Polymorphisms of UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1A7 are not involved in pancreatic diseases


Background: Xenobiotic mediated cellular injury is thought to play a major role in the pathogenesis of pancreatic diseases. Genetic variations that reduce the expression or activity of detoxifying phase II biotransformation enzymes such as the UDP-glucuronosyltransferases might be important in this respect. Recently, a UGT1A7 low detoxification activity allele, UGT1A7*3, has been linked to pancreatic cancer and alcoholic chronic pancreatitis.

Objective: To investigate whether UGT1A7 polymorphisms contribute to the risk of pancreatitis and pancreatic cancer.

Methods: Genetic polymorphisms in the UGT1A7 gene were assessed in a large cohort of patients with different types of pancreatitis and pancreatic cancer originating from the Czech Republic (n = 93), Germany (n = 638), Netherlands (n = 136), and Switzerland (n = 106), and in healthy (n = 1409) and alcoholic (n = 123) controls from the same populations. Polymorphisms were determined by melting curve analysis using fluorescence resonance energy transfer probes. In addition, 229 Dutch subjects were analysed by restriction fragment length polymorphism.

Results: The frequencies of UGT1A7 genotypes did not differ between patients with acute or chronic pancreatitis or pancreatic adenocarcinoma and alcoholic and healthy controls.

Conclusions: The data suggest that, in contrast to earlier studies, UGT1A7 polymorphisms do not predispose patients to the development of pancreatic cancer and pancreatitis.

Chronic pancreatitis and pancreatic adenocarcinoma are common diseases in industrialised countries and are associated with considerable morbidity and mortality. The underlying causes of pancreatic inflammation and cancer are multifaceted, and include environmental as well as genetic factors.1

Pancreatic adenocarcinoma is the fifth most frequent cause of cancer related death worldwide.2 Diabetes, obesity, smoking, several chemicals such as gasoline and related compounds, as well as certain insecticides are known risk factors for pancreatic cancer.3,4

Chronic pancreatitis shares risk factors with pancreatic cancer, such as smoking, but having chronic pancreatitis puts the patient at a higher risk for pancreatic adenocarcinoma.1 The concept of genetic predisposition to pancreatitis is supported by the identification of sequence alterations in the genes encoding cationic trypsinogen (PRSS1), the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR), and the serine protease inhibitor, Kazal type 1 (SPINK1), in patients with hereditary or idiopathic chronic pancreatitis.5,6 In addition, an increased frequency of SPINK1 mutations has been reported in patients with alcohol related chronic pancreatitis (ACP).7,8

As these variants can only be identified in a minority of patients, it is likely that additional genetic factors modify the susceptibility to the different types of pancreatitis and pancreatic cancer. Xenobiotic mediated cellular injury has been hypothesised to be an important pathogenic mechanism in pancreatic diseases. Thus genetic variations that reduce the expression or activity of detoxifying phase II biotransformation enzymes might represent a risk factor for pancreatitis and pancreatic cancer.9

Uridine 5'-diphosphate (UDP)-glucuronosyltransferases (UGTs) catalyse the addition of a glucuronyl group to a wide variety of endogenous and exogenous hydrophobic compounds to form water soluble glucuronides and enhance renal or biliary metabolite excretion. UGTs constitute a major cellular defence mechanism against xenobiotic chemicals and endogenous toxins10-12 and contribute to the detoxification of known human carcinogens, such as heterocyclic amines and heterocyclic and polycyclic hydrocarbons.13

UGTs are classified on the basis of sequence homology into the UGT1A, UGT2A, and UGT2B subfamilies.14 Subfamily 1A isoforms are derived from a single gene locus on chromosome 2q37.15 In humans, UGT1A is composed of at least nine functional proteins (UGT1A1, UGT1A3-UGT1A10), which are encoded by five exons. Exons 2 to 5 are shared by all UGT1A proteins. Thus the separate UGT1A forms consist of unique N-terminals and a conserved 246 amino acid C terminus.16 Each of these UGT1A forms possesses distinctive substrate specificity.17

Recently, functional polymorphisms in various genes encoding UGT1A family members have been discovered.21-25 UGT1A7 is highly polymorphic and so far at least 11 variants in four different codons have been characterised. These missense variants have been detected in codon 115, 129, 131, 139, and 208. This results in 11 polymorphic alleles (UGT1A7* 1;* 2,* 3,* 4,* 5,* 6,* 7,* 8,* 9,* 10,* 11). The nomenclature of these allelic variants reflects the chronological order in which they were discovered (fig 1).

