured in an Eclipse fluorescence microscope (Nikon, Tokyo, Japan) with a COHU 4910 video camera (Cohu, San Diego, CA, USA) and measured with Lucia-Comet image analysis system (Laboratory Imaging, Praha, Czech Republic). For each sample, 50 comets were analyzed; DNA damage levels are presented as a mean of the percentage of DNA in the tail of the comets. Results for samples digested with the DNA repair enzymes were normalized by subtracting the level of DNA damage evoked by enzyme buffer only.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis of the gathered data was performed in Statistica 12 (Statsoft, Tulsa, OK, USA) and SigmaPlot 11.0 (Systat Software Inc., San Jose, CA, USA). The association between case/control and each polymorphism was calculated using an unconditional multiple logistic regression model, and the results are shown as odds ratios (ORs) with 95 % confidence interval (95% CI). Data presenting the results from the comet assay analysis are shown as the mean ± SEM from two separate experiments. Normality of distribution of the data was examined by the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test and equality of variances by *F* test. Significance of the difference between the studied values was determined by Mann–Whitney test if both or one of the tests failed; otherwise, it was determined by Student's *t* test. The efficiency of DRE was calculated using the following formula:

$$RE = \left(1 - \frac{TD_{120}}{TD_0}\right) \times 100\%$$

where TD₁₂₀ is the percentage of DNA in the comet tail after 120 min repair incubation and TD₀ is the percentage of DNA in the comet tail after exposure to hydrogen peroxide.

Results

Distribution of Genotypes of the Studied Polymorphisms

The distribution of SNP genotypes is shown in Table 2. The distribution of genotypes in all cases was in agreement with the Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium. Among the studied SNPs, only G/T heterozygote of c.-468T>G-*APEX1* was significantly

Table 2 Distribution of genotypes and alleles of the studied single nucleotide polymorphism and the risk of recurrent depression disorder

Genotype/allele	N (frequency)		Crude OR (95% CI)	p
	Controls (59)	Depression (43)		
<i>NEIL1</i> c.*589G4C (rs4462560)				
C/C	39 (0.661)	34 (0.791)	1.937 (0.779–4.819)	0.155
C/G	19 (0.322)	7 (0.168)	0.409 (0.154–1.087)	0.073
G/G	1 (0.017)	2 (0.047)	2.829 (0.248–32.251)	0.402
C/G and G/G	20 (0.339)	9 (0.209)	0.516 (0.208–1.284)	0.155
<i>hOGG1</i> c.977C>G (rs1052133)				
C/C	39 (0.661)	31 (0.721)	1.325 (0.562–3.122)	0.520
C/G	16 (0.271)	12 (0.279)	1.040 (0.432–2.507)	0.930
G/G	4 (0.068)	0 (–)	–	–
C/G and G/G	20 (0.339)	12 (0.279)	0.755 (0.30–1.779)	0.520
<i>MUTYH</i> c.972G>C (rs3219489)				
C/C	40 (0.678)	26 (0.605)	0.726 (0.320–1.649)	0.445
C/G	17 (0.288)	13 (0.302)	1.071 (0.453–2.532)	0.877)
G/G	2 (0.034)	4 (0.093)	2.923 (0.510–16.747)	0.228
C/G and G/G	19 (0.322)	17 (0.395)	1.77 (0.606–3.124)	0.445
<i>PARP1</i> c.2285T>C (rs1136410)				
A/A	36 (0.610)	32 (0.744)	1.859 (0.785–4.401)	0.159
A/G	21 (0.356)	10 (0.233)	0.548 (0.226–1.330)	0.184
G/G	2 (0.034)	1 (0.023)	0.679 (0.060–7.733)	0.755
A/G and G/G	23 (0.390)	11 (0.256)	0.538 (0.227–1.274)	0.159
<i>XRCC1</i> c.1196A>G (rs25487)				
C/C	22 (0.373)	14 (0.326)	0.812 (0.355–1.858)	0.622
C/T	31 (0.525)	24 (0.558)	1.141 (0.518–2.513)	0.743
T/T	6 (0.102)	5 (0.116)	1.162 (0.330–4.089)	0.815
<i>XRCC1</i> c.580C>T (rs1799782)				
G/G	50 (0.847)	40 (0.930)	2.400 (0.609–9.456)	0.211
G/A	9 (0.153)	3 (0.070)	0.417 (0.106–1.642)	0.211
A/A	0 (–)	0 (–)	–	–
<i>FEN1</i> c.-441G>A (rs174538)				
G/G	29 (0.492)	26 (0.605)	1.582 (0.713–3.508)	0.259
G/A	30 (0.508)	17 (0.395)	0.632 (0.285–1.402)	0.259
A/A	0 (–)	0 (–)	–	–
<i>APEX1</i> c.-468T>G (rs1760944)				
G/G	9 (0.153)	5 (0.116)	0.731 (0.226–2.359)	0.600
G/T	26 (0.441)	28 (0.651)	2.369 (1.053–5.330)	0.037
T/T	24 (0.407)	10 (0.233)	0.442 (0.184–1.063)	0.068
<i>APEX1</i> c.444T>G (rs1130409)				
G/G	15 (0.254)	12 (0.279)	1.135 (0.468–2.758)	0.779
G/T	31 (0.525)	17 (0.395)	0.591 (0.266–1.310)	0.195
T/T	13 (0.220)	14 (0.326)	1.708 (0.704–4.145)	0.236
<i>LIG1</i> c.-7C>T (rs20579)				
G/G	48 (0.814)	33 (0.767)	0.756 (0.288–1.984)	0.570
G/A	9 (0.153)	10 (0.233)	1.684 (0.618–4.586)	0.308
A/A	2 (0.034)	0 (–)	–	–
G/A and A/A	11 (0.186))	10 (0.233)	1.322 (0.504–3.468)	0.570
<i>LIG3</i> c.*50C>T (rs1052536)				
C/C	14 (0.237)	8 (0.186)	0.735 (0.277–1.947)	0.535
C/T	27 (0.458)	20 (0.465)	1.031 (0.469–2.267)	0.940
T/T	18 (0.305)	15 (0.349)	1.220 (0.528–2.818)	0.641
<i>LIG3</i> c.*83A>C (rs4796030)				
A/A	9 (0.153)	5 (0.116)	0.731 (0.226–2.359)	0.600
A/C	26 (0.441)	18 (0.419)	0.914 (0.413–2.023)	0.824
C/C	24 (0.407)	20 (0.465)	1.268 (0.574–2.803)	0.557

$p < 0.05$ along with corresponding ORs are in bold

associated with increased risk of rDD. In Supplementary Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, we present additional analysis, where we divided the studied group into individuals with either higher or lower than median DRE, basal DNA damage recognized by the alkaline version of the comet assay, and oxidative DNA damage recognized by Nth or hOGG1.

