

Levels of circulating homocysteine, vitamin B6, vitamin B12, and folate in different types of open-angle glaucoma

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Objective: To compare the levels of plasma homocysteine (Hcy), vitamin B6 (vit-B6), serum vitamin B12 (vit-B12), and folate in healthy individuals and in patients with normal tension glaucoma (NTG), pseudoexfoliative glaucoma (PXG), or primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG).

Study design: A prospective controlled trial.

Participants and methods: Forty healthy subjects, 48 patients with NTG, 38 patients with PXG, and 34 patients with POAG were included in the study. Those who used vitamin supplements or medications affecting Hcy and vitamin levels were excluded from the study. The levels of Hcy and vit-B6 were measured by High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC). The levels of serum vit-B12 and folic acid were measured by competitive chemiluminescent enzyme immunoassay (CEI). One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), analysis of covariance (ANCOVA), and the Tukey honestly significant difference test were used for statistical analysis.

Results: The mean Hcy level of the PXG group was 15.46 ± 9.27 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ which was significantly higher ($P = 0.03$) than that of the control group. There were no statistical differences in serum vit-B12 and folate levels among control subjects and NTG, PXG and POAG groups ($P > 0.05$). It was found that the mean plasma vit-B6 level was significantly higher in subjects with NTG ($P = 0.03$) and POAG ($P = 0.025$) versus controls. Mean vit-B6 levels in NTG and POAG were 30.50 ± 11.29 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 30 ± 12.15 $\mu\text{g/L}$, respectively.

Conclusions: The plasma level of Hcy was found to be increased only in PXG patients and the plasma levels of vit-B6 were found to increase in the NTG and POAG sample groups. Using homocysteine and vit-B6 levels as the determinants of hyperhomocysteinemia still needs further research.

Keywords: normal tension glaucoma, pseudoexfoliative glaucoma, primary open-angle glaucoma, homocysteine, vitamin B6

Introduction

Glaucoma, which is characterized by retinal ganglion cell (RGC) apoptosis, is the prominent cause of blindness. RGC apoptosis may be the result of either impaired optic nerve head blood supply or direct toxic action due to various cytotoxic agents.^{1,2}

Homocysteine (Hcy), an amino acid, is of interest as it has cytotoxic and vasculopathic actions such as apoptosis of RGC, extracellular matrix alterations, oxidative stress, and ischemic vascular dysregulation.³⁻⁶ Recent focus on Hcy and glaucoma has yielded mixed results with some studies demonstrating an association with normal tension glaucoma (NTG), pseudoexfoliative glaucoma (PXG), and primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG), whilst others have not.⁷⁻¹⁵ Hcy metabolism is complex with both genetic and environmental factors. Differences in these factors could, in part, account

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for the disparity in reported results. Vitamin B12, vitamin B6, and folate act as cofactors in Hcy metabolism. These vitamins are the major environmental determinants of Hcy level. Low folate, vitamin-B12 status, or renal impairment account for the majority of cases where increased Hcy is observed.^{16–19}

As vitamin-B6, vitamin-B12, and folate are among the most common environmental factors to influence Hcy, we aimed to determine whether they exert this influence on homocysteine levels in open-angle glaucoma patients.

Participants and methods

Forty-eight patients with NTG, 38 patients with PXG, 34 patients with POAG, and 40 healthy volunteers as controls were enrolled in this prospective controlled study. The study was designed according to the Helsinki Declaration and approved by the institutional ethic committee. Informed consents were obtained from the patients and the volunteers.

All patients and the control subjects underwent a complete ophthalmologic examination including best-corrected visual acuity, slit-lamp biomicroscopy, intraocular pressure (IOP) measurement using Goldmann applanation tonometry, gonioscopy, dilated funduscopy using a 90-diopter lens, and visual field examination with full-threshold strategy program G-1, by an Octopus perimeter. The systemic examination was performed and a detailed medical story was obtained to identify the patients with risk factors for vascular disease such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, cardiovascular, and cerebrovascular diseases. Blood samples were collected at 0800 hours after overnight fasting in all subjects.

Inclusion criteria

Group 1

Control subjects had no history of ocular disease (except refractive error) and had a normal eye examination including normal IOP (<22 mmHg), an open-angle, normal appearance of the optic disks and retinal nerve fiber layer, and normal visual fields.

Group 2

NTG patients were defined by the presence of glaucomatous cupping and visual field defect in at least one eye in two consecutive visits and an IOP lower than 22 mmHg.