Human UGT1A7 is an extrahepatic enzyme expressed in pancreas, lung, oesophagus, and stomach. UGT1A7 catalyses the glucuronidation of phenols, benz[a]pyrenes, coumarines, and steroid hormones.18 26 Case–control studies have
Hereditary chronic pancreatitis was diagnosed when two first degree relatives or three or more second degree relatives suffered from recurrent acute pancreatitis or chronic pancreatitis without any apparent precipitating factor. Alcoholic chronic pancreatitis was diagnosed in patients who had consumed more than 60 g (women) or 80 g (men) of ethanol a day for more than two years. Patients were classified as having idiopathic chronic pancreatitis when precipitating factors such as alcohol abuse in the amounts described above for alcoholics, trauma, drug use, infection, metabolic disorders, or a positive family history were all absent.

The acute pancreatitis patient group consisted of 153 German patients (101 male, 52 female) with pancreatitis of biliary (n = 63), idiopathic (n = 23), or various (n = 25) origins, as well as patients with an acute attack of alcoholic pancreatitis (n = 42). Acute pancreatitis was defined as acute abdominal pain with a typical clinical picture and serum amylase concentration at least three times the upper limit of normal and typical findings on sonography or computed tomography.30

We also included 236 patients with histologically confirmed pancreatic adenocarcinoma of German (n = 201) and Swiss extraction (n = 35). Controls were medical students or staff and participants in the BASE study (Berlin aging study) (German controls), blood donors (Swiss controls), randomly selected healthy newborn infants (Czech controls), or individuals recruited by advertisement in a local paper (Dutch controls). Controls originating from the Czech Republic (n = 319), Germany (n = 432), Netherlands (n = 275), and Switzerland (n = 383) (table 1) were from the catchment populations of the patients. The control individuals volunteered without a set reward and no selection criteria were applied. In addition, we examined two additional control groups consisting of alcoholic subjects without pancreatic disease (n = 123) of German (n = 30) and Dutch (n = 93) descent (table 1) recruited from a detoxification unit which they were attending because of their addiction. We defined alcoholics as people who had consumed more than 60 g (women) or 80 g (men) of ethanol respectively a day for more than two years. None of the alcoholics had chronic pancreatitis or other known end organ damage associated with alcoholism.

### Genotyping

For DNA extraction, blood samples were collected into EDTA tubes and stored at −20°C until use. DNA was isolated from whole blood using the Pure Gene or Qiagen DNA isolation kit according to the instructions from the manufacturers (Genta Systems, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA and Qiagen, Hilden, Germany).

We screened for the mutations in codons 129, 131, and 208. Primers flanking the polymorphisms of interest in exon 1 of UGT1A7 and fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) probes were synthesised on the basis of the published nucleotide sequence (GenBank U39570). Primer sequences (S and A, table 2) used for polymerase chain reaction (PCR) were described by Köhle et al.31 We undertook PCR using 0.5 U AmpliTaq Gold (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, California, USA), 400 μM dNTPs, 1.5 mM MgCl2, and 0.1 μM of each primer in a final volume of 25 μl. The reaction mix was denatured at 95°C for 12 minutes followed by 48 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 20 seconds, annealing at 56°C for 40 seconds, elongation at 72°C for 90 seconds, and

**METHODS**

**Subjects**

The study was approved by the local medical ethics review committee at each participating centre and all subjects gave their informed consent.

The study included patients from the Czech Republic (n = 93), Germany (n = 638), Netherlands (n = 136), and Switzerland (n = 106) (table 1). In all, 973 consecutive patients were recruited from the different centres and blood samples were drawn during a routine outpatient clinic visit. Patient information was collected using a structured questionnaire in the native language of the patient.

