Low frequency of $BCL-2/J_H$ translocation in peripheral blood lymphocytes of healthy Japanese individuals

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The incidence of follicular lymphoma differs significantly between white and Japanese individuals. Translocation between the $BCL-2$ and immunoglobulin heavy chain genes is detected in 85% to 90% of all follicular lymphomas in whites. Recently, $BCL-2/J_H$ translocation was detected in peripheral blood lymphocytes from more than 50% of healthy white individuals. To clarify the reason for the difference in incidence of follicular lymphoma between whites and Japanese, the frequency of $BCL-2/J_H$ translocation in peripheral blood lymphocytes of healthy Japanese individuals was compared with that of German individuals. The prevalence of $BCL-2/J_H$ translocation in Japanese adults appeared to be significantly lower than that in German adults. The present data suggest that the low frequency of $BCL-2/J_H$ translocation in the Japanese general population may be one of the major reasons for the difference in incidence of follicular lymphoma between whites and Japanese. (Blood. 2001;98:486-488)

Introduction

The incidence of follicular lymphoma differs between white and Japanese individuals, accounting for about 40% of all non-Hodgkin lymphomas in whites, compared with less than 10% in Japanese. The age-adjusted incidence of follicular lymphoma (per 100,000) is reported to be 3.8 in the United States and 0.5 in Japan. The reason for this difference between the 2 populations is unknown.

The translocation t(14;18)(q32;q21) between the $BCL-2$ proto-oncogene and the $J_H$ immunoglobulin gene region is detected in 85% to 90% and approximately 50% of all follicular lymphomas in whites and Japanese, respectively. This leads to overexpression of $BCL-2$, conferring a growth advantage on the neoplastic cells. Recently, it has been reported that $BCL-2/J_H$ translocation is frequently detected in peripheral blood lymphocytes of healthy white individuals. In the multihit theory of tumorigenesis, translocation of the $BCL-2$ gene is considered to be the first somatic mutation, and additional mutations are needed for development of follicular lymphoma. From this viewpoint, the low incidence of follicular lymphoma in Japanese individuals may be due to the low frequency of $BCL-2/J_H$ translocation in the general population or other factors affecting lymphomagenesis. Accordingly, we compared the frequency of $BCL-2/J_H$ translocation in peripheral blood lymphocytes of Japanese individuals with that of German individuals. The results showed that the incidence of $BCL-2/J_H$ translocation in healthy Japanese individuals is significantly lower than that in German individuals.

Study design

Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were obtained with informed consent from Japanese and German (white) individuals who had no serious diseases, and the DNA was extracted using standard procedures. The DNA samples from German individuals were sent to Japan and used for experiments. The presence of the $BCL-2/J_H$ translocation in the major breakpoint region (MBR) of the $BCL-2$ gene was examined using a nested polymerase chain reaction (PCR), as described previously in a study of white individuals. Briefly, 10 μg DNA corresponding to approximately 1 to 2 $\times$ 10⁶ cells in 100 μL PCR mixture was used for each PCR analysis. The first round of amplification was performed for 30 cycles using the outer primers 5'-ACCTGAGGACGCTGCCAGGGT-3' for the $J_H$ region and 5'-CAGCCCTGAAACATTGATGG-3' for $BCL-2$ (MBR). The second round was performed for 30 cycles using the inner primers 5'-CGGGTCCCTTGCCAGCCGCCAG-3' for the $J_H$ region and 5'-TATGGTTGTTTGACCTTTAG-3' for $BCL-2$. Positive and negative controls were included in all experiments. The PCR products were loaded on 2% agarose electrophoresis gel containing ethidium bromide and visualized under UV light. Southern blot analysis was also performed using an internal oligonucleotide (5'-CACAGACCCACCCAGACAGCCTCTG-3') as a probe. The PCR analysis of DNAs from both Japanese and German individuals was performed by a single investigator. To confirm the specificity of the PCR products and to determine the breakpoints, the nucleotide sequences of the DNA fragments amplified from the samples were analyzed by direct sequencing of the PCR products using an ABI PRISM 310 Genetics Analyzer (PerkinElmer, Norwalk, CT).

