

Folic acid supplementation, *MTHFR* and *MTRR* polymorphisms and the risk of childhood leukaemia: the ESCALE study

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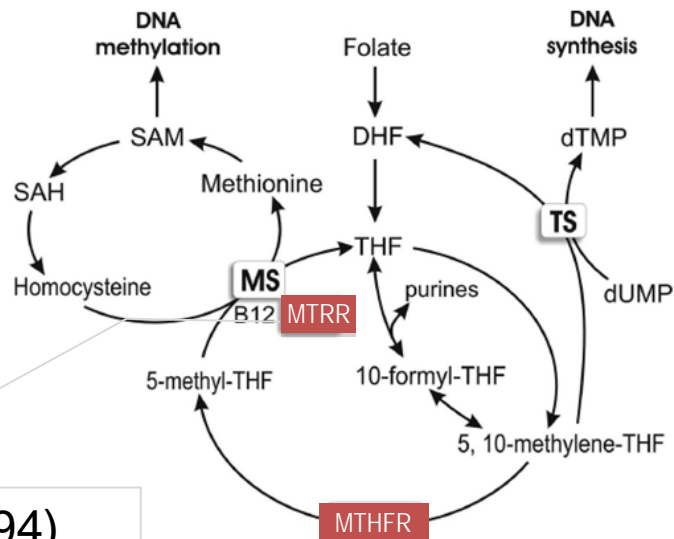
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Hypotheses

- Does maternal folate supplementation during pregnancy decrease the risk of childhood acute leukaemia?
- Are *MTHFR* (C677T and A1298C) and *MTRR* (A66G and C524T) genetic variants associated with childhood AL and effect modifiers in the relationship between folic acid supplementation and childhood leukemia?



MTRR A66G (rs1801394)
MTRR C524T (rs1532268)

±

lower affinity for MS

MTHFR C677T (rs1801133)
MTHFR A1298C (rs1801131)
decreased MTHFR activity

The ESCALE study

- **Case and control selection (2003-2004)**

764 cases identified through the national registry (participation rate: 91%)

1681 contemporaneous population controls (participation rate: 71%)

493 cases and 441 controls of European descent (genotyping)

- **Standardized telephone interviews of biological mothers**

Maternal supplementation during the index pregnancy

- **Biological material and genotyping**

DNA extracted from blood for the cases and from saliva for the controls

High throughput genotyping (*MTHFR* C677T and *MTRR* C524T)

- genome wide for the cases (Illumina 370K quad)

- subsample of 4500 SNPs for the controls (Illumina iSelect)

Imputation of non genotyped SNPs (*MTHFR* A1298C and *MTRR* A66G)

Childhood leukaemia and periconceptional folic acid supplementation

	Controls	ALL			ANLL		
		Cases	OR	95%CI	Cases	OR	95%CI
Never	1439	584	1.0	Ref.	105	1.0	Ref.
Any folic acid suppl.	172	28	0.4	[0.3-0.6]	4	0.3	[0.1-0.9]
Pre- / 1st trimester	70	9	0.3	[0.2-0.7]	1		
2nd trimester	56	13	0.6	[0.3-1.1]	2		
3rd trimester	37	3	0.2	[0.1-0.8]	1		

Childhood leukaemia and *MTHFR* and *MTRR* polymorphisms

	Co	ALL		ANLL	
		Ca	OR 95%CI	Ca	OR 95%CI
<i>MTHFR</i> C677T and A1298C					
Both ancestral	48	34	1.0 Ref.	5	1.0 Ref.
≥ 1 variant, none homozygous	278	273	1.3 [0.8-2.2]	33	0.9 [0.3-2.6]
Homozygous for at least 1 variant	101	99	1.3 [0.8-2.4]	19	1.5 [0.5-4.5]
<i>MTRR</i> A66G and C524T					
Both ancestral	44	45	1.0 Ref.	7	1.0 Ref.
A66G variant only	51	67	1.4 [0.7-2.5]	3	0.5 [0.1-2.0]
C524T variant only	137	99	0.8 [0.4-1.3]	18	0.9 [0.4-2.5]
Both variants	209	198	0.9 [0.6-1.6]	28	0.9 [0.4-2.4]
<i>MTHFR</i> and <i>MTRR</i> combined					
Both <i>MTHFR</i> ancestral	48	34	1.0 Ref.		
≥ 1 <i>MTHFR</i> variant, none hom.	278	273	1.3 [0.8-2.1]		
≥ 1 <i>MTHFR</i> hom. < 2 <i>MTRR</i> variant	58	41	1.0 [0.5-1.8]		
≥ 1 <i>MTHFR</i> hom. 2 <i>MTRR</i> variant	43	50	1.7 [0.9-3.2]		

MTHFR, MTRR and maternal folic acid supplementation

No interaction between folic acid and MTHFR/MTRR polymorphisms

Conclusion

- The results reported herein support the hypothesis that maternal folic acid supplementation before or during pregnancy may reduce the risk of AL.
- They also suggest that the genotype homozygous for at least one *MTHFR* variant and carrying both *MTRR* variants may be a risk factor for AL.

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