

**STUDY OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF GENETIC POLYMORPHISMS IN VITAMIN  
D BINDING PROTEIN AND RECEPTOR TO PROSTATE CANCER AMONG  
YORUBA MEN**

*By*

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**11CP011795**

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY,  
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**M.Sc. RESEARCH PROJECT**

*Submitted to*

**DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY,  
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,  
COVENANT UNIVERSITY  
OTA, NIGERIA.**

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**MAY, 2018.**

## **ACCEPTANCE**

This is to attest that this dissertation is accepted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Master of Science (M.Sc.) degree in Biochemistry in the Department of Biological Sciences, College of Science and Technology, Covenant University Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria.

**DECLARATION**

I, PETER OLAMIDE ADEYEMI (11CP011795), declare that this M.Sc. dissertation titled: “Study of the contributions of genetic polymorphisms in vitamin d binding protein and receptor to prostate cancer among yoruba men” was undertaken by me under the supervision of Dr. S.O. ROTIMI. The work presented in this dissertation has not been presented, either wholly or partly for the award of any degree elsewhere. All sources of scholarly information used in this dissertation were duly acknowledged.

Peter, Olamide Adeyemi

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**CERTIFICATION**

We certify that the dissertation titled: “Study of the contributions of genetic polymorphisms in vitamin d binding protein and receptor to prostate cancer among yoruba men” is an original work carried out by PETER, Olamide Adeyemi with Matriculation Number: 11CP011795, of Biochemistry Programme in the Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, College of Science and Technology, Covenant University Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria. We have examined the work and found it acceptable for the award of Master of Science (M.Sc.) degree in Biochemistry.

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## **DEDICATION**

This dissertation is dedicated to God Almighty, the Omnipotent and Omniscient, the giver of life and the ingenious architect of my destiny for His faithfulness, tender-mercies and graciousness towards me.

I also dedicate this dissertation to my dear parents, Engr. and Mrs. Kolawole Peter, whom God, my source has used as the resources for the pursuit of my academics in Covenant university.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER PAGE.....	i
TITLE PAGE.....	ii
ACCEPTANCE .....	iii
DECLARATION.....	iv
CERTIFICATION .....	v
DEDICATION.....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	viii
LIST OF TABLES .....	xiii
LIST OF FIGURES .....	xv
ABBREVIATIONS .....	xvii
ABSTRACT .....	xix
<b>CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1. Background.....	1
1.2. Statement of Problem .....	7
1.3. Justification of Study .....	7
1.4. Aim and Objectives .....	7
<b>CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>8</b>
2.0. Prostate Cancer .....	8
2.1. Natural History of Prostate Cancer.....	8
2.2. Anatomy, Screening, Diagnosis and Risk Factors of Prostate Cancer.....	10



2.2.1. Human prostate gland Anatomy.....	10
2.2.2. Development of the Prostate Gland.....	12
2.2.3. Normal anatomy and histology of the prostate.....	12
2.3. Prostate Cancer Screening.....	14
2.3.1 Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) Test.....	14
2.3.2 Digital Rectal Examination (Dre).....	16
2.3.3 Trans Rectal Ultrasound (TRUS).....	18
2.4. Possible Diagnosis for Prostate Cancer.....	21
2.5. Prostate Cancer Treatment Options.....	25
2.5.1 Treatment of Prostate Cancer: By Stage.....	25
2.5.1.1 Stage One (I).....	25
2.5.1.2 Stage Two (II).....	26
2.5.1.3 Stage Three (III).....	27
2.5.1.4 Stage Four (IV).....	27
2.5.1.5 Clearly Spread Out Cancer.....	28
2.5.2 Hormone-Refractory and Castrate-Resistant Prostate Cancer.....	28
2.5.3 Radiation Therapy for Prostate Cancer.....	29
2.5.3.1 External Beam Radiation Therapy (EBRT).....	30
2.5.3.2 Three-Dimensional Conformal Radiation Therapy (3D-CRT) .....	30
2.5.3.3 Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy (IMRT).....	30
2.5.3.4 Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy (SBRT).....	30
2.5.3.5 Proton Beam Radiation Therapy.....	31
2.5.4 Androgen Deprivation Therapy.....	31

