Positive Association between Aspirin-Intolerant Asthma and Genetic Polymorphisms of FSIP1: a Case-Case Study

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Abstract

Background: Aspirin-intolerant asthma (AIA), which is caused by non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as aspirin, causes lung inflammation and reversal bronchi reduction, leading to difficulty in breathing. Aspirin is known to affect various parts inside human body, ranging from lung to spermatogenesis. FSIP1, also known as HDS10, is a recently discovered gene that encodes fibrous sheath interacting protein 1, and is regulated by amyloid beta precursor protein (APP). Recently, it has been reported that a peptide derived from APP is cleaved by α disintegrin and metalloproteinase 33 (ADAM33), which is an asthma susceptibility gene. It has also been known that the FSIP1 gene is expressed in airway epithelium.

Objectives: Aim of this study is to find out whether FSIP1 polymorphisms affect the onset of AIA in Korean population, since it is known that AIA is genetically affected by various genes.

Methods: We conducted association study between 66 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of the FSIP1 gene and AIA in total of 592 Korean subjects including 163 AIA and 429 aspirin-tolerant asthma (ATA) patients. Associations between polymorphisms of FSIP1 and AIA were analyzed with sex, smoking status, atopy, and body mass index (BMI) as covariates.

Results: Initially, 18 SNPs and 4 haplotypes showed associations with AIA. However, after correcting the data for multiple testing, only one SNP showed an association with AIA (corrected P-value = 0.03, OR = 1.63, 95% CI = 1.23-2.16), showing increased susceptibility to AIA compared with that of ATA cases. Our findings suggest that FSIP1 gene might be a susceptibility gene for aspirin intolerance in asthmatics.

Conclusion: Although our findings did not suggest that SNPs of FSIP1 had an effect on the reversibility of lung function abnormalities in AIA patients, they did show significant evidence of association between the variants in FSIP1 and AIA occurrence among asthmatics in a Korean population.

Background

Asthma is a disease that affects a large number of people globally, which is estimated to be about 300 million worldwide [1] and about 3 million asthma patients in South Korea. The disease is defined by the lung inflam-

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marily used as pain and fever reliever, and as an anti-inflammatory medication. One function of aspirin is decrease of prostaglandin production, with the most significant effect of decrease in the prostaglandin on the alleviation of inflammation and pain.

Recently, there have been several reports that found the relation between AIA and genetic polymorphisms, such as Adenosine A1 receptor (ADORA1) polymorphisms 1405C > T and A102A [5]; several polymorphisms in prostaglandin receptors and thromboxane receptor [7]; Interleukin 10 (IL10) polymorphism -1082 A > G [8]; Cysteinyl leukotriene receptor 1 (CysLT1) promoter polymorphism -634C > T [6]; Angiotensin I converting enzyme (ACE) polymorphisms -262 A > T and -115 T > C [9]; and Fc Fragment of IgE (FCER1G) polymorphism -237A > G [10]. These results suggest that other genes or complex signal pathways might be related to the development of aspirin hypersensitivity in asthmatics.

Fibrous sheath interacting protein 1 gene (FSIP1), also known as HSD10, is a recently discovered gene that was first described in 2003 [11]. With its primary function on protein binding, the FSIP1 gene is expressed in airway epithelium (GSE4498 and GDS2486, GEO database) [12]. It has been reported that FSIP1 is regulated by amyloid beta (Aβ) precursor protein (APP) [13]. APP is an integral membrane protein expressed in many tissues, and particularly, in the synapses of neurons. There has been a report that APP is cleaved by a disintegrin and metalloproteinase 33 (ADAM33), which is an asthma susceptibility gene [14,15]. Based on these findings, we hypothesized FSIP1 gene could have an effect on the mechanism of aspirin on the various levels, including onset of AIA, and conducted association analyses of FSIP1 gene polymorphisms between AIA and ATA patients. We also conducted association analyses between SNPs of FSIP1 and fall rate of FEV1 by aspirin provocation.