Basal Endogenous DNA Damage

Table 3 presents the total basal DNA damage in depressed patients and controls, classified according to polymorphic variants. If there were less than three cases with either minor allele or heterozygote, these two groups were merged. We

Table 3 Basal endogenous DNA damage

Genotype	Tail DNA (%), mean ± SEM		<i>p</i> ^a
	Control	Depression	
Total			
–	1.86 ± 0.16	6.94 ± 0.55	<0.001
<i>NEIL1</i> c.*589G4C (rs4462560)			
C/C	1.74 ± 0.18	6.71 ± 0.64	<0.001
C/G and G/G	2.08 ± 0.29	7.78 ± 1.04	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.337	0.310	
<i>hOGG1</i> c.977C>G (rs1052133)			
C/C	1.83 ± 0.20	6.73 ± 0.67	<0.001
C/G and G/G	1.90 ± 0.24	7.47 ± 0.96	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.608	0.417	
<i>MUTYH</i> c.972G>C (rs3219489)			
C/C	1.75 ± 0.18	6.54 ± 0.54	<0.001
C/G and G/G	2.08 ± 0.29	7.54 ± 1.12	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.368	0.619	
<i>PARP1</i> c.2285T>C (rs1136410)			
A/A	1.96 ± 0.21	7.15 ± 0.69	<0.001
A/G and G/G	1.69 ± 0.23	6.23 ± 0.83	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.401	0.679	
<i>XRCC1</i> c.1196A>G (rs25487)			
C/C	1.50 ± 0.24	7.05 ± 0.84	<0.001
C/T	1.97 ± 0.20	6.65 ± 0.84	<0.001
T/T	2.55 ± 0.66	8.03 ± 1.03	0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.084	0.304	
<i>XRCC1</i> c.580C>T (rs1799782)			
G/G	1.82 ± 0.17	6.87 ± 0.58	<0.001
G/A	2.04 ± 0.45	7.78 ± 1.46	0.016
<i>p</i> ^b	0.635	0.404	
<i>FEN1</i> c.-441G>A (rs174538)			
G/G	1.80 ± 0.21	6.45 ± 0.41	<0.001
G/A	1.91 ± 0.24	7.67 ± 1.24	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.940	0.960	
<i>APEX1</i> c.-468T>G (rs1760944)			
G/G	1.95 ± 0.25	7.36 ± 1.12	<0.001
G/T	1.71 ± 0.25	6.89 ± 0.72	<0.001
T/T	2.03 ± 0.27	6.34 ± 1.34	0.008
<i>p</i> ^b	0.438	0.875	
<i>APEX1</i> c.444T>G (rs1130409)			
G/G	1.63 ± 0.25	8.59 ± 1.44	<0.001
G/T	1.81 ± 0.21	6.27 ± 0.77	<0.001
T/T	2.27 ± 0.41	6.33 ± 0.58	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.545	0.242	
<i>LIG1</i> c.-7C>T (rs20579)			
G/G	1.89 ± 0.17	7.05 ± 0.68	<0.001
G/A and A/A	1.71 ± 0.38	6.55 ± 0.81	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.559	1.000	
<i>LIG3</i> c.*50C>T (rs1052536)			
C/C	2.17 ± 0.40	5.22 ± 0.82	0.001
C/T	1.88 ± 0.20	7.68 ± 1.02	<0.001
T/T	1.58 ± 0.28	6.86 ± 0.60	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.448	0.365	
<i>LIG3</i> c.*83A>C (rs4796030)			
A/A	1.77 ± 0.39	5.50 ± 0.77	<0.001
A/C	1.98 ± 0.21	7.27 ± 1.08	<0.001
C/C	1.75 ± 0.27	7.00 ± 0.65	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.605	0.680	

^a Values for patients vs. controls

^b Values between different genotype carriers

p < 0.05 are in bold

found that the patients with rDD had significantly higher endogenous DNA damage than the controls (*p* < 0.001).

Moreover, we demonstrated that the level of DNA damage in each genotype of the studied polymorphisms was significantly higher in the depressed patients when compared to the controls (*p* < 0.05), but there was no difference between the genotypes within the groups (*p* > 0.05). Also, when we divided the population into those with higher and lower than median basal DNA damage, in each case, this damage was higher in the patients compared to the controls (Supplementary Tables 9 and 10). In a similar fashion to Table 3, Tables 4 and 5 present the mean oxidative DNA damage recognized by hOGG1 and Nth, respectively. In all cases, except for the heterozygote of c.580C>T-*XRCC1*, we found that depressed patients had higher oxidative DNA damage than those in the control group (*p* < 0.05) and that the differences between genotypes within these groups were not statistically significant (*p* > 0.05).

Efficiency of DNA Damage Repair

In the overall studied population, DRE was significantly lower in the cases when compared to the controls (*p* < 0.001; Table 6 and Fig. 1). However, we did not find any statistically significant difference between the patients and controls in individuals with the following genotypes: combination of C/G and G/G of c.977C>G-*hOGG1*, combination of C/G and G/G of c.972G>C-*MUTYH*, combination of A/G and G/G of c.2285T>C-*PARP1*, T/T of c.1196A>G-*XRCC1*, G/A of c.580C>T-*XRCC1*, T/T of c.-468T>G-*APEX1*, T/T of c.444T>G-*APEX1*, and C/C and T/T of c.*50C>T-*LIG3* (Table 6). Moreover, within the groups of cases and controls, no statistically significant difference was found between the different genotype carriers (Table 6). Moreover, in individuals with rDD and with DRE higher than the median, we found differences between carriers of the genotypes of c.977C>G-*hOGG1* and c.972G>C-*MUTYH* (Table 7), while in the patients with lower than the median DRE, such differences were present between carriers of the genotypes of c.2285T>C-*PARP1* and c.-7C>T-*LIG1* (Table 8).

