

# The role of K121Q *ENPP1* polymorphism in diabetes mellitus and its complications

C.B. Leitão<sup>1</sup>, G.B. Nabinger<sup>1</sup>, A.L. Krahe<sup>2</sup>, P.B. Bolson<sup>1</sup>, F. Gerchman<sup>1</sup>, R. Friedman<sup>1</sup>, J.L. Gross<sup>1</sup> and L.H. Canani<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Serviço de Endocrinologia, Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, RS, Brasil

<sup>2</sup>Serviço de Medicina Interna, Universidade Luterana do Brasil, Porto Alegre, RS, Brasil

Correspondence to: L.H. Canani, Serviço de Endocrinologia, Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre, Rua Ramiro Barcelos, 2350, 90035-903 Porto Alegre, RS, Brasil  
Fax: +55-51-2101-8777. E-mail: luiscanani@yahoo.com

The aim of the present study was to analyze the frequency of K121Q polymorphism in the *ENPP1* gene of Brazilian subjects according to ethnic origin and to determine its possible association with diabetes mellitus (DM) and/or diabetic complications. A cross-sectional study was conducted on 1027 type 2 DM patients and 240 anonymous blood donors (BD). Ethnicity was classified based on self-report of European and African descent. The Q allele frequency was increased in African descendant type 2 DM patients (KK = 25.9%, KQ = 48.2%, and QQ = 25.9%) and BD (KK = 22.0%, KQ = 53.8%, and QQ = 24.2%) compared to European descendant type 2 DM patients (KK = 62.7%, KQ = 33.3%, and QQ = 4.1%) and BD (KK = 61.0%, KQ = 35.6%, and QQ = 3.4%). However, there was no difference in genotype distribution or Q allele frequency between diabetic and non-diabetic subjects (European descendants: DM = 0.21 vs BD = 0.21, P = 0.966, and African descendants: DM = 0.50 vs BD = 0.51, P = 0.899). In addition, there were no differences in clinical, laboratory or insulin resistance indices among the three genotypes. The prevalence of DM complications was also similar. In conclusion, K121Q polymorphism is more common among Afro-Brazilian descendants regardless of glycemic status or insulin sensitivity indices. Likewise, insulin sensitivity and DM chronic complications appear not to be related to the polymorphism in this sample.

Key words: ENPP1 polymorphism; Ethnicity; Type 2 diabetes mellitus

Research supported by PRONEX, CNPq, Fundo de Incentivo à Pesquisa, Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre, and CAPES.

Received June 21, 2007. Accepted September 13, 2007

## Introduction

The ecto-nucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase 1 (*ENPP1*) gene is a member of the ecto-nucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase (ENPP) family. The encoded protein is a type II transmembrane glycoprotein. This protein has broad specificity and cleaves a variety of substrates, including phosphodiester bonds of nucleotides and nucleotide sugars. The ENPP family is involved in a variety of processes that range from bone mineralization to insulin action signaling (1).

Several polymorphisms are located in the *ENPP1* gene (2,3), the one most frequently analyzed being located in exon 4 and causing an amino acid change (K121Q). The

variant allele (risk allele Q) is associated with a stronger interaction of the protein with the insulin receptor compared to the wild allele (allele K), resulting in a reduction of insulin receptor autophosphorylation (4). Due to its effect on insulin signaling, *ENPP1* is a candidate gene for insulin resistance and/or development of diabetes mellitus (DM).

The clinical manifestation of this polymorphism has not been well established. Even among Caucasian subjects, the effect of the presence of Q allele varies. Sicilian, Swedish and Finnish carriers of the Q allele have lower insulin sensitivity compared to noncarriers, but this is not the case for Danes or Spaniards (4-8). Other phenotypes possibly associated with this polymorphism may include accelerated atherosclerosis (9), increased proportion of

individuals with hypertension (10) or obesity (3) and increased predisposition to diabetic nephropathy (11).