Group 3

PXG was defined by the presence of typical pseudoexfoliative material on the anterior lens capsule, an open-angle,

IOP higher than 22 mmHg, typical glaucomatous cupping, and visual field defects in at least one eye in two consecutive visits.

Group 4

POAG was defined by the presence of an open-angle, IOP higher than 22 mmHg, typical glaucomatous cupping, and visual field defects in at least one eye in two consecutive visits.

Patients with cardiomyopathy or prior myocardial infarction, diabetes mellitus, systemic hypertension, peripheral or coronary artery disease, cerebrovascular disease, ocular inflammation, retinal occlusive disease, vasculitis, renal or hepatic dysfunction, gastrointestinal malabsorption, pregnancy, psychiatric illness, and/or chronic alcohol abuse were excluded from the study. Likewise, patients who used anticonvulsants and immunosuppressives, hormone substitutes, cholesterol-lowering agents, antidepressants, recent antimicrobial therapy and vitamin supplements, plantary products, fish oil, or medications known to be associated with increased levels of Hcy, vitamins B6, B12, and folate, or patients with recent exposure (in the last three months) to anesthesia of nitrous oxide were also excluded.

Homocysteine, vitamin B6, vitamin B12, and folic acid assessment

Blood samples for vitamin-B12, vitamin-B6, folate, and Hcy were collected into a heparinized tube and transferred in ice blocks. The samples were then centrifuged at 4000 rpm for five minutes and stored at –20°C until the biochemical assay. Total Hcy (Recipe Chemicals, Munich, Germany) and vitamin-B6 levels were measured by HPLC (Shimadzu Corporation, Kyoto, Japan). The normal range for plasma Hcy and vitamin-B6 were 5–15 mol/L and 8.6–27.2 µg/L, respectively, in fasting subjects according to the manufacturers' instruction.

The levels of serum vitamin-B12 and folate were measured by competitive CEI (Immulate 2000; BIODPC, Los Angeles, CA). The normal serum values of vit-B12 and folate were 174–878 pg/mL and 3.1–17.5 ng/mL, respectively, according to manufacturer's instruction.

Statistical analysis

Analysis of variance (one-way ANOVA) was performed to evaluate the differences in continuous variables (Hcy, vitamin-B6, vitamin-B12, and folate) among the groups. The Tukey honestly significant difference (HSD) test was also

Table 1 Homocysteine, vitamin B6, vitamin B12, and folate levels in the study groups

Group	Number of subjects	Hcy ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Vitamin-B12 (pg/mL)	Vitamin-B6 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Folate (ng/mL)
Control	40	8.68 ± 2.59	345.55 ± 201.75	20.09 ± 5.54	9.00 ± 6.39
NTG	48	11.27 ± 4.91	344.46 ± 247.84	30.50 ± 11.29^a	9.71 ± 3.86
PXG	38	15.46 ± 9.27^a	277.16 ± 139.08	22.81 ± 11.71	10.82 ± 4.92
POAG	34	11.28 ± 4.80	368.24 ± 262.65	30.22 ± 12.15^a	11.59 ± 9.40

Note: ^aIndicates statistically significant ($P < 0.05$).

Abbreviations: NTG, normal tension glaucoma; PXG, pseudoexfoliative glaucoma; POAG, primary open-angle glaucoma; Hcy, homocysteine.

performed to evaluate the differences among the groups. Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was also used to adjust variables for vitamin-B12, vitamin-B6, and folate. A P value less than 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS software (version 10.0; SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL).

Results

The parametric one-way ANOVA test showed that the mean Hcy (0.006) and vitamin B6 (0.004) levels were significantly different among the groups.

The levels of Hcy and vitamins in the study groups are given in Table 1. The study groups were matched in terms of age and gender and there was no significant difference between the groups ($P > 0.05$) (Table 2).

The mean Hcy level in the PXG group was $15.46 \pm 9.27 \mu\text{mol/L}$ and was significantly higher than that of the control ($P = 0.003$). The mean Hcy level in the control, NTG, and POAG groups were 8.68 ± 2.59 , 11.27 ± 4.91 , $11.28 \pm 4.80 \mu\text{mol/L}$, respectively, and the mean Hcy level of the control group was not significantly different from those of the NTG and POAG groups ($P > 0.05$) (Table 1, Figure 1).

The data pertaining to the vit-B12 levels in the groups are presented in Table 1 and Figure 2. The mean serum levels of vitamin-B12 were not different among the groups ($P > 0.05$). Although it was not statistically significant, the PXG group had the lowest mean vitamin-B12 level among the study groups.

