Relationship between polymorphism of insulin receptor gene, and adiponectin gene with PCOS

Fahimeh Ramezani Tehrani¹ M.D., Maryam Daneshpour² Ph.D., Somayeh Hashemi¹ M.Sc., Maryam Zarkesh² M.Sc., Feridoun Azizi³ M.D.

- 1 Reproductive Endocrinology Research Center, Research Institute for Endocrine Sciences, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.
- 2 Obesity Research Center, Research Institute for Endocrine Sciences, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.
- 3 Endocrine Research Center, Research Institute for Endocrine Sciences, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran. Iran.

Corresponding Author:

Fahimeh Ramezani Tehrani, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, 24 Parvaneh, Yaman Street, Velenjak, P.O.Box: 19395-4763, Tehran, Iran.

Email: ramezani@endocrine.ac.ir Tel/Fax: (+98) 2122409309

Received: 4 March 2012 Revised: 21 July 2012 Accepted: 5 September 2012

Abstract

Background: Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a complex disease having both genetic and environmental components and candidate genes on obesity and insulin metabolism have been hypothesized to be involved in its etiology.

Objective: We examined the possible association of adiponectin and insulin receptor gene polymorphisms with PCOS.

Materials and Methods: A total of 186 women with PCOS using NIH criteria and 156 healthy women were recruited. Their samples were genotyped for the polymorphism in exon 17 and 8 of the insulin receptor gene or exon and intron 2 of the adiponectin gene.

Results: The distributions of genotypes and alleles of both polymorphisms were not different in women with PCOS and controls. There was no significant differences on the anthropometric and hormonal profiles of various adiponectin and insulin receptor genes polymorphisms among both groups.

Conclusion: Adiponectin and insulin receptor gene polymorphisms are not associated with PCOS in a sample of Iranian population.

Key words: Receptor, Insulin/ genetics, Adiponectin/ genetics, Polycystic ovary syndrome, Polymorphism, Genetic/ genetics.

Introduction

olycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), the most common gynecological endocrinopathy, is characterized by chronic anovulation and hyperandrogenism (1, 2). The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Conference of PCOS (NIH) definded PCOS as existance of hyperandrogenism and /or hyperandrogenemia, oligoovulation, ultrasound pattern of polycystic ovaries and the exclusion of other known disorders (3).

However the exact etiology of PCOS is unclear, androgen excess is suggested to play a key role. Androgen levels primarily increase by the ovaries with a smaller contribution from the adrenals and peripheral adipose tissue. High levels of androgen interfere with hypothalamic sensitivity to negative feedback from the ovary, thereby increasing GnRH pulse frequency (4). This persistently rapid pulse frequency favors increased LH

secretion, which consequently stimulates the ovarian theca cells to produce more androgens (5). The relative decrease in FSH secretion leads to less aromatization of androgens to estradiol. Studies on homozygote twins or sisters suggested a genetic origin for this disorder, but the genetic components of this disorder have not been entirely illustrated (6-11).

Over the past decade, a number of candidate genes involved in steroidogenesis, the insulin-signaling pathway, gonadotropin secretion and chronic inflammation have been investigated to ascertain the gene possibly involved in susceptibility to PCOS, but results have been contraversial (12, 13). Insulin resistance and central obesity are considered the two most common features of PCOS (14).

Although several studies have been conducted to identify the associations of PCOS with various candidate genes involved in obesity and insulin resistance, no single common defect has yet been documented

(15-17). The role of obesity in the pathophysiology of PCOS can be partly explained by the lower serum concentration of adiponectin in PCOS women (18). There are studies documenting positive results on the association between adiponectin gene polymorphism and the risk of PCOS (18-20), but this association was not observed in study on Greek women (14, 18, 20).

Ranjzad *et al* in a study in Iran observed that "there is no significant difference in genotype and allele frequencies between the women with PCOS and controls for the rs2059806, rs1799817, rs1501299, rs6256, and rs757343 polymorphisms either before or after adjustment for confounding factors including age and BMI. However, the ADIPOQ rs2241766 "TT" genotype compared with "TG and GG" genotypes was associated with a 1.93-fold increased risk for PCOS"(19).