The ACP group consisted of 318 patients. We also enrolled 266 patients with non-alcoholic chronic pancreatitis (idiopathic or hereditary chronic pancreatitis) in our study. The clinical diagnosis of chronic pancreatitis was based on two or more of the following criteria:
Table 1 Clinical characteristics of patients with pancreatic diseases and controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Czech Republic</th>
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<th>Netherlands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Male/female</td>
<td>38/55/319</td>
<td>148/136/153</td>
<td>201/432/30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>32/6/33/22</td>
<td>134/14*</td>
<td>101/52*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>53/17/30/18</td>
<td>73/63/110/91</td>
<td>184/195/26/4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>53/17/30/18</td>
<td>30/19*</td>
<td>54/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking</td>
<td>53/17/30/18</td>
<td>62/9*</td>
<td>42/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>54/14</td>
<td>50/9*</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>All countries</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>52/3/9/7/9/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>35/8*</td>
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<td>Age (years)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smoking</td>
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<td>Yes/no</td>
<td>55/16/35/383</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Primers used for polymerase chain reaction amplification of UGT1A7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRET analysis</th>
<th>All individuals</th>
<th>S Forward</th>
<th>5'-TGC CGA TGG TCG TCG GAC G-3'</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A Reverse</td>
<td>5'-ATC TCT ACA ACA CAT CAA TT-3'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hapotype analysis</td>
<td>3/4F† Forward</td>
<td>5'-GGT GGA CTG GCC TCC Ttg CA-3'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R Reverse</td>
<td>5'-CCA TAG GCA CTG GCT TIC CCT GAT GAC A-3'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFLP analysis</td>
<td>Codon 129 and 131</td>
<td>F1‡ Forward</td>
<td>5'-ATT TGG AAT ATG TTG GGA AA-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F2‡ Forward</td>
<td>5'-ATC TCT AGC GCG CAC TAT TAA-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R1 Reverse</td>
<td>5'-TCT AGA GGC TAT TCA GTA-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Codon 208</td>
<td>F3 Forward</td>
<td>5'-ATG CTC GCT CGG GCG GAC CAT TG-3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F2 Reverse</td>
<td>5'-TGC CAG GAG GCT TCG GGG A-3'</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R1 Reverse</td>
<td>5'-TTA GCA GGA GTT TAT AGG ACA-3'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Bold “g” in the primer sequence denotes mutagenesis for more selective amplification of the UGT1A7*3 and UGT1A7*4 alleles.
‡Bold “a” in the primer sequence denotes site directed mutagenesis for introduction of a VspI restriction site into the wild-type allele.

a final extension step for two minutes at 72°C in an automated thermocycler. For haplotype analysis, we carried out allele specific PCR in 168 individuals using primers 3/4F and R with an annealing temperature at 60°C (table 2).

Genotyping of UGT1A7 alleles was carried out by melting curve analysis with FRET probes in the LightCycler (Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany). For detection of the polymorphisms at codons 129 and 131 we used 5'-LC 640-TTAAGTATTCTACTAATTTTTGCCTT-ph as the sensor probe (LC, LightCycler Red attached to 5'-carboxyfluorescin attached to 3'-ribose) (fig 2A). For identification of the W208R allele specific F4 Forward 5'-ATT GCA GGA GTT TAT AGG ACA-3' and R Reverse 5'-TTC AGA GGC TAT TTC TAA GA-3' primers were used (fig 2B). Both sensor probes were complementary to the mutant sequences (129K/131K and 208R, respectively). During melting curve analysis, a more stable duplex was formed with the mutant allele than with the wild-type allele, resulting in an allele specific melting curve (N129K/R131K: 58°C v 47°C; W208R: 65°C v 60.5°C). The program for analytical melting was 95°C for 60 seconds, 38°C for 40 seconds, and an increase to 75°C at a 0.1°C/s ramp rate. All FRET probes were designed and synthesised by TIB Molbiol (Berlin, Germany).

Additionally, we carried out RFLP (restriction fragment length polymorphism) analysis in 229 Dutch samples. To detect the variations at codon 129/131, we use the forward primers F1 and F2 and the reverse primer R1 (table 2). F1 detects only the N129K/R131K mutation, F2 detects the N129K/R131K and N129R/R131K mutations. After digestion
Table 1 lists the characteristics of the patients with chronic pancreatitis and pancreatic adenocarcinoma, and the healthy controls. There was a small but significant difference in sex distribution between the alcoholic chronic pancreatitis and acute pancreatitis groups and the healthy controls, with relatively more female subjects in the control group \((p<0.05)\). In the German and Swiss population, the mean age of the patients with pancreatic adencarcinoma was greater than that of the control group \((p<0.05)\). The patients with hereditary chronic pancreatitis were significantly younger than the control subjects, as they develop chronic pancreatitis at a younger age than patients with other pancreatic diseases \((p<0.05)\).