Discussion

A growing body of evidence suggests that elevated ROS and peroxidation of lipids both indicating oxidative stress, together with activated immune-inflammatory pathways, are present in depressed patients and may play an important role in the pathogenesis of this mental disorder [6, 8]. Moreover, in the serum, urine, and PBMCs of patients suffering from clinical symptoms of depression, elevated levels of 8-oxoG were found, showing that oxidative stress may compromise genetic material [9–14]. Our recent studies also demonstrated, via the comet assay, the significantly higher level of oxidatively modified purines and pyrimidines in PBMCs from depressed

Table 4 Oxidative DNA damage recognized by hOGG1

Genotype	Tail DNA (%), mean ± SEM		<i>p</i> ^a
	Controls	Depression	
Total			
–	6.54 ± 0.22	14.88 ± 1.09	<0.001
<i>NEIL1</i> c.*589G4C (rs4462560)			
C/C	6.64 ± 0.30	14.63 ± 1.24	<0.001
C/G and G/G	6.36 ± 0.29	15.81 ± 2.42	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.695	0.541	
<i>hOGG1</i> c.977C>G (rs1052133)			
C/C	6.56 ± 0.29	14.31 ± 1.27	<0.001
C/G and G/G	6.52 ± 0.32	16.34 ± 2.18	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.994	0.394	
<i>MUTYH</i> c.972G>C (rs3219489)			
C/C	6.43 ± 0.23	15.27 ± 1.29	<0.001
C/G and G/G	6.77 ± 0.50	14.28 ± 1.99	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.764	0.405	
<i>PARP1</i> c.2285T>C (rs1136410)			
A/A	6.37 ± 0.29	14.54 ± 1.22	<0.001
A/G and G/G	6.81 ± 0.33	15.87 ± 2.47	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.273	0.568	
<i>XRCC1</i> c.1196A>G (rs25487)			
C/C	6.49 ± 0.33	14.67 ± 1.70	<0.001
C/T	6.60 ± 0.34	14.70 ± 1.62	<0.001
T/T	6.43 ± 0.53	16.21 ± 2.98	0.004
<i>p</i> ^b	0.998	0.797	
<i>XRCC1</i> c.580C>T (rs1799782)			
G/G	6.40 ± 0.24	15.27 ± 1.14	<0.001
G/A	7.34 ± 0.51	12.37 ± 3.47	0.064
<i>p</i> ^b	0.090	0.617	
<i>FEN1</i> c.-441G>A (rs174538)			
G/G	6.38 ± 0.33	13.34 ± 1.14	<0.001
G/A	6.70 ± 0.30	17.24 ± 2.07	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.422	0.153	
<i>APEX1</i> c.-468T>G (rs1760944)			
G/G	6.70 ± 0.39	14.68 ± 2.38	<0.001
G/T	6.37 ± 0.27	14.66 ± 1.46	<0.001
T/T	6.61 ± 0.70	16.51 ± 1.11	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.979	0.373	
<i>APEX1</i> c.444T>G (rs1130409)			
G/G	7.27 ± 0.48	17.66 ± 2.85	<0.001
G/T	6.33 ± 0.28	12.10 ± 1.48	<0.001
T/T	6.06 ± 0.41	15.87 ± 1.20	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.126	0.076	
<i>LIG1</i> c.-7C>T (rs20579)			
G/G	6.56 ± 0.26	15.04 ± 1.31	<0.001
G/A and A/A	6.44 ± 0.35	15.14 ± 1.90	0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.969	0.635	
<i>LIG3</i> c.*50C>T (rs1052536)			
C/C	5.97 ± 0.28	13.48 ± 1.20	<0.001
C/T	6.62 ± 0.34	14.89 ± 1.89	<0.001
T/T	6.87 ± 0.47	15.61 ± 1.84	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.374	0.701	
<i>LIG3</i> c.*83A>C (rs4796030)			
A/A	6.45 ± 0.39	14.76 ± 1.35	0.003
A/C	6.30 ± 0.31	14.35 ± 2.07	<0.001
C/C	6.84 ± 0.41	15.38 ± 1.46	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.789	0.423	

^a Values for patients vs. controls^b Values between different genotype carriers*p* < 0.05 are in bold

patients when compared to non-depressed control subjects [16]. Additionally, we found increased levels of DNA lesions,