Regarding ethnic differences and lack of consensus on genetic i involving in PCOS (21), we decided to conduct a study in Iranian population to compare the frequency of insulin receptor (INSR) (exon 17 and 8) and adiponectin (ADIPOQ) (exon and intron 2) genes polymorphisms between Iranian women with PCOS and normal controls. Two SNPs for each of these genes were selected based on their commonly use in previous genetic epidemiology studies and high degree of heterozygosity (13, 19).

Materials and methods

The present cross-sectional study was carried out on non-menopause women, aged 20-40 years, presented in Reproductive Endocrine Research Center in 2011. Two groups were selected from among these women.

A group of 186 women diagnosed with PCOS based on NIH diagnostic criteria for PCOS were recruited from the endocrinology clinic as a case group and a control group of 156 healthy non hirsute normo-ovulatory women were enrolled. Women with other endocrine disorders or a history of pelvic surgery were excluded.

The study protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Research Center for Endocrine Disorders, and all women studied gave informed consent. For each subject a

standard questionnaire requiring data on their age, age at menarche, reproductive history, and family history of hirsutism, oligo/menorrhea and infertility was completed. The study participants underwent basic physical examinations that included measurement of height, weight and waist, hip and wrist circumferences, blood pressure, and hirsutism and acne scores and their blood samples were collected between the 3rd and 6th day of their spontaneous or progesterone induced menstrual cycles.

PCOS was defined using the NIH criteria as the presence of anovulation and hyperandrogenism after exclusion of other known related disorders such as hyperprolactenemia, thyroid disorders, and non-classical adrenal hyperplasia. Anovulation was considered as history of eight or fewer menstrual cycles per year or a menstrual cycle length <21 or >40 days.

Hyperandrogenism was considered as the presence of hirsutism modified Ferriman-Gallwey (mFG) score ≥8 and/or free androgen index (FAI), A4, and/ Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEAS) level above the upper 95th percentile of 40 healthy, non-hirsute eumenorrheic women. Insulin resistance was assessed using the homeostasis model (HOMA-IR) according to the following equation: Fasting blood glucose (FBG nmol/I) x fasting Insulin (mIU/I) /22.5. The FAI was calculated using the formula: [TT (nmol/L)×100/SHBG (nmol/L)] (22).

Androgen excess severity score was calculated according to the sum of scores of hyperandrogenemia and hirsutism. Hirsutism scores were categorized in to three groups (1=mild; FG≤12, 2=moderate; FG=13-20, 3=severe; FG>20), 2 score was added to categorized hirsutism score for each of those with high FAI, A4, and/or DHEAS.

Anovulation severity was identified according to these three anovulation sub groups: 1=mild; menstrual cycle length less than 21 or between 40-60 days, 2=moderate; menstrual cycle length between 61-180 days, 3=severe; amenorrhea or menstrual cycle length >180days. PCOS severity score was calculated as sum of androgen excess score and anovulation score (min 2, max 11).

Measurements

Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEAS), 17-hydroxyprogesterone (17OH-P), total testosterone (TT) and androstendion (A4) were measured by the enzyme immunoassay (EIA), (Diagnostic biochem Canada Co. Ontario, Canada).

Sex hormone binding globulin (SHBG) was measured by the immunoenzymometric assay (IEMA), (Mercodia, Uppsala, Sweden). All ELISA tests were performed using Sunrise ELISA reader (Tecan Co. Salzburg, Austria). Luteinizing hormone (LH), follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), prolactin (PRL), and thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) were measured by the immunoradimetric assay (IRMA), (Izotop, Budapest, Hungary) using gamma counter (Wallac Wizard, Turku, Finland).

Genotyping

Genomic DNA was isolated from peripheral blood leukocytes of women with PCOS and controls using the salting out/proteinase K method (23). A total of four single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) were genotyped using polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragments length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP), followed by 2% agarose gel electrophoresis (Table I). The digested products were analyzed by electrophoresis using a 2-3% agarose gel and visualized by ethidium bromide staining.

Statistical analysis

Continuous variables were checked for normality using the one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnoff test. They are expressed as mean±standard deviation and/ or median and interquartile ranges, as appropriate. The categorical variables are expressed as percentages. The Chi-square test was used to confirm that the genotype data did not deviate from the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium and to test for differences in allele frequency between the PCOS and the control groups.

