Hemochromatosis-Related Mutation Detection

To the Editor:

In her recent letter to BLOOD, Dr Lynas reports the development of a ‘‘cheaper and more rapid polymerase chain reaction (PCR) restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) technique’’1 for detection of mutations in HFE,2 the candidate gene for hemochromatosis. The PCR-RFLP method discussed by Dr Lynas uses Rsa I and Bcl I to cleave products amplified using primers designed by Fedor et al.2 However, many authors, including Jouanolle et al.1 in November 1996, Roberts et al.3 in February 1997, Martinez et al.5 in the March 1997 issue of this journal, and Carella et al.6 and Merryweather-Clarke et al.7 in April 1997, have already published PCR-RFLP methods incorporating the use of Rsa I for detection of the C282Y mutation, and Roberts et al.3 and Martinez et al.5 have already published the application of Bcl I for detection of the H63D mutation. Dr Lynas considers this technique to be superior to other RFLP-PCR methods because these two enzymes are cheaper than SnaBI (used by Jazwinska et al.8 for C282Y RFLP-PCR) and Mbo I (used by Jouanolle et al.1, Carella et al.6, Merryweather-Clarke et al.7, and Jazwinska et al.8 for H63D RFLP-PCR). In reply, we point out that our reasons for using the more frequent 4-bp cutter Mbo I instead of the 6-bp cutter Bcl I are particularly pertinent for the diagnostic applications referred to by Dr Lynas and afforded greater accuracy in a worldwide study of the HFE H63D/C282Y genotype of 5956 chromosomes.7 We redesigned one of the primers used to amplify the DNA fragment encoding the H63D mutation (H63DF primer, 5’ ACA TGG TTA CCT GCT GTG GC; H63DR primer, 5’ ACA TGG TTA AGG CCT GTT GC; H63DR primer, 5’ ACA TGG TTA AGG CCT GTT GC; H63DF primer, 5’ ACA TGG TTA CCT GCT GTG GC) to produce a 294-bp fragment instead of the 208-bp fragment amplified by Fedor et al.2 The extra 86 bp incorporated in this fragment contain an additional Mbo I recognition site, which provides an internal control for restriction digestion.2,9 Following agarose gel electrophoresis, it is therefore possible to distinguish between a partially or nondigested product of 294 bp, which may be of either genotype, and a digested product containing the H63D mutation, which yields fragments of 57 bp and 237 bp on Mbo I digestion. (The wild-type PCR product yields Mbo I digestion products of 138 bp, 99 bp, and 57 bp.) This internal control against misdiagnosis due to partial or nondigestion is not possible in the method discussed by Dr Lynas, as the fragment amplified from an H63D allele remains uncleaved and is thus indistinguishable from a nondigested fragment from either allele.1

Dr Lynas places considerable emphasis on cost. We suggest that instead of using the QIAamp kit for extracting DNA from blood (Qiagen, Crawley, UK; £1362 for 1,000 extractions from 200 µL of blood), the more economical Nucleon Kit (Amersham Little Chalfont, UK; £95 for 200 extractions from 200 µL of blood) may be more economical than the QIAamp kit for extracting DNA from blood (Qiagen, Crawley, UK; £1362 for 1,000 extractions from 200 µL of blood). The extra 86 bp incorporated in this fragment contain an additional Mbo I recognition site, which provides an internal control for restriction digestion.2,9 Following agarose gel electrophoresis, it is therefore possible to distinguish between a partially or nondigested product of 294 bp, which may be of either genotype, and a digested product containing the H63D mutation, which yields fragments of 57 bp and 237 bp on Mbo I digestion. (The wild-type PCR product yields Mbo I digestion products of 138 bp, 99 bp, and 57 bp.) This internal control against misdiagnosis due to partial or nondigestion is not possible in the method discussed by Dr Lynas, as the fragment amplified from an H63D allele remains uncleaved and is thus indistinguishable from a nondigested fragment from either allele.1

However, while we congratulate Dr Lynas on the adaptation of PCR-RFLP for use in her laboratory4 and applaud her focus toward the diagnosis of hemochromatosis patients, we contest her claim to have developed a new method.

Finally, there has been a plethora of nonpeer-reviewed material on the subject of HFE, and we welcome the interest this stimulates in the field of hemochromatosis. However, we encourage editors and authors alike to take more care over both the nomenclature used (the gene is correctly called HFE,13 not HLA-H) and the emphasis given to nonpeer-reviewed literature over peer-reviewed publications. Perhaps this would help to avoid the confusion and duplication of methods observed in this case.

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REFERENCES

1. Lynas C: A cheaper and more rapid polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism method for the detection of the HLA-H gene mutations occurring in hereditary haemochromatosis. Blood 90:4235, 1997 (letter)


To the Editor:

The expression of receptors for IgE on human eosinophils remains controversial, as reviewed in a recent comprehensive editorial. 1 Although human eosinophils from subjects infected by Schistosoma mansoni were recently reported to express different types of receptors for IgE (high-affinity Fc-ε receptor [Fc-εRII], low-affinity Fc-ε receptor [Fc-εRII], and Mac-2/CD16), 2,3 murine eosinophils purified from hepatic granulomas of mice affected by S. mansoni parasitosis were shown not to express IgE receptors either by flow cytometry or by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction analyses. 4 In this respect, further studies were encouraged by Kita and Gleich 1 to solve the existing controversies concerning the expression of Fc-εRII in human hypereosinophilic diseases.