Methods

Study Subjects
This study was conducted in compliance with the Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA) Global strategy for asthma management and prevention Study. A total of 592 subjects were recruited from the Asthma Genome Research Center comprising hospitals of Soonchunhyang Seoul and Bucheon Hospital, Chungnam, Chungbuk, and Seoul national university in Korea. All subjects provided informed consent, and the protocols were approved by the Institutional Review Board of each hospital. Each patient showed airway reversibility such as the inhalant bronchodilator-induced improvement with over 15% of forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV1) and/or the airway hyperresponsiveness to the provocative concentration of P20 methacholine [16]. Aspirin challenge was performed as previously described [17]. Subjects showing a fall rate of FEV1 less than 15% without skin manifestations were included in ATA group. The clinical profiles of subjects are listed in Table 1.

All patients had a history of dyspnea and wheezing during the previous 12 months, plus one of the following: 1) >15% increase in FEV1 or >12% increase plus 200 mL following inhalation of a short-acting bronchodilator; 2) <10 mg/mL PC20 methacholine, and 3) >20% increase in FEV1 following 2 weeks of treatment with inhaled steroids and long-acting bronchodilators. Twenty-four common inhalant allergens were used for a skin prick test [9]. Total IgE was measured by the CAP system (Pharmacia Diagnostics, Uppsala, Sweden). Atopy was defined as having a wheal reaction equal to or greater than histamine or 3 mm in diameter. The asthmatic patients had experienced no exacerbation of asthma and respiratory tract infection in the 6 weeks preceding oral aspirin challenge (OAC). OAC was performed with increasing doses of aspirin using methods slightly modified from those described previously [9,18]. Changes in FEV1 were followed for 5 hours after the last aspirin challenge dose. Aspirin-induced bronchospasms, as reflected by rate (%) of FEV1 decline, were calculated as the pre-challenge FEV1 minus the post-challenge FEV1 divided by the pre-challenge FEV1. OAC reactions were categorized into 2 groups as follows: 15% or greater decreases in FEV1 with naso-ocular or cutaneous reactions (aspirin intolerant asthma: AIA), and less than 15% decreases in FEV1 without naso-ocular or cutaneous reactions (aspirin tolerant asthma: ATA).

SNP selection and genotyping
We selected candidate SNPs showing polymorphic in the National Center for Biotechnology Information (build 36), and then genotyped in 163 AIA and 429 ATA subjects. Genotyping was performed at a multiplex level of using the Illumina Golden Gate genotyping system [19] and data quality was assessed by duplicate DNAs (n = 10). The genotype quality score for retaining data was set to 0.25. SNPs that could not satisfy the following criteria were excluded: (i) a minimum call rate of 90%; (ii) no duplicate error; (iii) Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium greater than P > 0.001. A total of 66 SNPs from FSIP1 were successfully genotyped.

Statistics
We examined Lewontin’s D’ ([D']) and the linkage disequilibrium (LD) coefficient r2 between all pairs of biallelic loci. Linkage disequilibrium was inferred using the algorithm developed by the Broad Institute (using the program Haploview) [20]. Haplotypes were first estimated by using PHASE software [21], and then computed
Table 1: Clinical profiles of AIA patients and ATA cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical profile</th>
<th>Asthmatics (all subject)</th>
<th>AIA</th>
<th>ATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age of first medical examination (mean (range))</td>
<td>46.15 (15.40-77.88)</td>
<td>43.13 (17.22-72.73)</td>
<td>47.30 (15.40-77.88)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height (cm)</td>
<td>160.78 ± 8.63</td>
<td>161.72 ± 8.69</td>
<td>160.42 ± 8.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (kg)</td>
<td>62.81 ± 10.84</td>
<td>61.25 ± 10.38</td>
<td>63.40 ± 10.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall rate (%)</td>
<td>9.27 ± 13.24</td>
<td>24.63 ± 16.11</td>
<td>3.54 ± 4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood eosinophil (%)</td>
<td>6.01 ± 5.73</td>
<td>5.96 ± 5.21</td>
<td>6.03 ± 5.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FVC %, predicted</td>
<td>88.54 ± 14.08</td>
<td>90.35 ± 14.04</td>
<td>87.85 ± 14.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV1 %, predicted</td>
<td>90.54 ± 16.97</td>
<td>87.58 ± 16.94</td>
<td>91.66 ± 16.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC20, methacholine (mg/ml)</td>
<td>6.43 ± 8.67</td>
<td>5.02 ± 7.83</td>
<td>6.91 ± 8.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total IgE (IU/ml)*</td>
<td>156 (62, 394)</td>
<td>164 (78, 357)</td>
<td>154 (53, 416)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (male/female)</td>
<td>206/386</td>
<td>59/104</td>
<td>147/282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Smoker (%)</td>
<td>27.70</td>
<td>21.47</td>
<td>30.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive rate of skin test (%)</td>
<td>56.42</td>
<td>52.76</td>
<td>57.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fall rate refers to the decline of FEV1% by aspirin provocation.