Distributions between groups are compared using the Kruskal-Wallis test followed with Mann-Whitney test and one-way ANOVA analysis, with Bonferroni correction, as appropriate. Data analysis was performed using the SPSS 15.0 PC package (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL).

Results

One hundred and eighty-six women with PCOS and 156 normo-ovulatory controls participated in this study. The mean and standard deviation of age among women in PCOS cases and controls were 26.6±5.6 and 30.8±5.6 years, respectively. The mean age of the control group was slightly older than that of the PCOS women, but this is not relevant when comparing genotype frequencies, as done in this study.

Basic. reproductive and metabolic characteristics of study subjects are presented in table II. The prevalence of primary infertility and familial history of hirsutism among PCOS participants were significantly more than that among the normo-ovulatory ones (Table II). Genotype data was tested for deviation from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium both separately (as case and control groups) and combined, and all SNPs were in Hardy-Weinberg eauilibrium. The genotype, allele. haplotype frequencies of Smal, and Bsml polymorphisms of the adiponectin gene and PmII, and NsiI polymorphisms of the INSR gene are shown in table III. Since there are differences in age and BMI of case and control groups, we have done analyses adjusting age and BMI, however results were similar.

There were no differences in allele frequencies between case and control groups for the SNPs we studied in the adiponectin and INSR genes. The TT genotype, the T allele, and the TC haplotype of the Smal polymorphism of the adiponectin presented the highest frequency in the case and control groups, [(76.3%, 77.4%, 43.5%) and (67.9%, 70.5%, 39.7)] respectively. The TT genotype, the T allele, and the CA haplotype of the PmII polymorphism of the INSR gene presented the highest frequency in the case and control groups, [(61.3%, 61.3%, (60.9%, 33.3%) and 60.9%, 39.1)1 respectively (Table III, Figure 1).

The anthropometric, metabolic and hormonal profiles of the two groups (PCOS and controls) were not significantly different among various adiponectin and INSR genes polymorphisms. The presence of the TC haplotype of the adiponectin gene in controls had a significant association with higher waist circumference (Table IV).

Table I. Data for the studied markers in the Insulin Receptor (INSR), and Adiponectin (ADIPOQ) genes

Gene/SNP* (SNP ID)	rs number	Location (Base change)	Reverse primer Forward primer	PCR program (35 cycles)	PCR fragment size (bp)	Restriction enzyme, Incubation temperature	Alleles: RFLP fragments size (bp)
			5'-CGGTCTTGTAAGGGTAACTG-3'	93°C, 45 s,56°C			Allele G: 324
INSR/ NsiI	(rs2059806)	Exon 8 (A/G)	S'-GAATTCACATTCCCAAGACA-3'	30 s, 72°C 45 s	324	NsiI, 37°C	Allele A: 239 + 85
			5'-CCAAGGATGCTGTGTAGATAAG-3'	93°C, 45 s,56°C			Allele T: 317
INSR/PmlI	(rs1799817)	Exon 17 (T/C)	5'-TCAGGAAAGCCAGCCCATGTC-3'	30 s, 72°C 45 s	317	PmII, 37°C	Allele C: 274 + 43
			S'-GAAGTAGACTCTGCTGAGATG G-3'	93°C, 45 s,56°C			Allele T: 372
ADIPOQ/Smal	(rs2241766)	Exon 2 (T/G)	S'-TATCAGTGTAGGAGGTCTGTGATG-3'	30 s, 72°C 45 s	372	SmaI, 30°C	Allele G: 216 +156
			5'-GGCCTCTTTCATCACAGACC-3'	93°C, 45 s,58°C			Allele A: 196
ADIPOQ/Bsml	(rs1501299)	Intron 2 (C/A)	5'-AGATGCAGCAAAGCCAAAGT-3'	30 s, 72°C 45 s	196	Bsml, 37°C	Allele C: 146 + 50

* Single nucleotide polymorphisms.