In addition, the frequency of the Q allele seems to be highly dependent on the ethnic group. Dominican Republic subjects have a higher frequency of the Q allele (>0.50) than Caucasian subjects in other countries (~0.15) (12). North American children of African ancestry have an increased prevalence of the Q allele compared to North American children of European ancestry (13). Similar findings were reported recently for African-American adults and adults of Hispanic descent (14). The increased frequency of the Q allele in these ethnic groups might explain their higher risk of developing DM (15) and their higher insulin resistance compared to individuals of European descent (16). This is also true for other American ethnic minorities (16). However, the distribution of this allele and the possible association of K121Q polymorphism with type 2 DM and its chronic complications in other populations are largely unknown.

Therefore, the aim of this study was to analyze the frequency of the K121Q allele in Brazilian subjects of different ethnic origins, and the possible association of the Q allele with DM and chronic diabetic complications.

## Subjects and Methods

### Subjects

A total of 1129 patients with type 2 DM (diagnosis of DM after the age of 35 years and without insulin use during the first 5 years after diagnosis) were identified from a multicentric project aimed at studying risk factors for long-term diabetic complications, which started recruiting patients in the southern Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul in 2002. Ethnicity was classified as self-reported skin color and recorded as European descent, African descent, mixed, or "other". Those reporting "other" ethnic origin (N = 5) as well as those reporting mixed origin (N = 97) were excluded. Therefore, 1027 patients were recruited from the outpatient endocrine clinics of the 4 participating hospitals (Grupo Hospitalar Nossa Senhora da Conceição, Hospital São Vicente de Paula, Hospital Universitário de Rio Grande, and Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre). According to the official Brazilian Census of 2000, the ethnic distribution of the adult population of the South Region is 84.5% of European descent, 3.8% of African descent, and 10.4% of mixed origin (17). The European immigration to the State of Rio Grande do Sul was mainly from Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Germany. The subjects reporting African origins descend from people forcibly brought to Brazil between the 17th and 18th centuries, mainly from Angola and Mozambique.

DNA samples from 240 anonymous blood donors (BD) (European descendants N = 149, African descendants N = 91) were also examined for the K121Q polymorphism. The information available for these subjects consisted of age and sex. None of them reported having DM.

The diabetic patients underwent a standardized evaluation consisting of a questionnaire, physical examination, and laboratory tests. Weight (without shoes, light outdoor clothing) and height were measured, and body mass index (BMI) was calculated. Waist circumference was measured at the narrowest point as viewed from the front. Hypertension was defined as blood pressure  $\geq 140/90$  mmHg or current use of antihypertensive medication. An ophthalmologist performed direct funduscopy, and diabetic retinopathy was classified as absent, nonproliferative, or proliferative. Ischemic heart disease (IHD) was diagnosed as previously described (18). Briefly, IHD was established in the presence of angina or possible infarct according to the World Health Organization Cardiovascular Questionnaire and/or the presence of resting electrocardiogram abnormalities [Minnesota Codes Q and QS patterns (1.1-2, 1.3); S-T junction (J), and segment depression (4.1-4); T wave items (5.1-3), complete left bundle block (7.1)], and/or the presence of perfusion abnormalities (fixed or variable) on myocardial scintigraphy at rest and after *iv* dipyridamole. Because of the costs and complexity, this evaluation of IHD was carried out in only 642 patients. The local Ethics Committees approved the protocol and all diabetic subjects signed an informed consent form.

### Laboratory analysis

Urinary albumin was measured by immunoturbidimetry (Sera-Pak immunomicroalbuminuria; Bayer, Tarrytown, NY, USA; intra- and interassay coefficients of variation: 4.5 and 11.0%, respectively) (19) in either 24-h timed collections (N = 783) or random spot (N = 244) urine samples. The American Diabetes Association recommended that cut-off points were employed for the timed urine collections (normoalbuminuria: urinary albumin excretion (UAE) <20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$ , microalbuminuria: UAE 20-199  $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$ , and proteinuria: UAE  $\geq 200$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$ ). For spot samples, urinary albumin concentrations (mg/L) were used as previously validated in our central laboratory (19) (normoalbuminuria: UAE <17 mg/L, microalbuminuria: UAE 17-174 mg/L and proteinuria: UAE >174 mg/L). Glucose was determined by a glucose oxidase method, creatinine by the Jaffe reaction, A1c test by ion-exchange high-performance liquid chromatography (Merck-Hitachi L-9100 glycated hemoglobin analyzer, reference range 2.7-4.3%; Merck, Darmstadt, Germany), and triglyceride and cholesterol levels by enzymatic methods.