*Total IgE value is shown as median (25% interquartile interval, 75% interquartile interval).

AIA, aspirin-intolerant asthma; ATA, aspirin-tolerant asthma; FVC, forced vital capacity; FEV1, forced expiratory volume in 1 second.

Results

Subject Characteristics

A total of 592 asthma patients were recruited for this study, and there were 163 AIA patients and 429 ATA cases (Table 1). First of all, the fall rate by aspirin provocation in AIA patients showed significantly higher fall rate (24.63%) than ATA cases (3.54%) \( (P < 0.0001, \text{Table 1}) \). Among the total subjects, 27.70% were current smokers, with more smokers within ATA patients (30.07%) than AIA patients (21.47%). Also, the positive skin test rate of AIA was smaller than that of ATA patients (52.76 and 57.81, respectively).

SNP Analyses

Figure 1 shows the physical map of FSIP1, which contains 66 SNPs of the FSIP1 gene along with positions at exons and introns. Most of the variants were located in intronic regions (Additional File 1). In case of SNPs in coding region, two nonsynonymous SNPs, rs10152640 and rs16969386, were located in exon11 region, and they also caused amino acid change, with the former causing cysteine to arginine amino acid change at position 402, while the latter caused glycine to alanine amino acid change at position 528.

In logistic analysis for associations between SNPs of FSIP1 and AIA in a Korean population with adjustment for age, sex, smoking status, atopy and BMI, there was 18 SNPs showing initial significant associations and one SNP showing significant association after correction \( (rs7179742, P = 0.0007, P_{cor} = 0.03, OR = 1.63, 95\% \text{ CI} = 1.23-2.16) \). Detailed analyses of rs7179742, along with other SNPs in the same haplotype block (FSIP1_BL1), are shown in Table 2. Although rs7179742 was the only SNP with significant relation after correction for multiple testing, SNPs in FSIP1_BL1 had considerably significant \( P \)-values before correction for multiple testing. Further-
more, SNPs in \textit{FSIP1\_BL1} including rs7179742 were observed to have an effect on the increased fall rate of FEV\textsubscript{1} by aspirin provocation (Table 3).

Logarithms for \textit{P}-values of all SNPs were calculated for the better representation of the values (Figure 2). Simultaneously, negative log of 0.05 and 0.0001, where latter value equals to 0.05 after correction for multiple testing (multiple testing correction number = 49.39), show the lines for significant association. In particular, SNPs with its value exceeding lower line (negative log of 0.05) would have initial association with AIA, and if it exceeds upper line (negative log of 0.0001), it would still have significant association after correction for multiple testing. As shown in Figure 2, there were 18 SNPs out of 66 that showed initial significant association with AIA. 12 SNPs out of the 18 showed association with the susceptibility to the risk of AIA, furthermore, rs7179742 had significantly higher MAF for AIA than that of ATA, showing increased susceptibility of AIA (MAF = 0.358 and 0.262, respectively). On the other hand, six SNPs out of the 18 showed lower minor allele frequencies in AIA patients compared to those of ATA cases.

**Haplotypes Analyses**

Haplotypes were calculated using PHASE software, and there were 3 haplotype blocks identified (Figure 3). Interestingly, pair-wise comparisons showed tight LD with three LD blocks among 66 SNPs of the \textit{FSIP1} gene. From each haplotype blocks, a total of 13 haplotypes with frequencies higher than 0.05 are listed (Figure 3A). Among them, 4 haplotypes showed initial association with AIA, as detailed analyses of the haplotypes are listed in Table 4. Three haplotypes, \textit{FSIP1\_BL1\_ht4} (\textit{P} = 0.03), \textit{FSIP1\_BL2\_ht4} (\textit{P} = 0.02), \textit{FSIP1\_BL3\_ht3} (\textit{P} = 0.04) and \textit{FSIP1\_BL3\_ht4} (\textit{P} = 0.01), were frequent in AIA patients, whereas \textit{FSIP1\_BL3\_ht3} revealed a lower frequency in AIA compared to that of ATA cases, respectively. However, their signals disappeared after the correction for multiple testing.