Table II. Characteristics of study participants

Variables	PCOS (n=186)	Controls (n=156)	p-value
Age (years)	26.6 ± 5.6*	30.8 ± 5.6*	<0.001**
% subjects with history of primary infertility	28.7%	8.9%	<0.001®
% subjects with family history of hirsutism	47.5%	14.0%	<0.001®
Blood pressure			
Systolic (mmHg)	$106 \pm 12.3*$	$108 \pm 11.8*$	0.14**
Diastolic (mmHg)	68.5 ± 10.1 *	67.7 ± 9.1 *	0.44**
Body mass index (Kg/m ²)	$26.8 \pm 6.4*$	$25.5 \pm 4.4*$	0.03**
Waist circumferences (m)	$0.87 \pm 0.13*$	$0.85 \pm 0.09*$	0.28**
Hip circumferences (m)	1.03 ± 0.1 *	$1.0 \pm 0.10*$	0.01**
Waist to hip ratio	$0.8 \pm 0.07*$	$0.9 \pm 0.6*$	0.22**
Total testosterone	0.7 (0.4-1.2) [•]	0.4 (0.3-0.6)	0.04**
Androstendion	2.4 (2-2.8) [•]	1.7 (1.1-2.2)	0.15**
Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate	115 (91-241)•	120 (79-160)	0.38**
LH/FSH	1.1 (0.7-1.8) [•]	1.0 (0.6-1.7)	0.44**
^α HOMA-IR	2.3 (1.6-3.7)•	2.0 (1.3-2.8)	0.09**

Hormonal tests were only assessed for 40 women of control group.

Table III. Genotype and allele frequencies of studied SNPs in the case and control groups

Genotype frequenc	y (%)	PCOS ^a (n= 186)	Controls (n= 156)
Adiponectin			·
SmaI			
	GG	2 (1.1)	4 (2.6)
	TT	142 (76.3)	106 (67.9)
	TG	42 (22.6)	46 (29.5)
BsmaI			
	CC	92 (49.5)	77 (49.4)
	AA	18 (9.7)	8 (5.1)
	CA	76 (40.9)	71 (45.5)
Insulin			
PmlI	TT	114 (61.3)	95 (60.9)
	CC		
	TC	15 (8.1)	7 (4.5)
NsiI	ic	57 (30.6)	54 (34.6)
11811	GG	11 (5.9)	18 (11.5)
	AA	99 (53.2)	80 (51.3)
	AG	76 (40.9)	58 (37.2)
Allele frequency (%		70 (10.2)	30 (37.2)
SmaI			
	T	144 (77.4)	110 (70.5)
	G	42 (22.6)	46 (29.5)
BsmaI			
	A	92 (49.5)	77 (49.4)
	С	94 (50.5)	79 (50.6)
PmlI	T	444.65.00	0.7 (50.0)
		114 (61.3)	95 (60.9)
,,	С	72 (38.7)	61 (39.1)
NsiI	A	110 (50 1)	08 (62.8)
	G	110 (59.1)	98 (62.8)
	U	76 (40.9)	58 (37.2)

^aChi-square have shown that there were no statistical significant differences in allele and genotype distributions between these two groups.

^{*}Mean \pm SD

[•] Median (interquartile range)

^{**}T-Test

^{••} Mann-Whitney

[®] Chi-square ^αHomeostasis Model of Assessment - Insulin Resistance

Table IV. The relationship between haplotype of Adiponectin and insulin two polymorphisms in the two study groups