Serum insulin (radioassay, ElecsysR Systems 1010/2010/modular analytics E170, Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN, USA) was measured in a subgroup of patients (European descendants: N = 138, African descendants: N = 51) who were not taking insulin or insulin sensitizers and with serum creatinine <1.3 mg/dL. Insulin sensitivity was estimated by homeostasis model assessment-insulin resistance (HOMA-IR = fasting insulin (mIU/mL) x fasting glucose (mmol/L)/22.5), as recently validated (20). The mean HOMA-IR value of control subjects in our laboratory is  $1.84 \pm 1.02$  (21).

### Molecular analysis

DNA was isolated from lymphocytes using standard procedures (22). Subjects were genotyped for *ENPP1* K121Q polymorphism in exon 4 as previously described (11). Briefly, a transversion from A to C at the first position of codon 121, resulting in an amino acid change from lysine to glutamine (K121Q) was genotyped. PCR was performed using primers: forward 5'-CTGTGTTCACTTTGGACATGTTG-3' and reverse 5'-GACGTTGGAAGATACCAGGTTG-3'. PCR products were digested by the restriction enzyme *AvaI* and separated on agarose gel. The genotypes were confirmed in a second reaction in 5% of the sample. All PCRs were run in a final volume of 25  $\mu$ L, containing 50 ng genomic DNA, 20 mmol/L Tris-Cl, pH 8.4, 50 mmol/L KCl, 1.5 mmol/L MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.2 mmol/L dNTPs, 1 unit of *Taq* DNA polymerase, and 1  $\mu$ mol/L of specific primer. The allele encoding the K variant appeared as a single fragment of 238 bp, and the allele encoding the Q variant appeared as two fragments of 148 and 90 bp each.

### Statistical analysis

Continuous data are reported as means  $\pm$  SD. Categorical data are reported as number of subjects and percent of individuals affected. The  $\chi^2$  test and one-way ANOVA were used to compare genotype groups in terms of clinical and laboratory characteristics and the Tukey test was used for *post hoc* multiple comparisons. Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium was calculated using allele frequencies and the  $\chi^2$  test. Variables without normal distribution were log transformed. The power to detect an odds ratio of 1.5 for DM in the presence of the Q allele was 70%, and the power to detect an odds ratio of 1.7 was 90%. A  $P < 0.05$  value (two-sided) was considered to be significant.

## Results

### Description of the subjects

A total of 1027 patients with type 2 DM (European descendants: N = 830, African descendants: N = 197) and

240 BD (European descendants: N = 149, African descendants: N = 91) were included. The patients of European descent with type 2 DM were older ( $59.3 \pm 10.4$  vs  $54.3 \pm 10.5$  years,  $P < 0.001$ ) and had a longer known DM duration ( $11.6 \pm 9.0$  vs  $8.7 \pm 7.2$  years,  $P < 0.001$ ) than patients of African descent. The BMI was similar for the two groups ( $28.9 \pm 5.3$  and  $28.8 \pm 5.4$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>,  $P = 0.859$ ). Among BD, mean age was  $47 \pm 7.8$  years and gender distribution was 136 (56.6%) males and 104 (43.4%) females.

### Genotype distribution

In both type 2 DM patients and BD, individuals of African descent had a higher frequency of the Q allele as compared to European descendants. In type 2 DM patients, the frequencies of the KK, KQ, and QQ genotypes were 25.9, 48.2, and 25.9% in African descendants, and 62.7, 33.3, and 4.1% in European descendants ( $P < 0.001$ ). The same pattern was observed in BD (22.0, 53.8, and 24.2% for those of African descent and 61.0, 35.6, and 3.4%, for those of European descent,  $P < 0.001$ ). However, the genotype distributions ( $P = 0.808$  in European descendants and  $P = 0.653$  in African descendants) and allele frequencies (European descendants: DM = 0.21 vs BD = 0.21,  $P = 0.966$  and African descendants: DM = 0.50 vs BD = 0.51,  $P = 0.899$ ) did not differ between diabetic and non-diabetic subjects, irrespective of ethnic background. All genotypes were in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium.