Table 5 Oxidative DNA damage recognized by Nth

Genotype	Tail DNA (%), mean ± SEM		<i>p</i> ^a
	Controls	Depression	
Total			
–	5.81 ± 0.21	12.57 ± 0.877	<0.001
<i>NEIL1</i> c.*589G4C (rs4462560)			
C/C	5.85 ± 0.28	12.56 ± 1.03	<0.001
C/G and G/G	5.75 ± 0.32	12.64 ± 1.62	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.642	0.823	
<i>hOGG1</i> c.977C>G (rs1052133)			
C/C	5.96 ± 0.30	12.16 ± 1.05	<0.001
C/G and G/G	5.53 ± 0.25	13.65 ± 1.60	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.309	0.409	
<i>MUTYH</i> c.972G>C (rs3219489)			
C/C	5.84 ± 0.21	12.20 ± 0.91	<0.001
C/G and G/G	5.77 ± 0.51	13.15 ± 1.76	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.390	0.891	
<i>PARP1</i> c.2285T>C (rs1136410)			
A/A	5.73 ± 0.31	12.25 ± 1.02	<0.001
A/G and G/G	5.93 ± 0.27	13.51 ± 1.75	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.335	0.297	
<i>XRCC1</i> c.1196A>G (rs25487)			
C/C	5.71 ± 0.28	11.61 ± 0.99	<0.001
C/T	5.85 ± 0.35	12.73 ± 1.30	<0.001
T/T	6.01 ± 0.45	14.53 ± 3.49	0.017
<i>p</i> ^b	0.914	0.827	
<i>XRCC1</i> c.580C>T (rs1799782)			
G/G	5.77 ± 0.24	12.78 ± 0.93	<0.001
G/A	6.08 ± 0.48	10.34 ± 1.50	0.004
<i>p</i> ^b	0.317	0.489	
<i>FEN1</i> c.-441G>A (rs174538)			
G/G	5.83 ± 0.35	11.38 ± 0.80	<0.001
G/A	5.80 ± 0.25	14.40 ± 1.80	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.693	0.391	
<i>APEX1</i> c.-468T>G (rs1760944)			
G/G	5.76 ± 0.39	13.00 ± 1.78	<0.001
G/T	5.98 ± 0.26	12.86 ± 1.16	<0.001
T/T	5.48 ± 0.59	10.12 ± 1.71	0.008
<i>p</i> ^b	0.523	0.539	
<i>APEX1</i> c.444T>G (rs1130409)			
G/G	6.22 ± 0.55	14.98 ± 2.14	<0.001
G/T	5.62 ± 0.28	11.23 ± 1.29	<0.001
T/T	5.73 ± 0.22	12.15 ± 1.13	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.522	0.279	
<i>LIG1</i> c.-7C>T (rs20579)			
G/G	5.89 ± 0.25	12.74 ± 1.09	<0.001
G/A and A/A	5.50 ± 0.34	12.17 ± 1.23	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.330	0.656	
<i>LIG3</i> c.*50C>T (rs1052536)			
C/C	5.89 ± 0.39	10.07 ± 1.03	<0.001
C/T	5.98 ± 0.25	13.36 ± 1.54	<0.001
T/T	5.50 ± 0.52	12.87 ± 1.33	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.220	0.365	
<i>LIG3</i> c.*83A>C (rs4796030)			
A/A	5.97 ± 0.42	11.32 ± 1.23	<0.001
A/C	5.94 ± 0.28	12.90 ± 1.70	<0.001
C/C	5.63 ± 0.41	12.59 ± 1.10	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.233	0.721	

^a Values for patients vs. controls^b Values between different genotype carriers*p* < 0.05 are in bold

such as alkali labile sites and DNA strand breaks, in the PBMCs isolated from depressed patients. The consequent

Table 6 Efficiency of DNA damage repair

Genotype	DRE (%), mean \pm SEM		p^a
	Controls	Depression	
Total			
–	43.39 \pm 3.91	19.38 \pm 4.31	<0.001
<i>NEIL1</i> c.*589G4C (rs4462560)			
C/C	39.16 \pm 5.29	15.71 \pm 4.91	<0.001
C/G and G/G	51.63 \pm 4.82	33.26 \pm 7.83	0.049
p^b	0.333	0.098	
<i>hOGG1</i> c.977C>G (rs1052133)			
C/C	41.82 \pm 4.95	17.94 \pm 4.49	<0.001
C/G and G/G	46.44 \pm 6.46	23.09 \pm 10.54	0.054
p^b	0.476	0.599	
<i>MUTYH</i> c.972G>C (rs3219489)			
C/C	42.80 \pm 4.97	15.12 \pm 4.84	<0.001
C/G and G/G	44.62 \pm 6.34	25.33 \pm 7.95	0.064
p^b	0.801	0.251	
<i>PARP1</i> c.2285T>C (rs1136410)			
A/A	44.19 \pm 5.31	17.34 \pm 4.95	<0.001
A/G and G/G	42.14 \pm 5.76	24.42 \pm 8.93	0.066
p^b	0.858	0.480	
<i>XRCC1</i> c.1196A>G (rs25487)			
C/C	42.38 \pm 5.31	15.87 \pm 7.60	0.004
C/T	44.46 \pm 5.76	15.75 \pm 5.74	<0.001
T/T	41.55 \pm 5.76	44.69 \pm 7.41	0.840
p^b	0.797	0.097	
<i>XRCC1</i> c.580C>T (rs1799782)			
G/G	45.05 \pm 4.24	19.76 \pm 4.16	<0.001
G/A	34.18 \pm 10.19	11.03 \pm 32.20	0.370
p^b	0.143	0.617	
<i>FEN1</i> c.-441G>A (rs174538)			
G/G	38.13 \pm 4.28	19.99 \pm 4.97	0.008
G/A	48.48 \pm 6.43	17.87 \pm 8.00	0.001
p^b	0.065	0.813	
<i>APEX1</i> c.-468T>G (rs1760944)			
G/G	42.26 \pm 7.47	9.83 \pm 7.67	0.001
G/T	45.50 \pm 4.25	21.35 \pm 5.42	0.003
T/T	40.31 \pm 11.55	25.48 \pm 15.49	0.458
p^b	0.935	0.480	
<i>APEX1</i> c.444T>G (rs1130409)			
G/G	43.74 \pm 6.50	11.90 \pm 9.61	0.008
G/T	45.86 \pm 4.42	16.00 \pm 6.07	<0.001
T/T	38.41 \pm 12.53	29.20 \pm 7.06	0.152
p^b	0.949	0.255	
<i>LIG1</i> c.-7C>T (rs20579)			
G/G	40.37 \pm 4.56	18.08 \pm 5.15	<0.001
G/A and A/A	56.56 \pm 5.37	22.68 \pm 7.71	0.002
p^b	0.158	0.675	
<i>LIG3</i> c.*50C>T (rs1052536)			
C/C	42.44 \pm 6.92	18.20 \pm 9.66	0.052
C/T	49.02 \pm 6.69	19.52 \pm 6.24	<0.001
T/T	35.31 \pm 6.37	19.17 \pm 8.01	0.121
p^b	0.100	0.994	
<i>LIG3</i> c.*83A>C (rs4796030)			
A/A	51.64 \pm 8.28	20.51 \pm 11.63	0.047
A/C	46.10 \pm 4.22	18.04 \pm 6.82	<0.001
C/C	37.37 \pm 7.87	19.81 \pm 6.59	0.022
p^b	0.541	0.976	