**Discussion**

Most of the SNPs were located in intronic region, but two SNPs, rs10152640 and rs16969386, were located in exon region. They also caused amino acid change, as rs10152640 caused cysteine to arginine amino acid change at position 402 and rs16969386 caused glycine to alanine amino acid change at position 528. Nonsynonymous amino acid changes have significant effect on the
expression and function of the protein [23,24]. In particular, the hydrophobicity change from cysteine to arginine (2.5 and -4.5 of hydrophobicity, respectively) on the rs10152640 could induce a critical conformational or functional change of the protein. However, when the association between two nonsynonymous SNPs of FSIP1 and the fall rate of FEV1 by aspirin provocation was analyzed, no significant association was found (data not shown), indicating that these nonsynonymous variants could not have a direct effect on the activities of FSIP1 protein.

From the association analyses of FSIP1 gene with AIA, we initially found 18 polymorphisms that showed association. In addition, significant associations of several SNPs in FSIP1_BL1 and FSIP1_BL2 with the fall rate of FEV1 by aspirin provocation were found (data for FSIP1_BL2 not shown). However, after multiple testing correction, only rs7179742 (P = 0.0007, Pcor = 0.03, OR = 1.63, 95% CI = 1.23-2.16) showed increased susceptibility of AIA. The possible susceptibility of rs7179742 to AIA was reinforced by the significant association of this variant with the increased fall rate of FEV1 by aspirin provocation (P = 0.01 in co-dominant model, Table 3). Although this SNP is located in the intronic region of the gene, intronic region can still affect overall transcription in different ways. It was reported that introns can affect transcription efficiency [25], and another study demonstrated that variations in intronic region can lead to splicing abnormalities, which in turn may lead to human diseases [26]. It was also reported recently that a SNP located in intronic region showed an association with asthma [27]. On the other hand, in additional analysis of LD near FSIP1 in Asian populations (Chinese and Japanese) from the International HapMap Project http://hapmap.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/, the FSIP1 gene is in LD with the thrombospondin-1 (THBS1 or TSP-1) gene (Additional File 2). The THBS1 gene has been implicated in the network underlying the pulmonary response to oxidative stress in asthma [28]. More interestingly, aspirin, as an inhibitor of THBS1, has recently shown to lead to reduction in THBS1 levels [29]. This suggests that FSIP1 might have an effect on aspirin hypersensitivity in asthma, with relation to the nearby potential gene of THBS1.

The FSIP1 gene has been discovered very recently. FSIP1 is regulated by APP, an integral member protein that is found in many tissues. APP, in turn, is cleaved by an asthma susceptible gene called ADAM33 [30]. ADAM33 polymorphisms have been associated with asthma risk in various populations, including Korea [31], Thai, Han Chinese and Japanese [32-34], who are closely related with Korean population, especially Han Chinese and Japanese. The ADAM33 polymorphisms have also