### Clinical and laboratory characteristics according to genotype

There were no differences in clinical or laboratory characteristics among the three genotypes (Table 1), except for DM duration that was longer in European descendant heterozygotes ( $P = 0.033$ ). Systolic and diastolic blood pressure, prevalence of hypertension, glucose and lipid profiles, insulin resistance indices, and renal function did not differ among groups regardless of ethnicity. The prevalence of vascular complications (micro- and macrovascular) was also similar across genotypes.

## Discussion

In this sample of type 2 DM patients, the Q allele of the *ENPP1* polymorphism had an increased prevalence among individuals of African descent. The same pattern was observed in healthy non-diabetic BD, suggesting that the Q allele is not associated with type 2 DM. The presence of the Q allele was also not associated with increased insulin resistance. Furthermore, there was no association of the allele of interest with chronic diabetic complications such as IHD, stroke, DM retinopathy or nephropathy.

The higher frequency of the Q allele observed among African descendants is in accordance with the few studies that evaluated K121Q polymorphism in different ethnic groups to date (Figure 1). In general, the Q allele is more common in populations of non-European origin (12,13). The Q allele frequency observed in African descendants in this sample (~0.50) is similar to that found in Dominican Republic type 2 DM patients (12). The Dominican Republic is a Caribbean island with a predominantly mixed population (European descendants: 16%, African descendants: 11%, and mixed descendants: 73%) (23). Unfortunately, the authors do not make any reference to the ethnic distribution of the Dominican Republic subjects studied. Based on the available information, we tend to assume that the majority may represent the mixed population. On the other hand, the frequency of the Q allele in the Afro-Brazilian descendants was lower than the frequency described in Afro-North American descendants (~0.80) (13). Among European descendants the frequency of the Q allele is relatively constant in the many different populations analyzed so far, with point estimates ranging from 0.10 to 0.21 (3-8,11,24-27).

We have previously described an association between the Q allele and diabetic nephropathy (11) in European

descendant type 1 DM patients. In that study, the insulin sensitivity indexes were not assessed. However, the Q allele carriers did not differ with regard to phenotypic characteristics of insulin resistance, such as BMI, blood pressure, lipid profile, or A1c test values.

In this larger sample of type 2 DM patients, there was no association between the Q allele and clinical characteristics of insulin resistance, type 2 DM or chronic diabetic complications. Moreover, the indirect index of insulin resistance, HOMA-IR, was not different between carriers and non-carriers of the Q allele.

In a previous report, we have also found an excess of cases of end-stage renal disease and IHD in African descendant type 2 DM patients (28). The present data show that these excess frequencies cannot be explained by the *ENPP1* K121Q polymorphism.