**Results**

**Characteristics of patients and controls**

Table 1 lists the characteristics of the patients with chronic pancreatitis and pancreatic adenocarcinoma, and the healthy controls. There was a small but significant difference in sex distribution between the alcoholic chronic pancreatitis and acute pancreatitis groups and the healthy controls, with relatively more female subjects in the control group \((p<0.05)\). In the German and Swiss population, the mean age of the patients with pancreatic adencarcinoma was greater than that of the control group \((p<0.05)\). The patients with hereditary chronic pancreatitis were significantly younger than the control subjects, as they develop chronic pancreatitis at a younger age than patients with other pancreatic diseases \((p<0.05)\).

**UGT1A7 polymorphisms**

No statistical differences were observed in the distribution of the UGT1A7 genotype among patient and control groups as a whole \((OR = 0.99 \ (95\% \ CI, 0.1 \ to \ 2.4), \) table 3), except for the German patients with pancreatic adenocarcinoma. In these, a significant difference was found with respect to UGT1A7 genotypes, which reflected the relatively high prevalence of the \(*2/\ast 3\) genotype compared with the control group. Likewise, the UGT1A7 genotype distribution did not differ among the various ethnic control groups \((p = 0.20)\). To assess the impact of alcoholism, we compared Dutch and German patients with alcoholic chronic pancreatitis with a control group consisting of alcoholic subjects of similar ethnic origin without pancreatic disease. Again, we observed no significant difference in genotype distribution.

As expected, the ratio of UGT1A7 allele frequencies was similar in the different patient and control groups \((OR = 0.9 \ (95\% \ CI, 0.8 \ to \ 1.1), \) table 4). In contrast to genotype distribution, the allele frequency was similar in the German pancreatic adenocarcinoma group. Comparison of the allele frequencies in patients with alcoholic chronic pancreatitis with those of alcoholic control subjects or healthy control individuals of Dutch and German origin did not show any difference. We did not detect any individual carrying the UGT1A7\*4 allele, but found two novel rare alleles: R129-Q131-W208 (UGT1A7\*11) and N129-Q131-W208 (UGT1A7\*10) (fig 1). RFLP analysis of 229 Dutch samples led to similar results and matched those done by FRET analysis.

**Discussion**

Gluconoridation catalysed by UGTs is one of the most important mechanisms involved in the host defence against xenobiotic chemicals and endogenous toxins. Xenobiotic mediated cellular injury is thought to represent a major pathogenic factor in pancreatic diseases.\(^1\)\(^-\)\(^5\) In the present study, we investigated the relations of pancreatic cancer and pancreatitis with the UGT1A7 polymorphisms in codons 129, 131, and 208 that have been associated with altered enzyme
The frequencies of the different UGT1A7 alleles in the control subjects were similar to those observed in patients with pancreatic adenocarcinoma and different types of acute and chronic pancreatitis. These findings indicate that individuals carrying less active UGT1A7 alleles do not run a higher risk of pancreatic diseases. This study controlled for potential confounding variables such as age, sex, and country of origin. However, because of lack of detailed data, we could not control for certain lifestyle factors as smoking, dietary habits, and drug treatment. In prospective studies we recommend that these possible confounders do not run a higher risk of pancreatic diseases. This study controlled for potential confounding variables such as age, sex, and country of origin. However, because of lack of detailed data, we could not control for certain lifestyle factors as smoking, dietary habits, and drug treatment. In prospective studies we recommend that these possible confounders should also be controlled for.

Our results differ from those published recently by Ockenga and colleagues. In that study, the investigators described overall UGT1A7 polymorphism and other diseases such as hepatocellular carcinoma or colon cancer, the latter group detected a frequency of the UGT1A7 allele in their patients that varied between 31% and 44%. However, the association of UGT1A7 with pancreatic diseases, and perhaps in their studies with hepatocellular and colon cancer as well, might be attributed to the relatively low UGT1A7*3 frequency in the control group of those studies.