The data about folate in the groups are presented in Table 1 and Figure 3. There was no statistically significant difference among the groups ($P > 0.05$). Similarly, the data about vitamin B6 in the groups are presented in Table 1 and Figure 4 and it was found that the mean vitamin B6 levels of the NTG ($P = 0.01$) and POAG ($P = 0.025$) groups were significantly higher versus the control one.

Additionally, in our study, analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was also used to adjust variables for vitamin B12, vitamin B6, and folate because the levels of vitamin B12 and vitamin B6 were shown to be relatively different in group 3 (PXG sample) compared with the other glaucoma groups. The levels of Hcy were adjusted for these vitamins. Differences were not detected after adjusting for vitamin B12 and vitamin B6 using ANCOVA.

Discussion

Elevated Hcy level is defined as an independent risk factor for atherosclerotic vascular disease and its plasma level is influenced by environmental and genetic factors. A high level of plasma Hcy is observed in disorders of Hcy metabolism, vitamin deficiencies, systemic arterial hypertension, diabetes mellitus, chronic renal insufficiency, and/or malign neoplasms. Additionally, habitual smoking and coffee intake, some medications, alcohol consumption, and physical activity may also affect Hcy levels.^{19,20}

A number of studies have investigated the association of Hcy with different types of glaucoma including NTG, PXG,

Table 2 Gender and age data for study groups

Group	Mean age and range	Gender
Control	62 ± 8.1 years (range: 50–71)	18 males (45%) and 22 females (55%)
NTG	56 ± 6.8 years (range: 45–69)	24 males (50%) and 24 females (50%)
PXG	63 ± 6.3 years (range: 55–76)	20 males (52.63%) and 18 females (47.37%)
POAG	58 ± 7.5 years (range: 45–75)	14 males (41.18%) and 20 females (58.82%)

Abbreviations: NTG, normal tension glaucoma; PXG, pseudoexfoliative glaucoma; POAG, primary open-angle glaucoma.

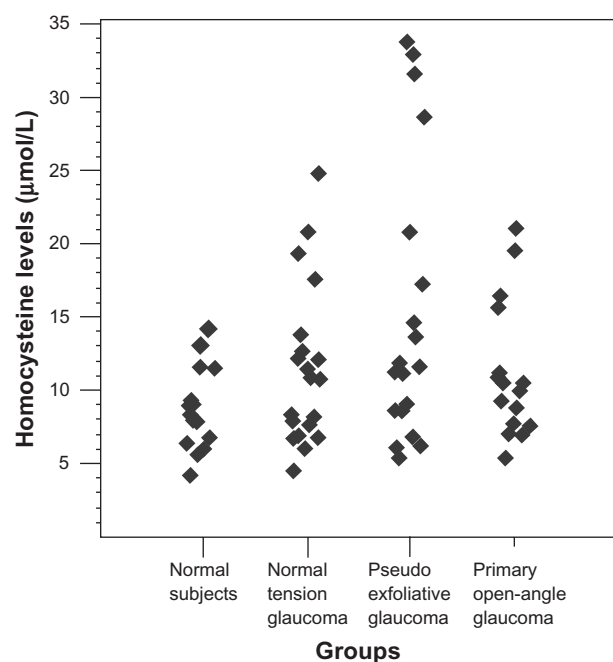


Figure 1 Scatterplot demonstrating distribution of plasma homocysteine levels in the study groups.

and POAG. However, the results of these studies are still controversial. In the present study, Hcy levels were found to be significantly higher only in the PXG group and similar results have been reported in previous studies.^{10,11,21–27}

Previous data suggest that an elevation in one's Hcy level may cause changes in the optic nerve head microvasculature

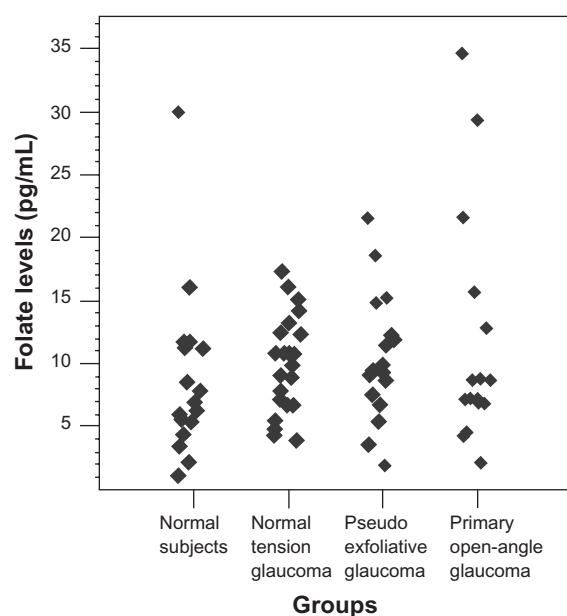


Figure 3 Scatterplot demonstrating distribution of serum folate levels in the study groups.

and impair optic nerve blood flow via a vasoconstrictive effect, endothelial injury, smooth muscle proliferation, platelet activation, thrombogenesis, and apoptotic cell death in retinal ganglion cells.^{28–33} This data might explain the relationship between the elevated levels of Hcy and neuronal cell death.