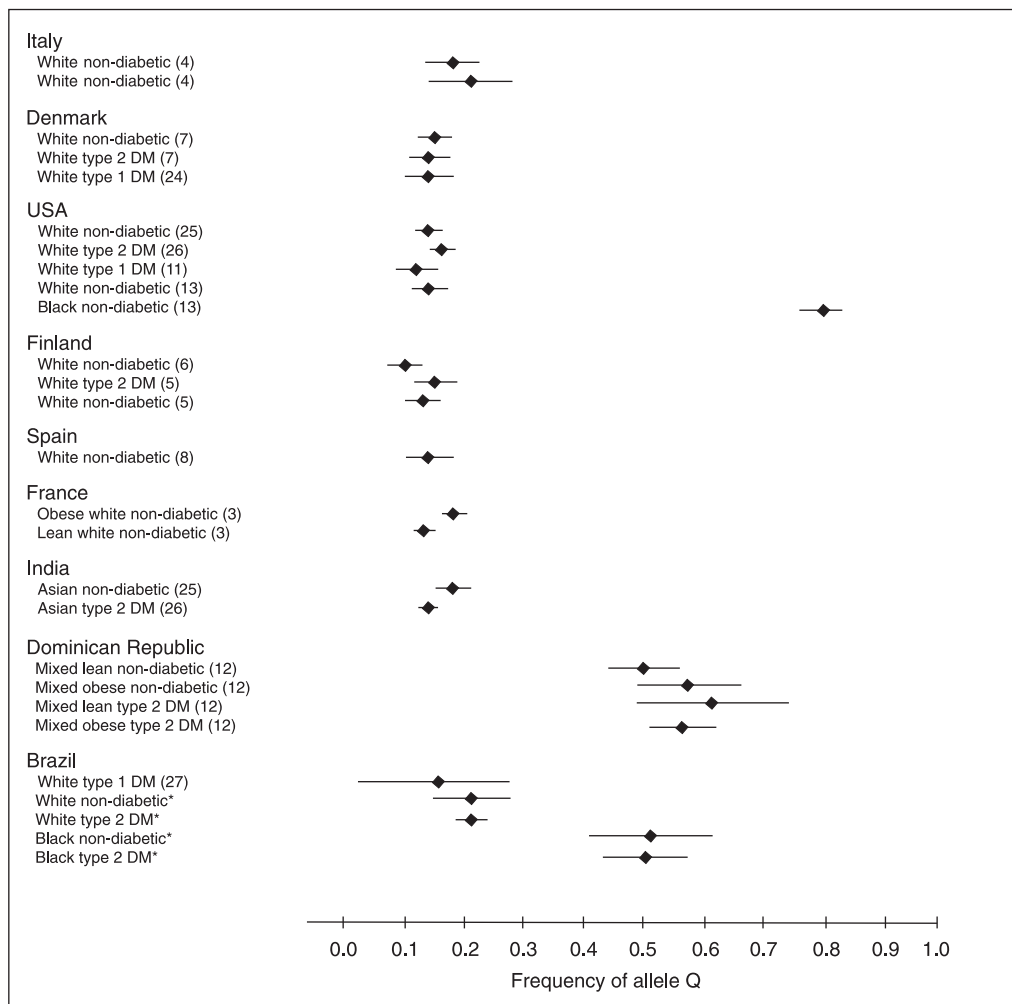
It is not yet clear why some investigators found an association of the polymorphism with insulin resistance and DM chronic complications, and others did not. Even among Europeans, this finding is somewhat heterogeneous (3-9,24). This suggests that, if the association is real, its effect is small and might depend on other polymorphisms or gene interactions.

The present report shares a limitation that is inherent to

**Table 1.** Clinical and laboratory characteristics of patients with type 2 diabetes according to ethnicity and genotype.