In contrast to earlier studies from the same group in which a UGT1A7*4 allele frequency up to 11% was found,27 28 30 33 we failed to detect the UGT1A7*4 allele in any of about 2300 white subjects investigated, although we specifically searched for it. These results are in line with other investigators who have also been unable to detect the UGT1A7*4 allele.27 28 30 33 Consequently, the association of UGT1A7*3 with pancreatic diseases, and perhaps in their studies with hepatocellular and colon cancer as well, might be attributed to the relatively low UGT1A7*3 frequency in the control group of those studies.

We surmise that the high frequency of UGT1A7*4 alleles found in other recently published studies may reflect dissimilarities in the interpretation of the genotype results. The investigators in those studies described overall UGT1A7 allele frequencies, but did not provide detailed data on the distribution of the single allele combinations. A reappraisal
of genetic data formerly reported by the same group reveals disequilibrium of UGT1A7 genotype distribution in their control population. For example, in their report, 20% of 210 control subjects were homozygous for UGT1A7*1 (12–14% in our controls) and nearly the same proportion (17%) were compound heterozygous for UGT1A7*1/*3. In contrast, 8% were homozygous for UGT1A7*3 (15–21% in our controls), but none of the controls was compound heterozygous for UGT1A7*3/*4. These data either suggest a biased selection of control subjects or a methodological problem.

In most of the studies UGT1A7 polymorphisms have been determined by direct DNA sequencing, which is generally accepted as the gold standard for mutation detection and is thought to be superior to other methods of mutation analysis. However, as sequencing requires PCR amplified DNA as a template, unequal allele amplification during PCR might lead to erroneous findings in the subsequent sequencing reaction. The observed differences in UGT1A7 gene analysis might be explained by a primer dependent PCR bias for the various alleles. In the present study a primer dependent bias is unlikely because we undertook two different PCR assays, with both RFLP and FRET analysis, and both methods led to the same results. All in all we think that the discrepancies between our study and that of Ockenga et al most probably stem from differences in the selection of the control groups, the different sample sizes, or the different methodology used in the two studies.

As the UGT1A7 gene is expressed exclusively in the extrahepatic tissues of the gastrointestinal tract it could play an important role in first pass metabolism. UGT1A7 has been detected in the mucosa of the mouth, oesophagus, stomach, lungs, and very recently the pancreas, and therefore seems to be a candidate gene influencing the risk for pancreatic diseases. There are inter-individual variations in the expression of the UGT1A7, and other isoforms of UGTs may have overlapping substrate specificity, explaining why individuals bearing a low detoxification activity allele are not at higher risk of pancreatic diseases. Unless the UGT in question is responsible for the exclusive metabolism of a particular drug or chemical, or is the predominant or only UGT present in the cell, it is unlikely that this polymorphism will be of major clinical significance.

### Conclusion

We did not detect any association between pancreatic diseases and UGT1A7 polymorphisms. The presence of low detoxification activity UGT1A7 alleles such as UGT1A7*3 does not predispose to pancreatic cancer or to any type of acute or chronic pancreatitis.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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**Table 4** Allele frequencies of UGT1A7 in patients with pancreatic diseases and healthy controls

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<th>Alleles</th>
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<th>Netherlands</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACP (n = 110)</td>
<td>ICP/HP (n = 32)</td>
<td>PC (n = 70)</td>
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<tr>
<td>UGT1A7*1</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>UGT1A7*2</td>
<td>0.25</td>
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<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UGT1A7*3</td>
<td>0.43</td>
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**Switzerland**

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<th>PC (n = 70)</th>
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</table>

**OR**

| 95% CI | 0.90 | 0.95 | 1.02 | 0.91 | 0.95 | 0.74 to 1.10 | 0.75 to 1.20 | 0.78 to 1.34 | 0.73 to 1.13 | 0.71 to 1.29 |

**Odds ratio is given for the 3 allele vs the other alleles.**

ACP: alcoholic chronic pancreatitis; Alc CO: alcoholic control subjects; AP: acute pancreatitis; CI: confidence interval; CO: healthy control subjects; ICP/HP: idiopathic chronic pancreatitis/hereditary chronic pancreatitis; OR, odds ratio adjusted for age, sex, and country of origin; PC, pancreatic adenocarcinoma.
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