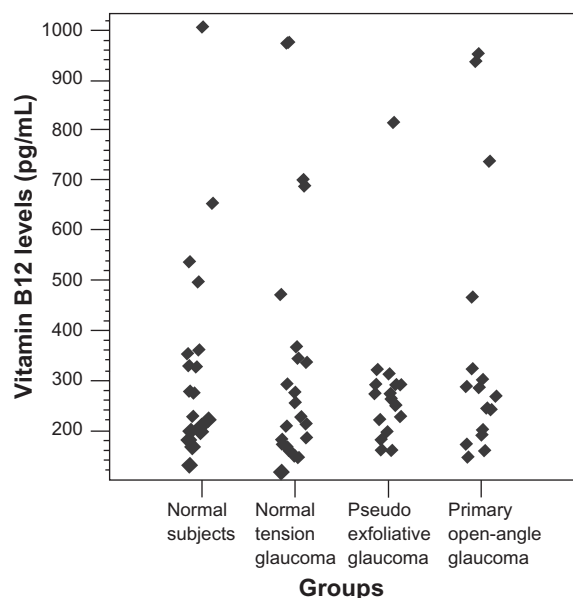


Figure 2 Scatterplot demonstrating distribution of serum vitamin B12 levels in the study groups.

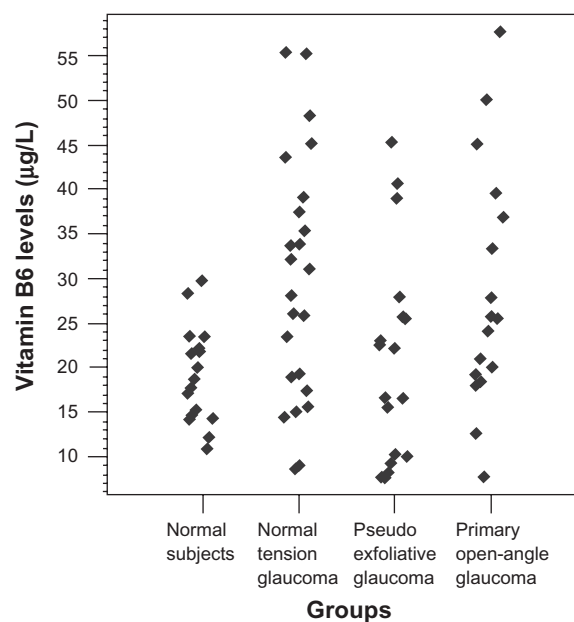


Figure 4 Scatterplot demonstrating distribution of plasma vitamin B6 levels in the study groups.

Although it is not significant, vitamin B12 levels of the PXG sample were lowest among the groups in this study. Cumurcu et al and Puustjarvi et al have reported that the levels of serum vitamin B12 do not statistically differ between PXG and the other types of open-angle glaucoma.^{22,34} Conversely, Roedl et al have reported that the levels of serum vitamin B12 were significantly lower in the PXG group.³⁵

In the case of Hcy metabolism, depression of vit-B12 is expected in the PXG group. According to previous data, it is well known that vitamin B12 deficiency may be one of the causes of hyperhomocysteinemia. This might be related to the fact that excess Hcy is converted to methionine by vitamin B12 in the organism and when vitamin B12 is deficient this above-mentioned conversion does not take place, resulting higher levels of Hcy. Similarly vitamin B12 levels of the POAG and the NTG groups are in the normal range. This might be related to the normal Hcy levels of these groups via the same metabolic process.^{35,36}

The folate levels are in the normal range among all the groups in the present study. This is in accordance with the fact that Hcy metabolism is reversible via the pathway using folate^{21,35} and, therefore, the level of folate might not interfere with the level of Hcy.