2.5.5 Chemotherapy.....	32
2.6. Theory of Risk Factors.....	32
2.7. Risk Factors for Development of Prostate Cancer.....	32
2.7.1 Age.....	34
2.7.2 Race.....	36
2.7.3 History of Family prostate cancer.....	36
2.7.4 Diet and Lifestyle.....	36
2.8. Molecular Genetics of Progression of Prostate Cancer.....	37
2.8.1 Loss of Heterozygosity.....	37
2.8.2 Somatic Copy Number Alteration.....	38
2.8.3 Structural Rearrangements.....	39
2.8.4 Point Mutations.....	41
2.8.4.1 HPC1 or RNase L gene.....	41
2.8.4.2 HPC2 or ELAC2 gene.....	42
2.8.5 Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs).....	42
2.9. Vitamin D: Production, Metabolism and Anti-Proliferative Effects.....	43
2.9.1 Metabolism of Vitamin D.....	45
2.9.1.1 Production of 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25-OHD) by 25-hydroxylase.....	47
2.9.1.2 Production of 1, 25- dihydroxyvitamin D (OH) 2D3 by 1 $\alpha$ -hydroxylase.....	47
2.9.1.3 Production of 24, 25(OH) 2D3 by 24-hydroxylase.....	48
2.9.2 Vitamin D Genomic Action via the VDR.....	48
2.9.3 Molecular mechanisms mediating the anti-proliferative Effects of Calcitriol.....	51
2.9.3.1 Cell Cycle Arrest.....	52

2.9.3.2 Apoptosis.....	54
2.9.3.3 Regulation of insulin-like growth factor binding protein (IGFBP) expression and growth inhibition.....	54
2.9.3.4 Regulation of prostaglandin metabolism and signaling.....	55
2.9.3.4.1 Cyclooxygenase-2.....	55
2.9.3.4.2 15-Hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase.....	57
2.9.3.4.3 PG receptors.....	57
2.10. Vitamin D Receptor Polymorphisms.....	57
2.11. Vitamin D Binding Protein.....	61
<b>CHAPTER THREE: MATERIALS AND METHODS</b>	<b>62</b>
3.1. Identification and Eligibility of Relevant Studies .....	62
3.2. Collection and preparation of blood sample from patients.....	62
3.2.1 Ethical Approval.....	62
3.2.2 Study Design and Population.....	62
3.2.3 Collection of Blood Sample .....	62
3.3. Protocols.....	63
3.3.1 DNA Extraction and Quantification.....	63
3.3.2 PCR Amplification and Genotyping.....	63
3.3.3 Primer Design.....	63
3.3.4 Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism.....	69
3.4. Gel Electrophoresis.....	69
3.5. Statistical Analysis.....	69

<b>CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS</b>	<b>74</b>
4.1. Demographic information on the study participants .....	74
4.2. Comparison of VDR gene polymorphism between cases and control group.....	76
4.3. Distribution of VDR alleles among cases and controls.....	79
4.4. Characteristics according to rs7041 and rs4588 polymorphisms in the vitamin d binding protein.....	81
4.5. Distribution of VDBP alleles among cases and controls.....	83
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION</b>	<b>85</b>
5.1. Discussion.....	85
<b>CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>88</b>
6.1. Conclusion.....	88
6.2. Recommendation.....	88
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>89</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>Table 2.1</b>	Age-Specific Reference Ranges for Serum PSA.....	15
<b>Table 2.2</b>	Recommendations for Screening.....	19
<b>Table 2.3</b>	Prostate cancer TNM staging.....	23
<b>Table 2.4</b>	Genetic changes associated with prostate cancer tumorigenesis.....	39
<b>Table 3.1</b>	Primer sequence of VDR gene polymorphisms.....	63
<b>Table 3.2</b>	Primer sequence of VDBP gene polymorphisms.....	64
<b>Table 3.3</b>	Primary PCR reaction conditions for VDR gene.....	65
<b>Table 3.4</b>	Primary PCR reaction conditions for VDBP gene.....	66
<b>Table 3.5</b>	Thermal cycling conditions for Primary PCR.....	67
<b>Table 3.6</b>	Restriction digest protocol for rs7041.....	69
<b>Table 3.7</b>	Thermal cycling conditions for restriction digestion for rs7041 with HaeIII.....	70
<b>Table 3.8</b>	Restriction digest protocol for rs4588 with StyI.....	71
<b>Table 3.9</b>	Thermal cycling conditions for restriction digestion for rs4588 with StyI.....	72
<b>Table 4.1</b>	Baseline characteristics of cases and controls.....	74
<b>Table 4.2</b>	Comparison of VDR polymorphism allele between cases and control groups.....	76
<b>Table 4.3</b>	Single allele comparison between both case and control group for the VDR polymorphisms.....	79
<b>Table 4.4</b>	Comparison of VDBP polymorphism allele distribution between cases and control groups.....	81
<b>Table 4.5</b>	Single alleles comparison between both case and control group for the VDBP polymorphisms.....	83

