The human \textit{Tp53 Arg72Pro} polymorphism explains different functional prognosis in stroke

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Stroke is the leading neurological cause of death and severe long-term disability in developed countries (Rosamond et al., 2008), although functional outcome after stroke is still largely unpredictable (Baird et al., 2001; Weimar et al., 2002; Muir et al., 2006). Patients initially showing a similar clinical picture can improve dramatically or worsen during the first days after stroke (Castillo, 1999; Baird, 2007). The presence of apoptotic neurons in the ischemic penumbra (Sairanen et al., 2006) and perihematoma area (Qureshi et al., 2003) may account for the impaired functional recovery of patients (Broughton et al., 2009) after ischemic stroke and intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH), respectively. Thus, the highly variable prediction of functional outcome after stroke could be the effect of different genetic backgrounds to apoptosis. The \textit{Tp53} Arg72Pro polymorphism explains different functional prognosis in stroke. 

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leads to arginine–proline substitution (Arg72Pro), and a 16-bp duplication in intron 3 (Ins16bp; Pietsch et al., 2006). In contrast to Ins16bp polymorphism, the Arg72Pro SNP occurs in a proline-rich domain involved in the proapoptotic function of p53 (Sakamuro et al., 1997; Pietsch et al., 2006). Thus, the Arg72 variant of p53 is a more potent inducer of apoptosis and inhibitor of oncogenic transformation than the Pro72 variant (Dumont et al., 2003; Bonafé et al., 2004; Zhu et al., 2010), and this determines cancer progression, the age of onset, and the survival of individuals harboring the Arg72Pro SNP (Pietsch et al., 2006; Whibley et al., 2009).

In this paper, we aimed to investigate, using two independent hospital-based prospective cohorts of patients, whether the Tp53 codon 72 polymorphism affecting the apoptotic function of p53 (Arg72Pro) explains the differential functional outcome of individuals after stroke. To gain further support for the conclusions, we also included in the study haplotype analysis of the Ins16bp polymorphism. Finally, the molecular mechanism of apoptotic death caused by the Arg72Pro SNP variants was also investigated in cortical neurons in primary culture.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Tp53 Arg/Arg genotype is associated with poor functional outcome after stroke

Using the modified Rankin Scale (mRS; Sulter et al., 1999) to evaluate the disability or dependence in daily living activities of stroke victims (see Table S1 for baseline characteristics of patients), we found a median mRS score of >2 in patients harboring the Arg/Arg genotype at 3 mo after ischemic stroke. This mRS score was significantly higher than those found in Arg/Pro or Pro/Pro patients (Fig. 1 A and Fig. S1 A). However, no significant differences were found between groups of patients heterozygous and homozygous for the Pro allele (Fig. 1 A and Fig. S1 A), suggesting that this allele likely exerts a dominant effect over Arg (Biros et al., 2002; Bonafé et al., 2004). In ICH patients, we found that the mRS score was also significantly higher in Arg/Arg patients than in those harboring the Arg/Pro or Pro/Pro genotypes; carriers of the Pro allele showed a similar mRS score in ICH (Fig. 1 B and Fig. S1 B), as was also observed in ischemic stroke (Fig. 1 A and Fig. S1 A). Moreover, the percentage of patients with poor functional outcome (mRS > 2; Sulter et al., 1999) at 3 mo after either ischemic stroke or ICH was significantly higher in patients harboring the Arg/Arg genotype than in those with Arg/Pro or Pro/Pro genotypes in both cohorts studied (Table I).

Table I. Functional outcome after stroke according to Tp53 Arg72Pro genotypes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genotype</th>
<th>Ischemic stroke</th>
<th>ICH</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cohort 1 (P &lt; 0.0001)</td>
<td>Cohort 2 (P = 0.020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good prognosis</td>
<td>Poor prognosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arg/Arg</td>
<td>104 (44.3)</td>
<td>131 (55.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arg/Pro</td>
<td>117 (79.6)</td>
<td>30 (20.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pro/Pro</td>
<td>26 (100)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cohort 1: patients were admitted at the University Hospital of Santiago de Compostela (Galicia, Spain). Cohort 2: patients were admitted at the University Hospital of Germans Trias i Pujol (Catalonia, Spain). Functional outcome was evaluated at 3 mo using the mRS. An mRS score >2 was considered poor prognosis. Data are numbers (%). Data were compared among genotype groups using the χ² test.

Figure 1. Tp53 codon 72 polymorphism (Arg72Pro) determines functional outcome after ischemic stroke or ICH. Patients were admitted at the University Hospital of Santiago de Compostela (Galicia, Spain). The study included 408 (Arg/Arg: 235; Arg/Pro: 147; Pro/Pro: 26) patients with ischemic stroke (A and C) and 128 (Arg/Arg: 67; Arg/Pro: 54; Pro/Pro: 7) patients with ICH (B and D–F). Scores of the mRS (A and B), initial lesion volume (C), perihematoma edema volume (E), and residual cavity volume (F) were measured in patients with indicated Tp53 codon 72 genotypes. Ischemic stroke (G) and ICH (H) patients were also classified according to Ins16bp polymorphic variants (A1/A1, A1/A2, and A2/A2 genotypes) and mRS scores were measured. Box plots show median values (horizontal line inside the box), quartiles (box boundaries), and the largest and smallest observed values (error bars). Points represent mean values and error bars indicate standard deviation. **, P < 0.001 compared with Arg/Arg genotype.
Table II. Univariate analysis of variables from cohort 2 (Catalonia, Spain) is shown in Table S2.
Table III. Logistic regression analysis showing independent variables associated with poor functional outcome at 3 mo (mRS > 2) after stroke

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Ischemic stroke</th>
<th>ICH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR</td>
<td>95% CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.00–1.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.10–4.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood glucose</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.95–1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICH volume</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>1.00–1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edema volume</td>
<td>15.29</td>
<td>2.58–90.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ventricular Extension</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.20–1.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIHSS on admission</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>1.63–9.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Patients were admitted at the University Hospital of Santiago de Compostela (Galicia, Spain; cohort 1). OR and their 95% CI were calculated to demonstrate the independent association between poor prognosis and Arg/Arg genotype. Analysis of variables from cohort 2 (Catalonia, Spain) is shown in Table S3.