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rs#</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>MAF</th>
<th>Heterozygosity</th>
<th>HWE</th>
<th>OR(95%CI)</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Pcor.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rs1602543</td>
<td>Intron2</td>
<td>0.199</td>
<td>0.235</td>
<td>0.226</td>
<td>0.350</td>
<td>0.997</td>
<td>0.81 (0.59-1.11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs7179742</td>
<td>Intron2</td>
<td>0.358</td>
<td>0.262</td>
<td>0.287</td>
<td>0.409</td>
<td>0.765</td>
<td>1.63 (1.23-2.16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs10121411</td>
<td>Intron3</td>
<td>0.292</td>
<td>0.227</td>
<td>0.242</td>
<td>0.367</td>
<td>0.885</td>
<td>1.47 (1.09-1.98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs1012140</td>
<td>Intron3</td>
<td>0.352</td>
<td>0.262</td>
<td>0.284</td>
<td>0.407</td>
<td>0.751</td>
<td>1.60 (1.20-2.13)</td>
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<tr>
<td>rs12440567</td>
<td>Intron3</td>
<td>0.325</td>
<td>0.240</td>
<td>0.261</td>
<td>0.386</td>
<td>0.788</td>
<td>1.58 (1.18-2.10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs2576932</td>
<td>Intron3</td>
<td>0.443</td>
<td>0.508</td>
<td>0.490</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>0.786</td>
<td>0.75 (0.58-0.98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs10520151</td>
<td>Intron5</td>
<td>0.027</td>
<td>0.023</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>0.274</td>
<td>1.17 (0.53-2.59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs16969802</td>
<td>Intron5</td>
<td>0.322</td>
<td>0.239</td>
<td>0.260</td>
<td>0.384</td>
<td>0.705</td>
<td>1.56 (1.17-2.08)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs12911842</td>
<td>Intron5</td>
<td>0.211</td>
<td>0.260</td>
<td>0.242</td>
<td>0.367</td>
<td>0.467</td>
<td>0.73 (0.54-0.99)</td>
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<tr>
<td>rs7179417</td>
<td>Intron5</td>
<td>0.446</td>
<td>0.509</td>
<td>0.492</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>0.815</td>
<td>0.76 (0.59-0.98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs4115216</td>
<td>Intron5</td>
<td>0.446</td>
<td>0.510</td>
<td>0.493</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>0.877</td>
<td>0.76 (0.58-0.98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs8033957</td>
<td>Intron5</td>
<td>0.527</td>
<td>0.468</td>
<td>0.485</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>0.511</td>
<td>1.28 (1.00-1.66)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs6492915</td>
<td>Intron5</td>
<td>0.527</td>
<td>0.468</td>
<td>0.485</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>0.511</td>
<td>1.28 (1.00-1.66)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs8031241</td>
<td>Intron5</td>
<td>0.452</td>
<td>0.513</td>
<td>0.497</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>0.905</td>
<td>0.76 (0.59-0.99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rs1906164</td>
<td>Intron6</td>
<td>0.232</td>
<td>0.249</td>
<td>0.247</td>
<td>0.372</td>
<td>0.852</td>
<td>0.91 (0.67-1.23)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAF, minor allele frequency; AIA, aspirin-intolerant asthma; ATA, aspirin-tolerant asthma; HWE, Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; Pcor., corrected P-value.
been related with asthma risk of smoking population [35,36]. These results suggest that the FSIP1 gene could have a correlation with APP and/or ADAM33 in development of asthma. In addition, the fact that aspirin affects wide range of human body, from lung to blood clotting to spermatogenesis, has to be considered. Naturally, the mechanism and pathways of aspirin is intricate and complicated.

One of limitation of our study is the small number of AIA patient, which might result in decreasing the statistical power of this study. However, considering the rareness of AIA condition, our results could provide supporting information, with further needs of replication in large number of subjects. Taken together, even though current knowledge of FSIP1 gene implicates that it only affects a small part out of aspirin pathways, our findings suggest a new relation between FSIP1 and aspirin hypersensitivity that explains the association found in this study.