^a Values for patients vs. controls^b Values between different genotype carriers $p < 0.05$ are in bold

question is whether the increased DNA damage is caused by oxidative stress only or whether there are other contributing

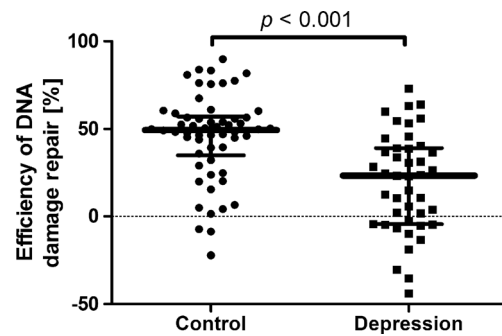


Fig. 1 Efficiency of DNA damage repair in peripheral blood mononuclear cells of patients with depression and the control group. Horizontal lines denote the median, while whiskers show the interquartile range

factors. The results of Yi et al. obtained in patients with milder forms of depression suggest the latter hypothesis because the levels of urinary 8-oxoG in these patients were not significantly different from those of the controls, suggesting that the amount of oxidative DNA damage may be dependent on the severity of the disease [15]. On the other hand, our previous results showed that the PBMCs of depressed patients repaired H₂O₂-induced DNA damage slower than those of the controls, suggesting an oxidative stress-independent mechanism [16]. One of the factors that may cause defective DNA damage repair is the presence of specific polymorphic variants of genes encoding proteins involved in this repair [18, 19]. Therefore, we genotyped 12 SNPs of BER genes in a larger group consisting of more than 550 participants and found that some of them can modulate rDD risk [17].

In the current work, we confirmed our previous results concerning DNA damage and repair on a slightly larger group than previously [16]. We found significantly greater amount of alkali labile sites and strand breaks recognized by the alkaline version of the comet assay in the PBMCs of cases when compared to the controls (Table 3). Similarly, the level of oxidized purines and pyrimidines, recognized by hOGG1 and Nth, respectively, was higher in patients than in controls (Tables 4 and 5). These results are consistent with those of other authors [9–14]. In the previous paper, we did not calculate DRE and, therefore, cannot compare this parameter between the present and our previous study [16]. However, the kinetics of DNA damage repair was monitored and showed that the cells from patients recovered more slowly than those of the controls, suggesting that DNA damage was less efficiently repaired in patients. In the present study, the DRE values were significantly lower in cases than in controls (Table 6), which is in agreement with our previous results and suggests impairments in the mechanisms of genetic material maintenance.

Additionally, we genotyped 12 SNPs located within either the coding or regulatory regions of genes involved in BER and found that only the heterozygote of c.-468T>G-*APEX1* significantly increased the risk of depression ($p = 0.037$; Table 2).

Table 7 Efficiency of DNA damage repair (DRE) of persons with higher than the median DRE

Genotype	DRE (%), mean ± SEM		<i>p</i> ^a
	Controls	Depression	
Total			
–	62.56 ± 2.34	42.21 ± 3.13	<0.001
<i>NEIL1</i> c.*589G4C (rs4462560)			
C/C	60.37 ± 2.82	41.98 ± 3.77	0.004
C/G and G/G	66.93 ± 4.03	42.70 ± 6.06	0.003
<i>p</i> ^b	0.210	0.918	
<i>hOGG1</i> c.977C>G (rs1052133)			
C/C	61.20 ± 2.87	38.29 ± 3.01	<0.001
C/G and G/G	64.90 ± 4.10	52.67 ± 6.94	0.125
<i>p</i> ^b	0.414	0.037	
<i>MUTYH</i> c.972G>C (rs3219489)			
C/C	61.40 ± 2.65	35.32 ± 2.60	<0.001
C/G and G/G	62.24 ± 4.90	52.04 ± 5.22	0.086
<i>p</i> ^b	0.619	0.005	
<i>PARP1</i> c.2285T>C (rs1136410)			
A/A	65.35 ± 3.03	45.87 ± 4.04	<0.001
A/G and G/G	58.91 ± 3.54	36.93 ± 4.64	0.005
<i>p</i> ^b	0.155	0.165	
<i>XRCC1</i> c.1196A>G (rs25487)			
C/C	61.88 ± 3.92	42.55 ± 6.93	0.009
C/T	63.17 ± 3.28	40.90 ± 4.20	<0.001
T/T	63.05 ± 6.92	44.69 ± 7.41	0.149
<i>p</i> ^b	0.836	0.899	
<i>XRCC1</i> c.580C>T (rs1799782)			
G/G	63.02 ± 2.47	40.75 ± 2.90	<0.001
G/A	58.39 ± 8.59	72.96 ± 0.00	–
<i>p</i> ^b	0.213	–	
<i>FEN1</i> c.-441G>A (rs174538)			
G/G	57.66 ± 2.63	39.61 ± 3.62	0.006
G/A	65.82 ± 3.32	46.77 ± 5.80	0.006
<i>p</i> ^b	0.244	0.282	
<i>APEX1</i> c.-468T>G (rs1760944)			
G/G	66.20 ± 3.80	33.88 ± 2.44	0.005
G/T	58.42 ± 2.93	43.40 ± 3.71	0.003
T/T	67.60 ± 8.65	47.41 ± 14.04	0.252
<i>p</i> ^b	0.195	0.576	
<i>APEX1</i> c.444T>G (rs1130409)			
G/G	60.28 ± 3.74	43.58 ± 6.43	0.032
G/T	64.08 ± 4.08	38.67 ± 4.40	0.002
T/T	62.65 ± 4.41	44.60 ± 5.84	0.029
<i>p</i> ^b	0.928	0.709	
<i>LIG1</i> c.-7C>T (rs20579)			
G/G	61.57 ± 2.58	41.24 ± 3.37	<0.001
G/A and A/A	65.79 ± 5.61	46.61 ± 8.93	0.087
<i>p</i> ^b	0.556	0.521	
<i>LIG3</i> c.*50C>T (rs1052536)			
C/C	60.12 ± 4.71	42.46 ± 6.37	0.051
C/T	64.53 ± 3.37	45.31 ± 5.15	0.036
T/T	59.81 ± 4.47	39.01 ± 5.20	0.016
<i>p</i> ^b	0.420	0.682	
<i>LIG3</i> c.*83A>C (rs4796030)			
A/A	62.54 ± 4.91	38.36 ± 6.91	0.025
A/C	63.36 ± 3.82	45.70 ± 5.26	0.012
C/C	61.76 ± 3.99	40.72 ± 4.79	0.007
<i>p</i> ^b	0.946	0.701	