			PCOS					Controls		
	TA (n=63)	TC (n=81)	GA (n=29)	GC (n=13)	p-value	TA (n=48)	TC (n=62)	GA (n=29)	GC (n=17)	p-value
Haplotype adiponectin										
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	26.6±4.9	26.6±7.31	27.6 ± 6.16	26.7±7.91	0.91*	25.00±4.03	26.00±4.65	25.7±4.95	24.3±3.71	0.46*
PCO- severity score	9.13±3	9.15 ± 2.88	29.0±2.71	9.23±1.69	*06.0	3.48 ± 1.20	3.26 ± 0.60	3.24 ± 0.69	3.29 ± 0.59	0.53*
Systolic (mmHg)	107±11.6	103 ± 12.6	109 ± 13.0	108 ± 11.1	0.14^{*}	108 ± 111	109 ± 13.3	106 ± 10.7	108 ± 10.1	0.80*
Diastolic (mmHg)	69.2±8.7	67.1±10.6	69.1 ± 10.2	73.5 ± 10.9	0.11*	67.6±8.9	68.5 ± 9.2	65.5 ± 9.1	68.8=9.9	0.50^{*}
Waist Circumferences (m)	0.87 ± 0.11	0.86 ± 0.13	0.89 ± 0.14	0.9 ± 0.17	0.52^{*}	0.85 ± 0.09	0.88 ± 0.09	0.85 ± 0.1	$0.8.\pm0.07$	0.03^{*}
Hip Circumferences (m)	1.04 ± 0.08	1.02 ± 0.10	1.05 ± 0.12	$1.05{\pm}0.14$.64*	1.00 ± 0.08	1.01 ± 0.14	1.01 ± 0.09	0.99 ± 0.07	0.91*
WHR®	0.8 ± 0.1	0.8 ± 0.07	0.8 ± 0.06	0.8 ± 0.06	0.70*	0.8 ± 0.05	0.1 ± 0.9	0.83 ± 0.05	0.8 ± 0.04	0.56^{*}
$HOM ext{-}IR^a$	1.2(0.7-1.9)	1.1(0.7-1.8)	1.2(0.5-2)	0.8(0.5-2)	0.37	ı				1
LH/FSH	2.4(1.2-3.4)	2.1(1.7-3.5)	3.7(1.5-8)	1.6(0.7-2)	0.95	ı	•	•		
			PCOS					Controls		
	CA (n=62)	CG (n=52)	TA (n=48)	CG (n=24)	p-value	CA (n=61)	CG (n=34)	TA (n=37)	CG (n=24)	p-value
Haplotype Insulin										
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	27.1±6.7	26.4±7.2	26.9 ± 5.4	26.3 ± 6.1	*06.0	25.4±4.2	24.2±3.4	26.4 ± 5.1	25.9 ± 4.9	0.20^{*}
PCO- severity score	9.5±2.9	9.13 ± 2.9	8.64 ± 2.5	9.58 ± 2.9	.44*	3.3±0.7	3.2 ± 0.4	3.3 ± 1.1	3.4 ± 1.02	.0.66*
Systolic (mmHg)	105±11.7	106 ± 11.8	107 ± 12.9	105 ± 13.9	*09.0	106 ± 11.9	109 ± 12.5	110±11.7	108 ± 10.7	0.31^{*}
Diastolic (mmHg)	67.1 ± 9.9	68.5 ± 9.1	70.9 ± 10.9	67.6 ± 1	0.23*	66.2±8.9	67.1 ± 9.06	69.7±8.9	7.6=9.69	0.20^{*}
Waist (m	0.87 ± 0.14	0.86 ± 0.12	0.9 ± 0.13	$0.85{\pm}0.12$	0.62^{*}	0.86 ± 0.09	0.83 ± 0.08	0.87 ± 0.11	0.87 ± 0.09	0.31*
Hip (m)	1.05 ± 0.12	1.02 ± 0.9	1.04 ± 0.10	1.02 ± 0.11	.09.0	1.01 ± 0.08	0.99 ± 0.05	1.01 ± 0.08	0.99 ± 0.22	0.74*
WHR®	0.8 ± 0.1	0.84 ± 0.1	$0.85{\pm}0.1$	0.8 ± 0.07	0.47*	0.85 ± 0.06	0.83 ± 0.05	0.85 ± 0.06	1.2 ± 1.6	0.11^{*}
$\mathrm{HOM} ext{-}\mathrm{IR}^a$	2.2(1.7-5)	2.4(1.5-3.1)	2.7(2-3.6)	2.2(0.7-5.5)	0.83	ı	,	,	,	
LH/FSH	0.9(0.5-1.5)	1.3(0.8-2.3)	1.1(0.5-1.7)	1.8(0.8-1.6)	0.30				•	•
* One-way ANOVA	●Mann-Whitney		"Homeostas	"Homeostasis Model of Assessment - Insulin Resistance,	sessment -	Insulin Resis	tance,	® Waist to	® Waist to hip ratio	

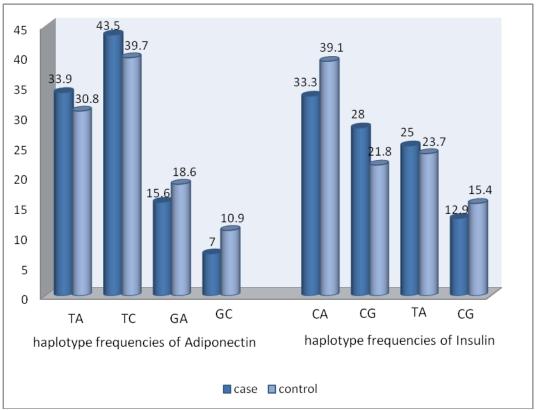


Figure 1. Haplotype frequencies (%) of studied SNPs in the case and control groups. Chi-square have shown that there were no statistical significant differences in haplotype distributions between these two groups.