	European descendants			African descendants		
	KK (N = 520)	KQ (N = 276)	QQ (N = 34)	KK (N = 51)	KQ (N = 95)	QQ (N = 51)
Age (years)	59.7 ± 10.3	58.9 ± 10.7	56.3 ± 8.8	55.8 ± 9.2	55.0 ± 11.5	55.6 ± 9.7
Diabetes duration (years)	11.0 ± 8.8	12.8 ± 9.5	10.6 ± 7.2	8.7 ± 7.0	8.3 ± 7.3	9.6 ± 7.3
Male sex, N (%)	242 (46.5)	133 (48.2)	17 (50.0)	16 (31.4)	35 (36.8)	20 (39.2)
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	29.1 ± 5.4	28.7 ± 5.2	27.3 ± 3.7	27.9 ± 5.2	29.1 ± 5.6	29.2 ± 5.2
Waist circumference (cm)	97.9 ± 12.4	97.4 ± 11.6	93.9 ± 9.4	94.5 ± 14.9	97.7 ± 12.0	98.1 ± 10.5
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	143.5 ± 24.0	140.4 ± 22.4	142.3 ± 25.8	141.8 ± 21.5	141.1 ± 24.2	142.3 ± 24.6
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	86.5 ± 12.7	85.2 ± 12.4	84.3 ± 11.8	86.5 ± 13.0	87.4 ± 13.2	87.9 ± 14.4
Hypertension, N (%)	346 (67.7)	181 (66.3)	22 (68.8)	35 (68.6)	67 (72.0)	37 (72.5)
A1c test (%)	6.64 ± 1.95	6.65 ± 1.89	6.28 ± 1.47	6.79 ± 1.90	6.94 ± 2.75	6.95 ± 2.51
Fasting plasma glucose (mg/dL)	177.2 ± 78.3	174.7 ± 76.1	177.7 ± 66.4	192.2 ± 69.1	175.0 ± 73.1	195.6 ± 85.3
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	216.0 ± 45.0	210.0 ± 44.2	228.8 ± 63.4	217.4 ± 53.3	215.8 ± 109.3	209.7 ± 54.7
HDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)	43.3 ± 12.4	43.2 ± 11.0	43.6 ± 10.8	45.8 ± 12.9	47.7 ± 15.4	47.1 ± 12.3
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	156 (27-1470)	145 (26-1236)	156 (56-659)	137 (43-892)	118 (37-640)	126 (47-503)
Creatinine (mg/dL)	0.98 (0.40-13.90)	0.93 (0.50-9.60)	1.00 (0.60-6.95)	0.86 (0.50-13.30)	0.80 (0.40-7.00)	0.90 (0.50-13.60)
HOMA-IR	4.40 (0.30-30.24)	6.12 (0.32-26.07)	9.52 (1.72-25.71)	4.02 (1.30-20.03)	4.00 (0.61-19.14)	5.65 (1.07-18.97)
Ischemic heart disease, N (%)	125 (34.6)	69 (36.5)	12 (50.0)	9 (50.0)	17 (56.7)	10 (50.0)
Stroke, N (%)	22 (6.2)	9 (5.2)	3 (13)	2 (6.9)	4 (7.3)	3 (9.1)
Proliferative retinopathy, N (%)	83 (17.3)	47 (18.7)	7 (22.6)	8 (19.5)	19 (28.4)	8 (20.5)
Micro-/macroalbuminuria, N (%)	117/91 (23.0/17.9)	65/55 (23.8/20.1)	19/4 (12.1/30.3)	10/9 (20.8/18.8)	23/12 (31.1/16.2)	7/12 (15.2/26.1)

Data are reported as mean ± SD or median (range). Data are reported for 816 European descendants and 139 African descendants for hypertension, for 574 European descendants and 68 African descendants for ischemic heart disease, for 551 European descendants and 117 African descendants for stroke, and for 762 European descendants and 47 African descendants for proliferative retinopathy. BMI = body mass index; HOMA-IR = homeostasis model assessment-insulin resistance. The  $\chi^2$  test and one-way ANOVA were used to compare genotype groups and the Tukey test was used for *post hoc* multiple comparisons.  $P > 0.05$  for all comparisons except for diabetes duration in European descendants ( $P = 0.033$  between KQ and QQ genotypes).



**Figure 1.** *ENPP1* Q allele frequency according to the ethnic origin. Diamond = mean; horizontal line = 95% confidence interval. \*Data from the present study. DM = diabetes mellitus.

studies involving ethnicity: the classification of different ethnic groups. In spite of the use of patient self-reported classification, there may be some misclassification due to miscegenation. Nevertheless, the population of Southern Brazil has historically fewer inter-ethnic marriages than the rest of the country, probably preserving more of the original genomic ancestry. As a matter of fact, the Q allele prevalence among European descendants in the present sample is similar to that found in European countries.

The use of an indirect method to measure insulin sensitivity instead of the euglycemic-hyperinsulinemic

clamp may be questioned, since it could reduce the accuracy of the results. However, HOMA-IR is widely accepted as an insulin action index (20,29), whereas the clamp technique is complex, time-consuming and not cost-effective for the study of large samples (30).