In terms of Hcy metabolism, depression but not elevation of vitamin B6 is expected in the various glaucoma types. Whilst Puustjarvi et al reported that the level of serum vitamin B6 does not differ statistically between the PXG and control groups,³⁴ Roedl et al found that levels of vitamin B6 were significantly lower in their PXG patients.³⁵

Vitamin B6, which is a cofactor in the catabolism of Hcy, increased in the POAG and NTG groups, whilst it is in the normal range in the PXG group. It might be speculated that the rate of the catabolism of vitamin B6 is probably high in the PXG patients resulting in a low catabolism rate of Hcy, causing higher Hcy levels. However, the molecular data about the catabolic utilization of vitamin B6 is lacking in this study. It is probable that actual vitamin B6 levels in PXG patients would be higher if vitamin B6 had not been used in Hcy catabolism.³⁷ (Figure 5A).

High levels of plasma vitamin B6 in patients with POAG and NTG might be related, in part, with the deficiency or absence of enzymes such as 5-hydroxytryptophan decarboxylase and/or aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase whose cofactor is vitamin B6, in the serotonin pathway³⁷ (Figure 5B). Meanwhile, a possible negative feed-back mechanism related to high serotonin levels might play a partial role in the decrease of the consumption of vitamin B6. Serotonin is a possible mediator of vasospasm and it influences blood viscosity, platelet aggregation, and vasoconstriction. These actions are similar to those of Hcy. In addition to the above-mentioned actions, serotonin might lead to transient vasospasm of optic nerve head vessels and it may play a role in glaucomatous optic neuropathy in some eyes, particularly in NTG patients.^{38,39} However, serotonin, cysteine 5-hydroxytryptophan decarboxylase, and/or aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase have not been measured in our study.

In conclusion, hyperhomocysteinemia was associated with PXG, while the vitamin B6 levels were increased in the

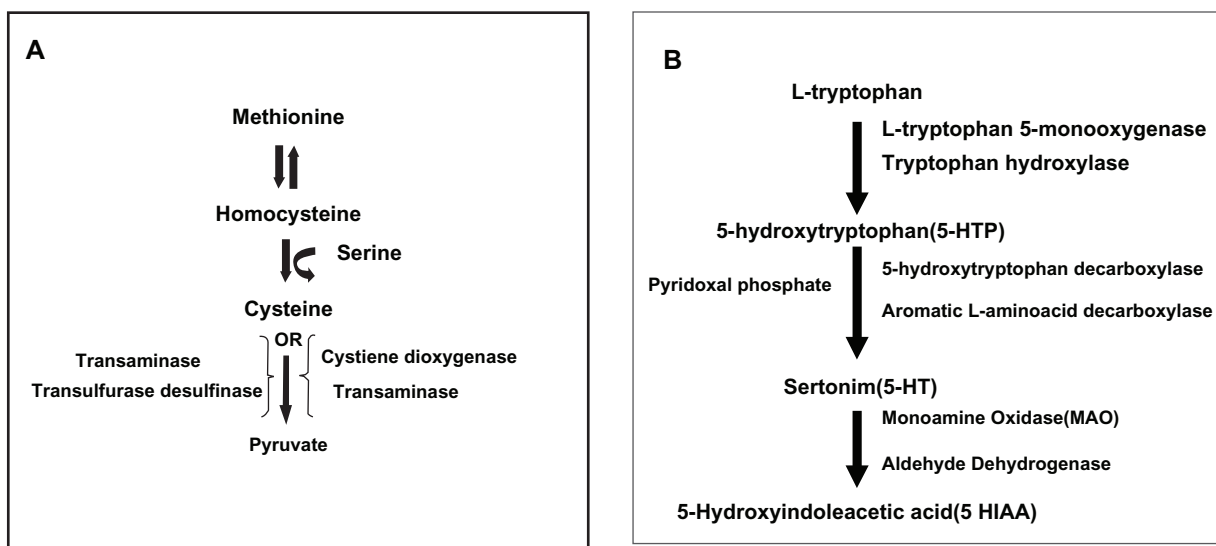


Figure 5 A) Homocysteine catabolism to pyruvate and vitamin B6 (pyridoxine)-transaminase. **B)** Pathway for the synthesis of serotonin from tryptophan and pyridoxine as a coenzyme.

NTG and POAG sample groups. We suggest that the levels of Hcy and B vitamins should be measured routinely in patients with glaucoma. This would aid to screen patients for life-threatening disorders related with hyperhomocysteinemia. We grant, the high levels of Hcy observed in the PXG group and the high levels of vitamin B6 detected in the NTG and POAG groups might be related with some compensatory mechanisms or biochemical events that we could not understand in either Hcy metabolism or genetic factors.

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Involved in conduct of study were BT and MK Collection of data, typing and editing, preparation, review, and/or approval of the manuscript included BT, TD, SA, MK, MG, and MKK. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Disclosures

The authors indicate no financial support or financial conflict of proprietary interest with this work.

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