^a Values for patients vs. controls^b Values between different genotype carriers*p* < 0.05 are in bold**Table 8** Efficiency of DNA damage repair (DRE) of persons with lower than the median DRE

Genotype	DRE (%), mean ± SEM		<i>p</i> ^a
	Controls	Depression	
Total			
–	23.56 ± 5.57	–4.54 ± 3.66	<0.001
<i>NEIL1</i> c.*589G4C (rs4462560)			
C/C	16.84 ± 7.65	–5.04 ± 4.02	0.002
C/G and G/G	33.56 ± 5.69	0.22 ± 5.50	0.114
<i>p</i> ^b	0.156	0.684	
<i>hOGG1</i> c.977C>G (rs1052133)			
C/C	23.42 ± 7.17	–3.76 ± 3.69	<0.001
C/G and G/G	23.88 ± 8.87	–6.49 ± 9.54	0.041
<i>p</i> ^b	0.981	0.754	
<i>MUTYH</i> c.972G>C (rs3219489)			
C/C	22.25 ± 7.71	–5.08 ± 4.79	0.002
C/G and G/G	26.06 ± 7.28	–3.65 ± 6.03	0.008
<i>p</i> ^b	0.731	0.855	
<i>PARP1</i> c.2285T>C (rs1136410)			
A/A	25.26 ± 7.38	–2.18 ± 3.39	<0.001
A/G and G/G	20.33 ± 7.28	–26.96 ± 17.00	0.044
<i>p</i> ^b	0.477	0.043	
<i>XRCC1</i> c.1196A>G (rs25487)			
C/C	8.26 ± 16.62	–4.14 ± 5.34	0.279
C/T and T/T	29.39 ± 8.44	–4.78 ± 5.08	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.213	0.934	
<i>XRCC1</i> c.580C>T (rs1799782)			
G/G	23.95 ± 6.41	–2.92 ± 3.68	<0.001
G/A	22.47 ± 12.01	–19.93 ± 15.29	0.121
<i>p</i> ^b	0.809	0.179	
<i>FEN1</i> c.-441G>A (rs174538)			
G/G	24.34 ± 4.76	–2.08 ± 4.41	<0.001
G/A	22.47 ± 12.01	–7.82 ± 6.33	0.017
<i>p</i> ^b	0.580	0.451	
<i>APEX1</i> c.-468T>G (rs1760944)			
G/G	22.01 ± 10.62	–4.58 ± 8.15	0.025
G/T	24.82 ± 5.61	–4.52 ± 4.16	<0.001
T/T	18.49 ± 12.95	–7.40 ± 2.56	0.286
<i>p</i> ^b	0.905	0.974	
<i>APEX1</i> c.444T>G (rs1130409)			
G/G	25.13 ± 9.67	–10.73 ± 8.12	0.029
G/T	30.26 ± 4.65	–3.07 ± 4.91	0.001
T/T	1.48 ± 5.70	–0.38 ± 23.64	0.310
<i>p</i> ^b	0.329	0.709	
<i>LIG1</i> c.-7C>T (rs20579)			
G/G	20.87 ± 6.28	–9.05 ± 4.35	<0.001
G/A and A/A	40.41 ± 4.22	6.74 ± 4.38	<0.001
<i>p</i> ^b	0.242	0.048	
<i>LIG3</i> c.*50C>T (rs1052536)			
C/C	24.76 ± 9.02	–6.05 ± 1.57	0.042
C/T	23.33 ± 13	–0.69 ± 4.78	0.003
T/T	23.06 ± 6.98	–10.59 ± 9.46	0.028
<i>p</i> ^b	0.717	0.522	
<i>LIG3</i> c.*83A>C (rs4796030)			
A/A	29.84 ± 18.58	–6.26 ± 3.70	0.232
A/C	31.04 ± 4.33	–3.63 ± 4.16	<0.001
C/C	12.97 ± 11.61	–5.75 ± 6.78	0.082
<i>p</i> ^b	0.230	0.951	

^a Values for patients vs. controls^b Values between different genotype carriers*p* < 0.05 are in bold

This is consistent with our results (unpublished data) when the genotyping was done on a larger group of 599 depressed participants. Furthermore, other teams found that this polymorphism modulates promoter strength and the risk of lung cancer [30, 31]. We also observed that c.-468T>G-*APEX1* modulated the risk of rDD in subjects with higher basal DNA damage or lower oxidative DNA damage recognized by either Nth or hOGG1 (Supplementary Tables 3, 6, and 8). Moreover, the heterozygote of c.*589G>C-*NEIL* decreased the risk of depression in cases with lower DRE as well as lower oxidative DNA damage recognized by either Nth or hOGG1 (Supplementary Tables 2, 6, and 8), while the C/C homozygote increased this risk in patients with lower oxidative DNA damage recognized by Nth (Supplementary Table 6). Interestingly, in a previous paper, we also found that the homozygotes of this polymorphism modulated the risk of depression in a larger population of 555 participants [17]. This could indicate that c.-468T>G-*APEX1* and c.*589G>C-*NEIL* are strongly associated with depression.

