

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Frequency of genetic variants involved in lipid metabolism and intrahepatic fat

Mariana Cavalheiro Magri^{1,2}, Thamiris Vaz Gago Prata¹, Bianca Peixoto Dantas^{1,2}, Caroline Manchiero^{1,2}, Gerusa Maria Figueiredo^{2,3}, Fátima Mitiko Tengan^{1,4}

¹ Laboratório de Investigação Médica em Hepatologia por Vírus (LIM-47), Hospital das Clínicas, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

² Instituto de Medicina Tropical de São Paulo, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

³ Department of Preventive Medicine, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

⁴ Department of Infectious Diseases and Tropical Medicine, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

DOI: [10.31744/einstein_journal/2024CE1122](https://doi.org/10.31744/einstein_journal/2024CE1122)

Dear Editor,

An alarming number of pandemics are affecting the world's population, including viral infections, overweight/obesity, and metabolic disorders. Genetic variants may be involved in underlying mechanisms of lipid metabolism and intrahepatic fat accumulation. The minor allele frequencies (MAFs) of variants in the *microsomal triglyceride transfer protein* (MTTP) gene, which unbalance the concentration of cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein and apolipoprotein B,⁽¹⁻³⁾ were investigated in 241 healthy Brazilians.

Data were examined in conjunction with results from the Allele Frequency Aggregator (ALFA) Project (Table 1), in which approximately one million individuals were included.⁽⁴⁾ The MAFs of H297Q and -493G/T variants were higher in the Brazilian population, possibly indicating a risk for metabolic disorders. These variations may be attributable to the fact that the ALFA Project was composed of a small Latin American population. Brazil has a unique population with evidence of high levels of genetic admixture,⁽⁵⁾ and we also considered epidemiological data on diversity, which is a challenging aspect of precision medicine.

The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the *Hospital das Clinicas, Universidade de São Paulo* (CAAE: 57626816.3.0000.0068; #2.779.235).

How to cite this article:

Magri MC, Prata TV, Dantas BP, Manchiero C, Figueiredo GM, Tengan FM. Frequency of genetic variants involved in lipid metabolism and intrahepatic fat [letter]. einstein (São Paulo). 2024;22:eCE1122.

Associate Editor:

Kenneth Gollob
Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein, São Paulo, SP, Brazil
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4184-3867>

Received on:

Mar 19, 2024

Accepted on:

Apr 15, 2024

Copyright the authors



This content is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

Table 1. Minor allele frequencies of genetic variants in the *microsomal triglyceride transfer protein* gene identified in the Brazilian population and in the NCBI SNP database (ALFA Project)

Variant (SNP)	Chr4 position	Allele	MAF				HWE*
			NCBI Global	NCBI Latin American 1	NCBI Latin American 2	Brazilian population	
-164T/C (rs1800804)	99574660	T/C	0.26	0.26	0.17	0.27	0.532
-400A/T (rs1800803)	99574424	A/T	0.37	0.46	0.26	0.37	0.212
H297Q (rs2306985)	99594865	C/G (H/Q)	0.39	0.53	0.27	0.50	0.220
-493G/T (rs1800591)	99574331	G/T	0.15	0.00 ^t	0.00	0.33	0.723
I128T (rs3816873)	99583507	T/C (I/T)	0.26	0.28	0.17	0.26	0.277
Q95H (rs61733139)	99583409	G/C (Q/H)	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.09	0.098
Q244E (rs17599091)	99591762	C/G (Q/E)	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.302

* p<0.05 indicates Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium in the Brazilian population (χ^2 test); ^t small sample size (n=68).

Chr4: chromosome 4; HWE: Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium; Latin American 1: Latin American individuals with Afro-Caribbean ancestry; Latin American 2: Latin American individuals with mostly European and Native American ancestry; MAF: minor allele frequency; NCBI: National Center for Biotechnology Information; SNP: single nucleotide polymorphism.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Mariana Cavalheiro Magri: conceptualization, formal analysis, investigation, methodology, project administration and writing – original draft. Thamiris Vaz Gago Prata: formal analysis, investigation, methodology, and writing – original draft. Bianca Peixoto Dantas, Caroline Manchiero, Gerusa Maria Figueiredo and Fátima Mitiko Tengan: formal analysis, investigation, methodology, and writing – review & editing.

AUTHORS' INFORMATION

Magri MC: <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-7416-6623>
Prata TV: <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-0079-4958>
Dantas BP: <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3135-6582>
Manchiero C: <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4936-3633>
Figueiredo GM: <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9657-9675>
Tengan FM: <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4908-0764>

REFERENCES

1. Ledmyr H, Karpe F, Lundahl B, McKinnon M, Skoglund-Andersson C, Ehrenborg E. Variants of the microsomal triglyceride transfer protein gene are associated with plasma cholesterol levels and body mass index. *J Lipid Res.* 2002;43(1):51-8.
2. Böhme M, Grallert H, Fischer A, Gieger C, Nitzl I, Heid I, Kohl C, Wichmann HE, Illig T, Döring F; KORA Study Cohort. MTTP variants and body mass index, waist circumference and serum cholesterol level: association analyses in 7582 participants of the KORA study cohort. *Mol Genet Metab.* 2008;95(4):229-32.
3. Wang X, Cao Y, Guo J, Li D, Zhang H, Song Q, et al. Association between MTTP genotype (-493G/T) polymorphism and hepatic steatosis in hepatitis C: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lipids Health Dis.* 2023;22(1):154. Review.
4. Phan L, Jin Y, Zhang H, Qiang W, Shekhtman E, Shao D, et al. "ALFA: Allele Frequency Aggregator." National Center for Biotechnology Information, U.S. National Library of Medicine 2020 [cited 2024 Feb 21]. Available from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/snp/docs/gsr/alfa/>
5. Pena SD, Santos FR, Tarazona-Santos E. Genetic admixture in Brazil. *Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet.* 2020;184(4):928-38. Review.