**Conclusions**

In summary, we found 18 SNPs and 4 haplotypes of FSIP1 showing associations with AIA initially, and after multiple testing correction, one SNP, rs7179742 showed significant association with AIA. Although the relation between the FSIP1 gene and AIA is not yet clearly understood, our findings suggest that FSIP1-related regulations of APP and ADAM33 may play a role for the development of aspirin hypersensitivity in asthmatics, along with the fact that FSIP1 is expressed in airway epithelium. Future researches should concentrate on this part to discover more about the role of FSIP1 gene and also the relation between the gene and various diseases including AIA.
Table 4: Logistic and statistical analyses of FSIP1 haplotypes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Haplotypes</th>
<th>MAF</th>
<th>Heterozygosity</th>
<th>HWE</th>
<th>OR (95%CI)</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Pcor.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AIA</td>
<td>ATA</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSIP1-_BL1_ht1</td>
<td>0.235</td>
<td>0.256</td>
<td>0.254</td>
<td>0.379</td>
<td>0.770</td>
<td>0.91 (0.67-1.23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSIP1-_BL1_ht2</td>
<td>0.202</td>
<td>0.241</td>
<td>0.227</td>
<td>0.351</td>
<td>0.683</td>
<td>0.76 (0.55-1.03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSIP1-_BL1_ht3</td>
<td>0.187</td>
<td>0.214</td>
<td>0.208</td>
<td>0.330</td>
<td>0.498</td>
<td>0.85 (0.62-1.16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSIP1-_BL1_ht4</td>
<td>0.244</td>
<td>0.190</td>
<td>0.202</td>
<td>0.322</td>
<td>0.546</td>
<td>1.42 (1.04-1.94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSIP1-_BL2_ht1</td>
<td>0.262</td>
<td>0.302</td>
<td>0.295</td>
<td>0.416</td>
<td>0.614</td>
<td>0.82 (0.62-1.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSIP1-_BL2_ht2</td>
<td>0.199</td>
<td>0.226</td>
<td>0.214</td>
<td>0.336</td>
<td>0.207</td>
<td>0.82 (0.60-1.11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSIP1-_BL2_ht3</td>
<td>0.130</td>
<td>0.148</td>
<td>0.146</td>
<td>0.250</td>
<td>0.400</td>
<td>0.88 (0.61-1.27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSIP1-_BL2_ht4</td>
<td>0.151</td>
<td>0.098</td>
<td>0.111</td>
<td>0.197</td>
<td>0.908</td>
<td>1.61 (1.10-2.37)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FSIP1-_BL2_ht5</td>
<td>0.123</td>
<td>0.104</td>
<td>0.109</td>
<td>0.195</td>
<td>0.839</td>
<td>1.34 (0.89-2.01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSIP1-_BL3_ht1</td>
<td>0.238</td>
<td>0.291</td>
<td>0.283</td>
<td>0.406</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>0.78 (0.59-1.04)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FSIP1-_BL3_ht2</td>
<td>0.298</td>
<td>0.269</td>
<td>0.278</td>
<td>0.401</td>
<td>0.600</td>
<td>1.21 (0.91-1.60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSIP1-_BL3_ht3</td>
<td>0.157</td>
<td>0.202</td>
<td>0.187</td>
<td>0.304</td>
<td>0.575</td>
<td>0.70 (0.50-0.98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSIP1-_BL3_ht4</td>
<td>0.117</td>
<td>0.072</td>
<td>0.085</td>
<td>0.155</td>
<td>0.200</td>
<td>1.76 (1.13-2.74)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAF, minor allele frequency; AIA, aspirin intolerant asthma; ATA, aspirin tolerant asthma; HWE, Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium number; OR, odd ratio; CI, confidence interval; Pcor., corrected P-value.

Figure 3 Haplotypes and LDs of FSIP1 gene. (A) Haplotypes of FSIP1 in the Korean population. They are divided into 3 haplotype blocks. Only those with frequencies over 0.05 are shown. (B) LD coefficients graphical plot (|D'|) among SNPs based on the genotypes of whole study subjects in this study (n = 592).
Additional material

Additional file 1 Supplementary Table 1 - SNPs of FSIP1 and their P-value. The table contains all the SNPs of FSIP1 examined in our study and their P-value. This includes SNPs from haplotype block 2 and 3.

Additional file 2 Supplementary Figure 1 - LD plot nearby FSIP1. The LD near FSIP1 in Asian populations (Chinese and Japanese) is analyzed from the International HapMap Project (http://hapmap.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/). LD coefficient (D’) among SNPs of THBS1, FSIP1, and GPIT1/6 in Asian populations. The FSIP1 is in LD with THBS1 with a LD block.

Abbreviations

FSIP1: Fibrous sheath-interacting protein 1; AA: Aspirin-intolerant asthma; ATA: Aspirin-tolerant asthma; APP: Amyloid beta (Ab) precursor protein; ADAM33: A disintegrin and metalloprotease 33; SNP: Single nucleotide polymorphism; BMI: Body mass index; FEV1: Forced expiratory volume in 1 second; IgE: Immunoglobulin E; OAC: Oral aspirin challenge; PAF: Platelet activating factor; Ht: Haplotype; FVC: Forced Vital Capacity; P: P value; and Pcorr: Corrected P value; LD: Linkage Disequilibrium; THBS1: Thrombospondin-1

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors’ contributions

JYK and JHK developed tables/figures, and drafted the manuscript. TJF, JSL, and CFP participated in preparation and quality control of samples. JSB, BLF, and HSC performed the statistical analysis. JSP, SWR, STU, MKK, ISC, SHC, and BWC helped to recruit subjects. CSP and HDS managed all of this study and helped to draft the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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