We also tested whether the presence of the studied polymorphisms affected endogenous DNA damage and DRE. We divided participants according to the genotypes that they were carrying, and in all cases, endogenous basal DNA damage was higher in patients than in controls. Moreover, in case of comparison between genotype carriers within both groups, no difference in DNA damage was noted (Table 3). The same results were obtained for basal oxidative DNA damage recognized by either Nth or hOGG1, with the exception of the heterozygote of c.580C>T-*XRCC1* where the difference between the cases and controls was not statistically significant (Tables 4 and 5). These results—showing independence between the level of DNA damage and the SNP genotypes—may indicate that the polymorphisms did not affect DNA damage or that this effect was hidden by the damage caused by the disease itself. Either way, this argues in favor of the hypothesis that the elevated DNA damage found in depressed patients is mainly caused by the oxidative stress associated with this disease. On the other hand, our results obtained for DRE show that some polymorphic variants may affect DNA damage repair. DRE did not vary between the controls and the patients carrying the C/G and G/G of c.977C>G-*hOGG1*, the C/G and G/G of c.972G>C-*MUTYH*, the A/G and G/G of c.2285T>C-*PARP1*, the T/T of c.580C>T-*XRCC1*, the G/A of c.1196A>G-*XRCC1*, the T/T of c.444T>G-*APEX1*, the T/T of c.-468T>G-*APEX1*, or the C/C and T/T of c.*50C>T-*LIG3* (Table 6). It must be noted that, in all of these cases, the results did not differ between genotype carriers in either patients or controls. However, when we considered only cases with higher than the median DRE values, we found that this parameter was significantly greater in depressed patients with the C/G and G/G genotypes of either c.977C>G-*hOGG1* or c.972G>C-*MUTYH* (Table 7). Additionally, in patients with lower DRE, this parameter was higher in carriers of either the A/A of c.2285T>C-*PARP1* or G/A and A/A of c.-

7C>T-*LIG1* (Table 8). Thus, these results show that the DNA lesions in depression may also originate from insufficient DNA damage repair and are at least partly caused by the presence of specific BER gene polymorphic variants.

The results should be discussed with regard to the strengths and limitations of our study. Firstly, a larger study sample would allow examining the associations with clinical characteristics, including age at onset of depression and number of episodes. On the other hand, similar studies had comparable number of participants [32, 33]. Secondly, we used PBMCs while examination of central nervous system (CNS) cells would give more information on the central aspects of the disease. Nevertheless, blood and CNS cells are both exposed to oxidative and nitrosative stressors [34, 35], and therefore blood cells are a good model to reflect what may happen in the CNS. The genetic constitution of PBMCs may reveal inherited defects in the constitution of other systems, including the CNS. Lastly, we genotyped only some SNPs while there are more polymorphisms that could possibly contribute to low DRE in depressed patients.

Conclusion

This study shows that depression is accompanied by increased oxidative stress-induced DNA damage combined with an impaired DNA damage repair efficiency. Furthermore, the latter is in part related to specific SNPs of genes encoding proteins involved in BER. This pathway may play a role in the pathogenesis of depression and is likely a new drug target. Further studies are needed to develop and examine new drugs targeting oxidative stress, DNA damage, and DNA repair mechanisms.

Acknowledgments This study was supported with funding from the scientific research grants from the Polish National Science Centre (no. DEC-2014/13/N/NZ7/00232).

Open Access This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.

References

1. Pasco JA, Nicholson GC, Williams LJ, Jacka FN, Henry MJ, Kotowicz MA, Schneider HG, Leonard BE, Berk M (2010) Association of high-sensitivity C-reactive protein with de novo major depression. *Br J Psychiatry* 197:372–377
2. Gardner A, Boles RG (2011) Beyond the serotonin hypothesis: mitochondria, inflammation and neurodegeneration in major