We investigated the expression of CD23 antigen on peripheral blood eosinophils from 14 patients affected by vernal keratoconjunctivitis (VKC) with mild-to-moderate eosinophilia and from 10 matched normal controls. All patients showed skin reactivity to grass (n = 5), Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus (n = 5), Parietaria officinalis (n = 2), or multiple allergens (n = 2). In brief, 150 μL of unfractonated peripheral blood were incubated for 30 minutes at 4°C with the following fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) or phycoerythrin (PE)-conjugated monoclonal antibodies (MoAbs): CD23 (EBVCS-5 clone, derived from BALB/c mice immunized with in vitro–transformed EBV cell line; IgG), CD16 (NKp15 clone; IgG1; Becton Dickinson, Mountain View, CA), and CD9 (MM2/57 clone; IgG3; Ylem, Rome, Italy) or isotype-matched FITC- or PE-conjugated irrelevant MoAb as negative controls; erythrocytes were lysed by adding NH4Cl/EDTA (Ortho Diagnostic, Raritan, NJ). Cells were subsequently fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (F) and permeabilized with n-octyl-D-glucopyranoside (OG; Sigma, St Louis, MO) for 6 minutes at 20°C. The sequential fixation and permeabilization of unfractonated peripheral blood allows the identification and electronic gating of eosinophils based on high side scatter signals, surface staining for CD9, and lack of CD16 expression, without altering surface antigen expression. 5,6 After FOG treatment, cells were incubated with the EG2 MoAb (IgG1; Kabi Pharmacia Diagnostics, Uppsala, Sweden), recognizing the secretory form of eosinophil cationic protein (ECP) and were subsequently stained with FITC-conjugated F(ab′)2 anti-mouse IgG. Unlabeled mouse IgG1 MoAb served as negative control. All samples were run through a FACScan flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson) equipped with an argon laser emitting at 488 nm. A minimum of 3,000 events were acquired in list mode using CellQuest software (Becton Dickinson). The purity of eosinophilic gate (>98%) was confirmed by sorting of CD16 cells and subsequent microscopic analysis. Results were expressed as percent values obtained after channel-by-channel subtraction of test and control histograms; antigenic density was expressed as mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) ratio (MFI of test histogram: MFI of control histogram). The concentration of ECP in serum was measured by means of specific radio-immunoassays (Pharmacia & Upjohn Diagnostics AB, Uppsala, Sweden). Data were presented as median values and interquartile ranges. Statistical analyses were performed with Mann-Whitney U test for unpaired determinations. Correlations were examined with Spearman rank analysis. The criterion for statistical significance was defined as P < .05.

Fc-εRII/CD23 receptor could not be detected on eosinophils from normal subjects above background fluorescence, as previously reported by Hartnell et al. 9 The eosinophil count in patients affected by VKC ranged from 100 to 800 cells/µL (median = 300/µL; interquartile range, 200 to 540). CD23 could be seen in 6 of 14 (43%) patients on 28% (10 to 31) of circulating eosinophils. The percentage of CD23-expressing eosinophils positively correlated with the MFI ratio of the EG2 MoAb (r = .55; P = .042), recognizing the secretory form of ECP. Conversely, no correlation could be found between eosinophil absolute count and either the percentage of CD23+ eosinophils or CD23 staining intensity or between the percentage of CD23+ eosinophils and the degree of serum ECP level, total serum IgE, and conjunctival hyperemia.

Eosinophilic Fc-εRII is homologous to CD23 differentiation antigen, expressed on activated B lymphocytes; low-affinity receptors for IgE (Fc-εRII/CD23) can be detected on a variety of cell types, including macrophages, monocytes, and platelets. 10 Fc-εRII expressed on activated, low-density cells of hypereosinophilic patients might be involved in IgE-dependent cytotoxicity of helminths and in IgE-dependent release of eosinophilic granules and mediators, although no correlation between protein expression, as measured by flow cytometry, and Northern blot analysis of RNA, could be found by some investigators. 11,12 In a recently published report, eosinophils from patients with hay fever were found to express Fc-εRII/CD23 at moderate levels, as detected by the BB10 MoAb, but failed to degranulate in response to anti-IgE. 13

VVK is a severe allergic disease, characterized by activation of eosinophils in tears, conjunctival biopsies, and peripheral blood and by a dysregulated production of IgE. 14,15 In our cohort of patients presenting with mild-to-moderate eosinophilia, the expression of CD23, restricted to a subgroup of patients and to a discrete subpopulation of circulating eosinophils, correlated with that of the secretory form of ECP, a well-established marker of eosinophilic activation in allergic
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