Discussion

In the present study we assessed whether ADIPOQ or INSR genes polymorphisms are associated with the risk for PCOS among Iranian women and found no significant difference in these two genes allele and genotype frequencies between the case and control groups.

It is assumed that perhaps ADIPOQ and INSR polymorphisms could be used for the stratification of women at risk of PCOS (19, 24). Contrary to this assumption, we did not find any association between ADIPOQ or INSR genes polymorphisms and PCOS among a sample of Iranian women. Our results are in agreement with those of Escobar-Morreale et al, Xita et al and Urbanek et al, however while Escobar-Morreale et al showed no association between resistin -420 C>G polymorphism with PCOS, they found an between ADIPOQ association 45 polymorphism and PCOS (18, 25, 26).

The 45 G>T polymorphism has been reported to be associated with PCOS among German and Caucasian women (27, 28),

while this was not observed in other populations (14, 20, 28). Several studies suggest that insulin resistance in PCOS patients is the result of a defect in INSR signaling (29, 30). There are studies however with various results on the association between insulin and **INSR** genes polymorphisms with PCOS. An association between polymorphism C/T in the exon 17 INSR gene with PCOS is reported by several studies but other investigations found no similar relation (7, 16, 21, 24, 31).

The results of the current study showed that the TT and AA genotypes and T and A alleles of Pmll and Nsil polymorphisms of INSR gene are most commonly observed among both PCOS cases and controls, respectively. Furthermore, our results demonstrated that the TT genotype and the T allele of Smal polymorphism of ADIPOQ gene were the most frequent observations in both case and control groups.

Nevertheless, our results suggest that two known polymorphisms of ADIPOQ gene (Smal and Bsmal) and insulin gene (Pmll and Nsil) have similar distributions of the allelic variants in the PCOS and normal group. Recent data reported that C/T polymorphism in the exon 17 of INSR gene is correlated with PCOS in different populations (7, 16, 24). Although some studies reported a relationship between T/C polymorphism of exon 17 of INSR gene and decrease in insulin sensitivity, other investigations found no similar association (7, 21, 31).

Our data showed that the score for the severity of PCOS among women with the GG genotype were lower than those with TT or TG; while the differences were not statistically significant, possibly due to lack of enough sample size. In addition, we found an association between central obesity and the ADIPOQ haplotype; waist circumstance of women with TC haplotype in the control group was significantly higher in compare with case group. In agreement with our results, Xita et al, reported an association between ADIPOQ polymorphisms with obesity in PCOS women; obesity was associated with ADIPOQ gene polymorphism at +276 (18).

Menzaghi et al. found a significant association between the **ADIPOQ** polymorphism and waist circumference, blood pressure and insulin level (32). Factors contributing to the different results of various studies could be attributable to different criteria for identification of PCOS women, various methods for recruitment of study subjects, the heterogeneity of PCOS subjects. using various methods for genetic analysis and racial differences of study participants. However, our results were subject to two limitations. First, having low sample size that precludes drawing strong conclusions.

In the present study diagnosis of normoovulatory women was made based on having regular and predictable menstruation, without history of infertility, while it has been shown that 3.7% of eumenorrheic, non-hirsute oligo-ovulatory women, have cycles diagnosed by serum concentration progesterone (33). Second limitation was lacking of measurements of biomarkers such as adiponectin or using the standard method for identification of insulin resistance. The case-control design of our study could potentially bias our results.

Conclusion

In conclusion, in this case-control study, we found no significant association between the INSR and adiponectin gene polymorphisms and PCOS risk. Further studies with larger sample sizes are warranted to confirm these findings.

Acknowledgments

We are indebted to each of the study participants for the substantial time and effort contributed to this study. Acknowledgments are also due to the research staff and personnel of the Research Endocrine Laboratory. We would like to acknowledge Mrs. Nilufar Shiva for language editing of this manuscript. This work was funded and supported by the Research Institute for Endocrine Sciences of Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran.

