Comments On: *Apai* and *Fok1* Variants of Vitamin D Receptor Gene Associated with Metabolic Syndrome Among Jordanian Women

Mustafa Saadat*

Department of Biology, Shiraz University, Iran

Received: 21 May 2024

Accepted: 26 June 2024

*Corresponding author: saadat@shirazu.ac.ir

DOI 10.5001/omj.2024.114

Dear Editor

I read with interest the study by Atoum on "ApaI and Fok1 variants of the vitamin D receptor gene associated with metabolic syndrome in Jordanian women". The author investigated the association of four common genetic polymorphisms (rs7975232, rs1544410, rs2228570, and rs731236) in the vitamin D receptor (VDR, MIM: 601769) with the risk of metabolic syndrome in Jordanian women. It was found that two polymorphisms were significantly associated with the risk of metabolic syndrome. However, I have some comments on the mentioned research.¹

The STrengthening the REporting of Genetic Association studies (STREGA) statement recommends that researchers should compare the observed frequencies of genotypes with the expected frequencies based on Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) in their control groups using the χ^2 test² and ensure that the observed frequencies are consistent with the expected HWE frequencies. However, a large number of published articles have shown that the difference between the expected and observed frequencies is a discrepancy.³

I compared the observed genotypic frequencies with the expected ones for four polymorphisms using the information provided in the Table #3 of the above article. The results showed that for the rs2228570 polymorphism there was no significant difference between the observed and expected values (χ^2 =0.70, df=1, p=0.401), while the remaining polymorphisms showed significant differences (for rs7975232: χ^2 =4.68, df=1, p=0.030; for rs1544410: χ^2 =13.57, df=1, p<0.001; for rs731236: χ^2 =23.93, df=1, p<0.001).

It has been previously reported that in the presence of sampling bias or genotyping error, a significant difference between the observed and expected values can be seen. ^{2,4} It can be concluded that sampling bias or genotyping error occurred in the present study. The results reported by Atoum should be interpreted with caution. I should also add that the STREGA statement recommends that when multiple genetic polymorphisms of a given gene are studied, haplotype analysis should also be performed and linkage disequilibrium parameters should be reported. Unfortunately, this was not done.

References

- Atoum MF. Apa1 and Fok1 variants of vitamin D receptor gene associated with metabolic syndrome among Jordanian women. Oman Med J 2024 Jan;39(1):e591.
- 2. Little J, Higgins JP, Ioannidis JP, Moher D, Gagnon F, von Elm E, et al. STrengthening the REporting of Genetic Association studies (STREGA)—an extension of the STROBE statement. Eur J Clin Invest 2009 Apr;39(4):247-266.
- 3. Saadat M. Evaluation of Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium in genetic association studies. Int J Immunogenet 2024 Jun;51(3):183-186.
- 4. Saadat M. The importance of examining the Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium in genetic association studies. Mol Biol Res Commun 2024;13(1):1-2.