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>Fig 1.1</b>	The conversion of a typical cell into a cancer cell.....	2
<b>Fig 1.2</b>	Graphic depiction of the phases in carcinogenesis.....	3
<b>Fig 2.1</b>	The Adult Prostate and Surrounding Structures.....	11
<b>Fig 2.2</b>	Zonal anatomy of the normal prostate.....	13
<b>Fig 2.3</b>	Digital Rectal Examination.....	17
<b>Fig 2.4</b>	Cell lineages in prostate carcinoma.....	21
<b>Fig 2.5</b>	Prostate cancer incidence and mortality worldwide in 2012.....	32
<b>Fig 2.6</b>	Worldwide Incidence rate for prostate cancer by age.....	34
<b>Fig 2.7</b>	Vitamin D metabolism.....	43
<b>Fig 2.8</b>	Photochemical synthesis of vitamin D3.....	45
<b>Fig 2.9</b>	Vitamin D Receptor.....	48
<b>Fig 2.10</b>	Important signaling pathways that are cancer-related targeted by $1\alpha,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}$ .....	50
<b>Fig 2.11</b>	Cell Cycle Arrest a molecular mechanism of $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}$ .....	52
<b>Fig 2.12</b>	Regulation of prostaglandin metabolism and signaling.....	55
<b>Fig 2.13</b>	Polymorphisms of VDR linked with amplified risk of cancer.....	57
<b>Fig 4.1</b>	Agarose gel picture of electrophoresis pattern of PCR products showing Genotyped VDR gene polymorphisms at different Base Pairs.....	77
<b>Fig 4.2</b>	Agarose gel picture of electrophoresis pattern of PCR products before Digestion with Restriction Enzyme.....	80
<b>Fig 4.3</b>	Agarose gel picture of electrophoresis pattern of restricted enzyme digested PCR products showing Homozygous (CC) and Heterozygous (CA).....	82

## ABBREVIATIONS

3D-CRT	Three Dimensional Conformal Radiation Therapy
AR	Androgen receptor
ARMS	Amplification Refractory Mutation System
BMI	Body mass index
Bp	Base pairs
BRCA1	Breast cancer 1, early onset
BRCA2	Breast cancer 2, early onset
CDK	Cyclin-dependent kinase
CDKI	Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor
CI	Confidence interval
CRPC	Castrate Resistant Prostate Cancer
CYP	Cytochrome P450 Mixed Function oxidases
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DRE	Digital rectal examination
EBRT	External Beam Radiation Therapy
EDTA	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid
ERG	ETS Related Gene
GWAS	Genome Wide Association Studies
HPC	Hereditary Prostate Cancer gene
HRPC	Hormone Refractory Prostate Cancer
IMRT	Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy
LOH	Loss of Heterozygosity
OR	Odds ratio
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PIN	Prostate intraepithelial neoplasia
PSA	Prostate specific antigen

PTEN	Phosphatase and Tensin Homolog
RAF	Raf Proto-oncogene Serine
Rb	Retinoblastoma
RFLP	Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism
SBRT	Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy
SCNA	Somatic Copy Number Alteration
SNP	Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms
TMPRSS2	Transmembrane Protease Serine 2
TRUS	Trans rectal ultrasound
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
US	United States
USA	United States of America
UV	Ultra Violet Light
VDBP	Vitamin D Binding Protein
VDR	Vitamin D Receptor



## ABSTRACT

Incidence of prostate cancer is rising and it is the most common cancer in men. Multiple factors have been suggested for the etiology of prostate cancer including ethnic, genetic and diet. Vitamin D (calcitriol) has been shown to have role in cell growth and differentiation. Vitamin D binding protein (VDBP), is the main transporter of vitamin D in the bloodstream and also different cells express vitamin D receptor (VDR) that is required for calcitriol action. Genetic variants of the VDBP and the VDR gene have been shown to account for a significant variability in the levels and systemic effects of vitamin D. Polymorphism in VDR gene has been associated with prostate cancer in some epidemiological studies; but, there is rarity of information in the Nigerian context. Specifically, we genotyped population-based samples of 100 diagnosed prostate cancer cases and 96 age matched controls using restriction fragment length polymorphism to determine single nucleotide polymorphisms rs7041 and rs4588 in VDBP and amplification refractory mutation system PCR for Single nucleotide polymorphisms in VDR rs2228570, rs731236, rs7975232 and rs1544410 that are reportedly associated with the prevalence and risk of prostate cancer. Statistical analysis was done using MEDCALC® statistical software and Microsoft Excel to determine p-value, odds ratio and confidence intervals. Our analysis showed that VDR rs731236 heterozygote **t** and rs1544410 were significantly associated with PCa risk ( $p=0.02$ ), Odds ratio for rs731236 heterozygote **t** is (1.8) and rs1544410 is (0.04) respectively. On the other hand, the mutated G allele for VDBP rs7041 was found in 13% of the cases and none in the controls as well as the mutated A allele for rs4588 which was found in 12% of the cases and none in the control. The polymorphisms in the VDR and VDBP genes appeared to be responsible for susceptibility to prostate cancer in the Yoruba population.