Conflict of interest

We certify that there is no conflict of interest with any financial organization regarding the material discussed in the manuscript.

References

- Azziz R, Woods KS, Reyna R, Key TJ, Knochenhauer ES, Yildiz BO. The prevalence and features of the polycystic ovary syndrome in an unselected population. J Clin Endocrinol Metab 2004; 89: 2745-2749.
- Tehrani FR, Simbar M, Tohidi M, Hosseinpanah F, Azizi F. The prevalence of polycystic ovary syndrome in a community sample of Iranian population: Iranian PCOS prevalence study. Reprod Biol Endocrinol 2011; 9: 39.
- 3. Revised 2003 consensus on diagnostic criteria and long-term health risks related to polycystic ovary syndrome. *Fertil Steril* 2004; 81: 19-25.
- Waldstreicher J, Santoro NF, Hall JE, Filicori M, Crowley WF Jr. Hyperfunction of the hypothalamicpituitary axis in women with polycystic ovarian disease: indirect evidence for partial gonadotroph desensitization. J Clin Endocrinol Metab 1988; 66: 165-172.
- Venturoli S, Porcu E, Fabbri R, Magrini O, Gammi L, Paradisi R, et al. Longitudinal evaluation of the different gonadotropin pulsatile patterns in

- anovulatory cycles of young girls. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 1992; 74: 836-841.
- Dunaif A, Thomas A. Current concepts in the polycystic ovary syndrome. Annu Rev Med 2001; 52: 401-419.
- Mukherjee S, Shaikh N, Khavale S, Shinde G, Meherji P, Shah N, et al. Genetic variation in exon 17 of INSR is associated with insulin resistance and hyperandrogenemia among lean Indian women with polycystic ovary syndrome. *Eur J Endocrinol* 2009; 160: 855-862.
- Laven JS, Imani B, Eijkemans MJ, Fauser BC. New approach to polycystic ovary syndrome and other forms of anovulatory infertility. *Obstet Gynecol Surv* 2002; 57: 755-767.
- 9. Fratantonio E, Vicari E, Pafumi C, Calogero AE. Genetics of polycystic ovarian syndrome. *Reprod Biomed Online* 2005; 10: 713-720.
- Boomsma D, Busjahn A, Peltonen L. Classical twin studies and beyond. Nat Rev Genet 2002; 3: 872-882.
- 11. Luque-Ramirez M, San Millan JL, Escobar-Morreale HF. Genomic variants in polycystic ovary syndrome. *Clin Chim Acta* 2006; 366: 14-26.
- 12. Prodoehl MJ, Hatzirodos N, Irving-Rodgers HF, Zhao ZZ, Painter JN, Hickey TE, et al. Genetic and gene expression analyses of the polycystic ovary syndrome candidate gene fibrillin-3 and other fibrillin family members in human ovaries. *Mol Hum Reprod* 2009; 15: 829-841.
- 13. Prapas N, Karkanaki A, Prapas I, Kalogiannidis I, Katsikis I, Panidis D. Genetics of polycystic ovary syndrome. *Hippokratia* 2009; 13: 216-223.
- 14. San Millan JL, Corton M, Villuendas G, Sancho J, Peral B, Escobar-Morreale HF. Association of the polycystic ovary syndrome with genomic variants related to insulin resistance, type 2 diabetes mellitus, and obesity. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2004; 89: 2640-2646.
- 15. Chen ZJ, Shi YH, Zhao YR, Li Y, Tang R, Zhao LX, et al. [Correlation between single nucleotide polymorphism of insulin receptor gene with polycystic ovary syndrome]. Zhonghua Fu Chan Ke Za Zhi 2004; 39: 582-585.
- 16. Siegel S, Futterweit W, Davies TF, Concepcion ES, Greenberg DA, Villanueva R, et al. A C/T single nucleotide polymorphism at the tyrosine kinase domain of the insulin receptor gene is associated with polycystic ovary syndrome. Fertil Steril 2002; 78: 1240-1243.
- 17. Lee EJ, Yoo KJ, Kim SJ, Lee SH, Cha KY, Baek KH. Single nucleotide polymorphism in exon 17 of the insulin receptor gene is not associated with polycystic ovary syndrome in a Korean population. Fertil Steril 2006; 86: 380-384.
- 18. Xita N, Georgiou I, Chatzikyriakidou A, Vounatsou M, Papassotiriou GP, Papassotiriou I, et al. Effect of adiponectin gene polymorphisms on circulating adiponectin and insulin resistance indexes in women