In conclusion, the *ENPP1* polymorphism K121Q is more prevalent among Brazilian individuals of African descent independent of glycemic status or insulin sensitivity indexes. Likewise, insulin sensitivity and DM chronic complications appear not to be related to the polymorphism in this sample.

## References

1. Bollen M, Gijssbers R, Ceulemans H, Stalmans W, Stefan C. Nucleotide pyrophosphatases/phosphodiesterases on the
2. move. *Crit Rev Biochem Mol Biol* 2000; 35: 393-432.
3. Frittitta L, Ercolino T, Bozzali M, Argiolas A, Graci S,



- Santagati MG, et al. A cluster of three single nucleotide polymorphisms in the 3'-untranslated region of human glycoprotein PC-1 gene stabilizes PC-1 mRNA and is associated with increased PC-1 protein content and insulin resistance-related abnormalities. *Diabetes* 2001; 50: 1952-1955.
3. Meyre D, Bouatia-Naji N, Tounian A, Samson C, Lecoœur C, Vatin V, et al. Variants of ENPP1 are associated with childhood and adult obesity and increase the risk of glucose intolerance and type 2 diabetes. *Nat Genet* 2005; 37: 863-867.
  4. Pizzuti A, Frittitta L, Argiolas A, Baratta R, Goldfine ID, Bozzali M, et al. A polymorphism (K121Q) of the human glycoprotein PC-1 gene coding region is strongly associated with insulin resistance. *Diabetes* 1999; 48: 1881-1884.
  5. Gu HF, Almgren P, Lindholm E, Frittitta L, Pizzuti A, Trischitta V, et al. Association between the human glycoprotein PC-1 gene and elevated glucose and insulin levels in a paired-sibling analysis. *Diabetes* 2000; 49: 1601-1603.
  6. Kubaszek A, Pihlajamäki J, Karhapa P, Vauhkonen I, Laakso M. The K121Q polymorphism of the PC-1 gene is associated with insulin resistance but not with dyslipidemia. *Diabetes Care* 2003; 26: 464-467.
  7. Rasmussen SK, Urhammer SA, Pizzuti A, Echwald SM, Ekstrom CT, Hansen L, et al. The K121Q variant of the human PC-1 gene is not associated with insulin resistance or type 2 diabetes among Danish Caucasians. *Diabetes* 2000; 49: 1608-1611.
  8. Gonzalez-Sanchez JL, Martinez-Larrad MT, Fernandez-Perez C, Kubaszek A, Laakso M, Serrano-Rios M. K121Q PC-1 gene polymorphism is not associated with insulin resistance in a Spanish population. *Obes Res* 2003; 11: 603-605.
  9. Bacci S, Ludovico O, Prudente S, Zhang YY, Di Paola R, Mangiacotti D, et al. The K121Q polymorphism of the ENPP1/PC-1 gene is associated with insulin resistance/atherogenic phenotypes, including earlier onset of type 2 diabetes and myocardial infarction. *Diabetes* 2005; 54: 3021-3025.
  10. Kubaszek A, Markkanen A, Eriksson JG, Forsen T, Osmond C, Barker DJ, et al. The association of the K121Q polymorphism of the plasma cell glycoprotein-1 gene with type 2 diabetes and hypertension depends on size at birth. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2004; 89: 2044-2047.
  11. Canani LH, Ng DP, Smiles A, Rogus JJ, Warram JH, Krolewski AS. Polymorphism in ecto-nucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase 1 gene (ENPP1/PC-1) and early development of advanced diabetic nephropathy in type 1 diabetes. *Diabetes* 2002; 51: 1188-1193.
  12. Hamaguchi K, Terao H, Kusuda Y, Yamashita T, Hazoury Bahles JA, Cruz LM, et al. The PC-1 Q121 allele is exceptionally prevalent in the Dominican Republic and is associated with type 2 diabetes. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2004; 89: 1359-1364.
  13. Morrison JA, Gruppo R, Glueck CJ, Stroop D, Fontaine RN, Wang P, et al. Population-specific alleles: the polymorphism (K121Q) of the human glycoprotein PC-1 gene is strongly associated with race but not with insulin resistance in black and white children. *Metabolism* 2004; 53: 465-468.
