

HuGE systematic review and meta-analysis demonstrate association of CASP-3 and CASP-7 genetic polymorphisms with cancer risk

S. Yan, Y.Z. Li, X.W. Zhu, C.L. Liu, P. Wang and Y.L. Liu

Department of Urological Surgery, The Fourth Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang, Liaoning, China

Corresponding author: Y.L. Liu E-mail: cmu4h_lyl@126.com

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ABSTRACT. Genetic variations in the caspase genes CASP-3 and CASP-7 are known to be involved in apoptosis, cytokine maturation, cell growth and differentiation. Polymorphisms of CASP-3 and CASP-7 genes have been increasingly recognized as important regulators in the development of cancer. However, whether there is a specific association is still controversial. Therefore, we made a Human Genome Epidemiology review and meta-analysis to explore the association between polymorphisms of CASP-3 and CASP-7 genes and cancer risk. Based on the inclusion criteria, we examined 9 case-control studies, with a total of 3142 cancer cases and 3670 healthy controls. Meta-analysis results showed that the homozygote (CC) of rs2705897 in the CASP-3 gene is positively associated with cancer susceptibility [odds ratio (OR) = 4.36, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.26-15.11, P = 0.02], while the C allele and C carrier (TC+CC) of rs1049216 are negatively associated with cancer risk (OR = 0.81, 95%CI = 0.69-0.95, P = 0.01; OR = 0.78,

95%CI = 0.63-0.97, P = 0.02, respectively). The G allele and G carrier of rs4647603 (A/G) in CASP-3 had positive associations with cancer susceptibility (OR = 1.69, 95%CI = 1.37-2.09, P < 0.001; OR = 1.93, 95%CI = 1.26-2.93, P = 0.002, respectively). The T allele of rs12415607, the G allele and homozygote (GG) of rs2227310, and homozygote (CC) of rs3124740 also had positive associations with cancer risk (OR = 1.18, 95%CI = 1.02-1.37, P = 0.03; OR = 1.17, 95%CI = 1.01-1.34, P = 0.03; OR = 1.34, 95%CI = 1.04-1.74, P = 0.03; OR = 1.30, 95%CI = 1.04-1.63, P = 0.02, respectively). In addition, homozygote (AA) of rs11196418 showed a significant negative association with cancer risk (OR = 0.36, 95%CI = 0.14-0.93, P = 0.03). These meta-analysis results demonstrated that CASP-3 and CASP-7 genetic polymorphisms are involved in the pathogenesis of cancer.

Key words: Caspase 3; Genetic polymorphism; Susceptibility; Cancer; Meta-analysis