- with polycystic ovary syndrome. *Clin Chem* 2005; 51: 416-423.
- 19. Ranjzad F, Mahmoudi T, Irani Shemirani A, Mahban A, Nikzamir A, Vahedi M, et al. A common variant in the adiponectin gene and polycystic ovary syndrome risk. *Mol Biol Reprod* 2011; 3:.....
- 20. Panidis D, Kourtis A, Kukuvitis A, Farmakiotis D, Xita N, Georgiou I, et al. Association of the T45G polymorphism in exon 2 of the adiponectin gene with polycystic ovary syndrome: role of Delta4-androstenedione. *Hum Reprod* 2004; 19: 1728-1733.
- 21. Unsal T, Konac E, Yesilkaya E, Yilmaz A, Bideci A, Ilke Onen H, et al. Genetic polymorphisms of FSHR, CYP17, CYP1A1, CAPN10, INSR, SERPINE1 genes in adolescent girls with polycystic ovary syndrome. *J* Assist Reprod Genet 2009; 26: 205-216.
- 22. Zawadski JK DA. Diagnostic criteria for polycystic ovary syndrome: towards a rational approach. In Dunaif A, Givens JR, Haseltine FP, Merriam GE, (eds) Polycystic Ovary Syndrome. Current Issues in Endocrinology and Metabolism. Blackwell Scientific Publications, Boston, MA, USA. Hershman, SM (series ed); 1992: 377.
- 23. Truett GE, Heeger P, Mynatt RL, Truett AA, Walker JA, Warman ML. Preparation of PCR-quality mouse genomic DNA with hot sodium hydroxide and tris (HotSHOT). *Biotechniques* 2000; 29: 52-54.
- 24. Jin L, Zhu XM, Luo Q, Qian Y, Jin F, Huang HF. A novel SNP at exon 17 of INSR is associated with decreased insulin sensitivity in Chinese women with PCOS. *Mol Hum Reprod* 2006; 12: 151-155.
- 25. Escobar-Morreale HF, Villuendas G, Botella-Carretero JI, Alvarez-Blasco F, Sanchon R, Luque-Ramirez M, et al. Adiponectin and resistin in PCOS: a clinical, biochemical and molecular genetic study. Hum Reprod 2006; 21: 2257-2265.
- 26. Urbanek M, Du Y, Silander K, Collins FS, Steppan CM, Strauss JF 3rd, et al. Variation in resistin gene promoter not associated with polycystic ovary syndrome. *Diabetes* 2003; 52: 214-217.
- 27. Haap M, Machicao F, Stefan N, Thamer C, Tschritter O, Schnuck F, et al. Genetic determinants of insulin action in polycystic ovary syndrome. *Exp Clin Endocrinol Diabetes* 2005; 113: 275-281.
- 28. Heinonen S, Korhonen S, Helisalmi S, Koivunen R, Tapanainen J, Hippelainen M, et al. Associations between two single nucleotide polymorphisms in the adiponectin gene and polycystic ovary syndrome. *Gynecol Endocrinol* 2005; 21: 165-169.
- Azziz R. Polycystic ovary syndrome, insulin resistance, and molecular defects of insulin signaling. J Clin Endocrinol Metab 2002; 87: 4085-4087.
- 30. Dunaif A. Insulin resistance and the polycystic ovary syndrome: mechanism and implications for pathogenesis. *Endocr Rev* 1997; 18: 774-800.
- 31. Urbanek M, Sam S, Legro RS, Dunaif A. Identification of a polycystic ovary syndrome susceptibility variant in fibrillin-3 and association with

- a metabolic phenotype. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2007; 92: 4191-4198.
- 32. Menzaghi C, Ercolino T, Di Paola R, Berg AH, Warram JH, Scherer PE, et al. A haplotype at the adiponectin locus is associated with obesity and
- other features of the insulin resistance syndrome. *Diabetes* 2002; 51: 2306-2312.
- 33. Malcolm CE, Cumming DC. Does anovulation exist in eumenorrheic women? *Obstet Gynecol* 2003; 102: 317-318.