The sensitivity of this nested PCR method, determined using the t(14;18)-positive lymphoma cell lines TK, FL218, and FL318, appeared to be approximately 1 to 2 $\times$ 10⁶ cells, and was almost the same as that reported previously in studies of white individuals. Statistical analysis between the 2 groups was performed using the χ² test.

Results and discussion

The frequencies of $BCL-2/J_H$ translocation examined using peripheral blood lymphocytes of 241 healthy Japanese and 75 healthy German individuals were 16.2% and 52.0%, respectively (Table 1). The frequency of $BCL-2/J_H$ translocation in Japanese individuals aged

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The frequency of \( BCL-2/JH \) translocation increased dramatically at around 20 years of age. In addition, in contrast to previous reports that the frequency of \( BCL-2/JH \) translocation rises with age in white individuals, no significant difference was detected between young, middle-aged, and elderly Japanese adult groups. On the other hand, the frequency of \( BCL-2/JH \) translocation in German individuals examined in the present study was almost as high as that reported previously in studies of white individuals, including Germans.12-17

Another noteworthy finding in the present study was that more than one distinguishable \( BCL-2/JH \) amplified DNA fragment, indicating the presence of oligoclonal lymphocytes with \( t(14;18) \) in the samples, was detected in only 6 of 39 (15.4%) Japanese positive samples and 17 of 39 (43.6%) German positive samples (Table 1 and Figure 1). Figure 1 gives data for ethidium bromide staining of the agarose electrophoresis gel of positive samples. Southern blot analysis and direct sequencing of the PCR products confirmed that the amplified DNA fragments were the fusion gene of \( BCL-2 \) and the immunoglobulin \( J_H \) region, and that breakpoints in the \( BCL-2/MBR \) region tended to fall within 3 microclusters, as reported previously in whites (data not shown). The frequency of oligoclonal \( t(14;18) \)-positive lymphocytes in the Japanese samples was significantly lower than that in the German samples (\( P < .01 \)). This finding also indicates that the frequency of \( BCL-2/JH \) translocation in peripheral blood lymphocytes of Japanese individuals is lower than that in German individuals.

To our knowledge, only one previous report has compared \( BCL-2/JH \) translocation in white and Japanese individuals. That study showed no significant difference between the frequencies of \( BCL-2/JH \) translocation in hyperplastic lymphoid tissues obtained from 15 American and 10 Japanese patients.20 The discrepancy between that study and the present one may be due to the difference in the sources of materials and the numbers of samples examined.

In comparison with the frequency found in German samples and the previous reports indicating that \( BCL-2/JH \) translocation was detected in more than 50% of whites,12-17 the prevalence in Japanese individuals detected in the present study is significantly low. This low frequency of \( BCL-2/JH \) translocation in the Japanese general population may be one of the major reasons for the difference in incidence of follicular lymphoma between whites and Japanese. The present findings also suggest that the differences in instability of certain chromosome regions may account for the differences in incidence of various cancers between races. The reason for the different incidence of \( BCL-2/JH \) translocation between Japanese and white individuals is unknown. A recent study has shown that the incidence of \( t(14;18) \) in healthy individuals might be affected by smoking.21 These data suggest that the differing incidence of \( BCL-2/JH \) translocation between whites and Japanese may be due to environmental as well as genetic factors, as has been discussed in the case of \( 
\text{inv}(7) \), which is detected at a higher incidence in agriculture workers.22 An increased incidence of \( 
\text{inv}(7) \) or \( t(14;18) \) in a population or a subgroup may be a measure of not only genomic instability, but also the \( V/DJ \) recombinase activity possibly generating these chromosomal translocations.

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References

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