- depression and affective spectrum disorders. *Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry* 35:730–743
3. Maes M, Bosmans E, Meltzer HY, Scharpé S, Suy E (1993) Interleukin-1 beta: a putative mediator of HPA axis hyperactivity in major depression? *Am J Psychiatry* 150:1189–1193
 4. Rawdin BJ, Mellon SH, Dhabhar FS, Epel ES, Puterman E, Su Y, Burke HM, Reus VI, Rosser R, Hamilton SP, Nelson JC, Wolkowitz OM (2013) Dysregulated relationship of inflammation and oxidative stress in major depression. *Brain Brain Behav Immun* 31:143–152
 5. Leemans JC, Cassel SL, Sutterwala FS (2011) Sensing damage by the NLRP3 inflammasome. *Immunol Rev* 243:152–162
 6. Alcocer-Gómez E, de Miguel M, Casas-Barquero N, Núñez-Vasco J, Sánchez-Alcazar JA, Fernández-Rodríguez A, Cordero MD (2014) NLRP3 inflammasome is activated in mononuclear blood cells from patients with major depressive disorder. *Brain Brain Behav Immun* 36:111–117
 7. Licandro G, Ling Khor H, Beretta O, Lai J, Derks H, Laudisi F, Conforti-Andreoni C, Liang Qian H, Teng GG, Ricciardi-Castagnoli P, Mortellaro A (2013) The NLRP3 inflammasome affects DNA damage responses after oxidative and genotoxic stress in dendritic cells. *Eur J Immunol* 43:2126–2137
 8. Anderson G, Maes M (2014) Oxidative/nitrosative stress and immuno-inflammatory pathways in depression: treatment implications. *Curr Pharm Des* 20:3812–3847
 9. Irie M, Asami S, Nagata S, Ikeda M, Miyata M, Kasai H (2001) Psychosocial factors as a potential trigger of oxidative DNA damage in human leukocytes. *Jpn J Cancer Res* 92:367–376
 10. Irie M, Asami S, Ikeda M, Kasai H (2003) Depressive state relates to female oxidative DNA damage via neutrophil activation. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 311:1014–1018
 11. Forlenza MJ, Miller GE (2006) Increased serum levels of 8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine in clinical depression. *Psychosom Med* 68:1–7
 12. Maes M, Mihaylova I, Kubera M, Uytendaele M, Vrydags N, Bosmans E (2009) Increased 8-hydroxy-deoxyguanosine, a marker of oxidative damage to DNA, in major depression and myalgic encephalomyelitis/chronic fatigue syndrome. *Neuro Endocrinol Lett* 30:715–722
 13. Wei YC, Zhou FL, He DL, Bai JR, Ding H, Wang XY, Nan KJ (2009) Oxidative stress in depressive patients with gastric adenocarcinoma. *Int J Neuropsychopharmacol* 12:1089–1096
 14. Kupper N, Gidron Y, Winter J, Denollet J (2009) Association between type D personality, depression, and oxidative stress in patients with chronic heart failure. *Psychosom Med* 71:973–980
 15. Yi S, Nanri A, Matsushita Y, Kasai H, Kawai K, Mizoue T (2012) Depressive symptoms and oxidative DNA damage in Japanese municipal employees. *Psychiatry Res* 200:318–322
 16. Czarny P, Kwiatkowski D, Kacperska D, Kawczyńska D, Talarowska M, Orzechowska A, Bielecka-Kowalska A, Szemraj J, Galecki P, Śliwiński T (2015) Elevated level of DNA damage and impaired repair of oxidative DNA damage in patients with recurrent depressive disorder. *Med Sci Monit* 21:412–418
 17. Czarny P, Kwiatkowski D, Galecki P, Talarowska M, Orzechowska A, Bobinska K, Bielecka-Kowalska A, Szemraj J, Maes M, Su KP, Śliwiński T (2015) Association between single nucleotide polymorphisms of MUTYH, hOGG1 and NEIL1 genes, and depression. *J Affect Disord* 184:90–96
 18. Erčulj N, Zadel M, Dolžan V (2010) Genetic polymorphisms in base excision repair in healthy slovenian population and their influence on DNA damage. *Acta Chim Slov* 57:182–188
 19. Zielinska A, Davies OT, Meldrum RA, Hodges NJ (2011) Direct visualization of repair of oxidative damage by OGG1 in the nuclei of live cells. *J Biochem Mol Toxicol* 25:1–7
 20. World Health Organization (1992) ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders. WHO, Geneva
 21. Patten SB (1997) Performance of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview Short Form for major depression in community and clinical samples. *Chronic Dis Can* 3:18–24
 22. Singh NP, McCoy MT, Tice RR, Schneider EL (1988) A simple technique for quantitation of low levels of DNA damage in individual cells. *Exp Cell Res* 175:184–191
 23. Klaude M, Eriksson S, Nygren J, Ahnström G (1996) The comet assay: mechanisms and technical considerations. *Mutat Res* 12:89–96
 24. Blasiak J, Gloc E, Drzewoski J, Wozniak K, Zadrozny M, Skórski T, Petyński T (2003) Free radicals scavengers can differentially modulate the genotoxicity of amsacrine in normal and cancer cells. *Mutat Res* 535:25–34
 25. Blasiak J, Synowiec E, Tarnawska J, Czarny P, Poplawski T, Reiter RJ (2012) Dental methacrylates may exert genotoxic effects via the oxidative induction of DNA double strand breaks and the inhibition of their repair. *Mol Biol Rep* 39:7487–7496
 26. Bjorås M, Luna L, Johnsen B, Hoff E, Haug T, Rognes T, Seeberg E (1997) Opposite base-dependent reactions of a human base excision repair enzyme on DNA containing 7,8-dihydro-8-oxoguanine and abasic sites. *EMBO J* 16:6314–6322
 27. Boiteux S, Radicella JP (1999) Base excision repair of 8-hydroxyguanine protects DNA from endogenous oxidative stress. *Biochimie* 81:59–67
 28. Dizdaroglu M, Laval J, Boiteux S (1993) Substrate specificity of the *Escherichia coli* endonuclease III: excision of thymine- and cytosine-derived lesions in DNA produced by radiation-generated free radicals. *Biochemistry* 32:12105–12111
 29. Hatahet Z, Kow YW, Purmal AA, Cunningham RP, Wallace SS (1994) New substrates for old enzymes. 5-Hydroxy-2'-deoxycytidine and 5-hydroxy-2'-deoxyuridine are substrates for *Escherichia coli* endonuclease III and formamidopyrimidine DNA *N*-glycosylase, while 5-hydroxy-2'-deoxyuridine is a substrate for uracil DNA *N*-glycosylase. *J Biol Chem* 269:18814–18820
 30. Lu J, Zhang S, Chen D, Wang H, Wu W, Wang X, Lei Y, Wang J, Qian J, Fan W, Hu Z, Jin L, Shen H, Huang W, Wei Q, Lu D (2009) Functional characterization of a promoter polymorphism in APE1/Ref-1 that contributes to reduced lung cancer susceptibility. *FASEB J* 23:3459–3469
 31. Lo YL, Jou YS, Hsiao CF, Chang GC, Tsai YH, Su WC, Chen KY, Chen YM, Huang MS, Hu CY, Chen CJ, Hsiung CA (2009) A polymorphism in the APE1 gene promoter is associated with lung cancer risk. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 18:223–229
 32. Synowiec E, Stefanska J, Morawiec Z, Blasiak J, Wozniak K (2008) Association between DNA damage, DNA repair genes variability and clinical characteristics in breast cancer patients. *Mutat Res* 648:65–72
 33. Synowiec E, Krupa R, Morawiec Z, Wasylecka M, Dziki L, Morawiec J, Blasiak J, Wozniak K (2010) Efficacy of DNA double-strand breaks repair in breast cancer is decreased in carriers of the variant allele of the UBC9 gene c.73G>A polymorphism. *Mutat Res* 10:31–38
 34. Maes M, Galecki P, Chang YS, Berk M (2011) A review on the oxidative and nitrosative stress (O&NS) pathways in major depression and their possible contribution to the (neuro)degenerative processes in that illness. *Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry* 35:676–692
 35. Moylan S, Berk M, Dean OM, Samuni Y, Williams LJ, O'Neil A, Hayley AC, Pasco JA, Anderson G, Jacka FN, Maes M (2014) Oxidative & nitrosative stress in depression: why so much stress? *Neurosci Biobehav Rev* 45:46–62