  14. Chandalia M, Grundy SM, Adams-Huet B, Abate N. Ethnic differences in the frequency of ENPP1/PC1 121Q genetic variant in the Dallas Heart Study cohort. *J Diabetes Complications* 2007; 21: 143-148.
  15. Harris MI, Flegal KM, Cowie CC, Eberhardt MS, Goldstein DE, Little RR, et al. Prevalence of diabetes, impaired fasting glucose, and impaired glucose tolerance in U.S. adults. The Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1988-1994. *Diabetes Care* 1998; 21: 518-524.
  16. Carter JS, Pugh JA, Monterrosa A. Non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus in minorities in the United States. *Ann Intern Med* 1996; 125: 221-232.
  17. IBGE. [www.ibge.gov.br](http://www.ibge.gov.br). Accessed February 22, 2007.
  18. Costa LA, Canani LH, Lisboa HR, Tres GS, Gross JL. Aggregation of features of the metabolic syndrome is associated with increased prevalence of chronic complications in type 2 diabetes. *Diabet Med* 2004; 21: 252-255.
  19. Zelmanovitz T, Gross JL, Oliveira JR, Paggi A, Tatsch M, Azevedo MJ. The receiver operating characteristics curve in the evaluation of a random urine specimen as a screening test for diabetic nephropathy. *Diabetes Care* 1997; 20: 516-519.
  20. Bonora E, Targher G, Alberiche M, Bonadonna RC, Saggiani F, Zenere MB, et al. Homeostasis model assessment closely mirrors the glucose clamp technique in the assessment of insulin sensitivity: studies in subjects with various degrees of glucose tolerance and insulin sensitivity. *Diabetes Care* 2000; 23: 57-63.
  21. Seligman BG, Biolo A, Polanczyk CA, Gross JL, Clausell N. Increased plasma levels of endothelin 1 and von Willebrand factor in patients with type 2 diabetes and dyslipidemia. *Diabetes Care* 2000; 23: 1395-1400.
  22. Sambrook JFE, Mariatis T. *Molecular cloning: A manual laboratory*. Cold Spring Harbor: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory; 1990.
  23. Factbook. [www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/dr.html#People](http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/dr.html#People). Accessed December 17, 2005.
  24. Jacobsen P, Grarup N, Tarnow L, Parving HH, Pedersen O. PC-1 amino acid variant (K121Q) has no impact on progression of diabetic nephropathy in type 1 diabetic patients. *Nephrol Dial Transplant* 2002; 17: 1408-1412.
  25. Abate N, Carulli L, Cabo-Chan A Jr, Chandalia M, Snell PG, Grundy SM. Genetic polymorphism PC-1 K121Q and ethnic susceptibility to insulin resistance. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2003; 88: 5927-5934.
  26. Abate N, Chandalia M, Satija P, Adams-Huet B, Grundy SM, Sandeep S, et al. ENPP1/PC-1 K121Q polymorphism and genetic susceptibility to type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes* 2005; 54: 1207-1213.
  27. de Azevedo MJ, Dalmaz CA, Caramori ML, Pecis M, Esteves JF, Maia AL, et al. ACE and PC-1 gene polymorphisms in normoalbuminuric type 1 diabetic patients: a 10-year prospective study. *J Diabetes Complications* 2002; 16: 255-262.
  28. Gerchman F, Burtet L, Nabinger G, Picon P, Zanatta C, Lisboa H, et al. High prevalence of macrovascular and microvascular disease among black patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Diabetes* 2005; 54: A548.
  29. Emoto M, Nishizawa Y, Maekawa K, Hiura Y, Kanda H, Kawagishi T, et al. Homeostasis model assessment as a clinical index of insulin resistance in type 2 diabetic patients treated with sulfonylureas. *Diabetes Care* 1999; 22: 818-822.
  30. Wallace TM, Levy JC, Matthews DR. Use and abuse of HOMA modeling. *Diabetes Care* 2004; 27: 1487-1495.