Next, we analyzed baseline demographic and clinical features of stroke patients by outcome groups. We found that the vast majority of Arg/Arg patients (81.4 and 76.5%) had poor functional outcome after ischemic stroke, whereas only a small proportion of Arg/Pro (18.6 and 23.5%) and none of the Pro/Pro patients showed poor prognosis in the two independent cohorts studied (Table II and Table S2). Furthermore, the Arg/Arg genotype was an independent marker of poor functional outcome, as revealed by logistic regression analysis after adjustment for age, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) score on admission, infarct volume, and early neurological deterioration (END; Table III and Table S3).

Regarding the ICH group, most Arg/Arg patients (91.5 and 84.6%) had poor functional outcome, whereas this was minimum (8.5 and 15.4%) in Arg/Pro and zero in Pro/Pro patients (Table II and Table S2). Moreover, the Arg/Arg genotype was found to be a highly independent marker of poor prognosis after adjustment for age, diabetes, blood glucose, ICH volume, perihematoma edema, ventricular extension, and NIHSS upon admission (Table III and Table S3). These results reveal, for the first time, that the Tp53 Arg72Pro SNP strongly determines functional outcome after stroke, regardless of whether the origin is ischemic or hemorrhagic.

We next analyzed whether the Arg72Pro SNP was associated with secondary variables. END, a common complication associated with poor prognosis after ischemic stroke (Castillo et al., 1997; Kwan and Hand, 2006), was more frequent in Arg/Arg (17.4%) than in Arg/Pro (2%) or Pro/Pro (0%) genotypes (P < 0.0001). Moreover, the Arg/Arg genotype was found to be an independent marker of END (odds ratio [OR] 7.77 [95% confidence interval (CI) 1.72, 35.01], P = 0.008) after adjustment for age, diastolic blood pressure, temperature, glucose levels, fibrinogen, high sensitivity C-reactive protein, and NIHSS upon admission. The infarct volume values were also significantly higher in Arg/Arg when compared with Arg/Pro or Pro/Pro genotypes (Fig. 1 C); however, we found no independent association between Arg/Arg genotype and infarct volume (B −5.51 [95% CI −16.70, 5.69], P = 0.384) after adjustment for age, atrial fibrillation, diagnosis (lacunar versus nonlacunar), leukocyte levels, fibrinogen, high sensitivity C-reactive protein, and NIHSS at admission. Accordingly, we matched all patients for acute infarct volume and we found that the proportion of patients with poor functional outcome was always higher in Arg/Arg patients when compared with Arg/Pro or Pro/Pro, independently on the infarct volume (Table S4).

In the ICH patients, no differences were found in the lesion volume (Fig. 1 D) and perihematoma edema volume (Fig. 1 E) among genotypes, but a five- to sevenfold higher residual cavity volume was found in Arg/Arg when compared with Arg/Pro or Pro/Pro genotypes (Fig. 1 F). Further multiple linear regression analysis confirmed that Arg/Arg genotype was an independent marker for residual cavity volume (B 15.40 [95% CI 12.17, 18.62], P < 0.0001) after adjustment for a history of diabetes, leukocyte counts, platelet count, hematoma volume, perihematoma edema volume, ventricular extension, and NIHSS upon admission. These data further support the link between Arg/Arg genotype with poor prognosis after stroke, with good prognosis being mainly restricted to stroke patients with the Arg/Pro or the Pro/Pro genotypes.

We next aimed to elucidate whether other naturally occurring Tp53 genotype would also explain functional prognosis after stroke. We focused on the Ins16bp polymorphism (Pietzsch et al., 2006), an insertion on Tp53 intron 3 genotype that, being nearby codon 72 polymorphism in exon 4, might potentially explain the proposed association of this allele with poor prognosis in stroke. However, we found no association between Ins16bp genotype and functional prognosis after either ischemic stroke (Fig. 1 G) or ICH (Fig. 1 H), despite showing very similar allelic frequencies to those in the Arg72Pro genotypes (Table S1). Such similarities in the allelic frequencies of both polymorphisms confirm earlier studies performed in healthy subjects from European populations (Santos et al., 2006; Costa et al., 2008). Thus, functional prognosis...
after stroke is strongly associated with Arg72Pro SNP and is independent from the potentially nearby linkage disequilibrium associated with the Ins16bp polymorphism.

The Arg72-p53 polymorphic variant triggers neuronal death via the mitochondrial apoptotic pathway

Recent studies have shown the occurrence of delayed (days to weeks) apoptotic neuronal death in the surrounding area of the necrotic core, leading to the propagation of brain damage (Broughton et al., 2009). Because the ischemic penumbra (Sairanen et al., 2006) and perihematoma area (Qureshi et al., 2003) show apoptotic neurons that might explain functional outcomes after stroke (Broughton et al., 2009), we next aimed to elucidate whether different Arg72-p53 genotypes can determine neuronal apoptotic phenotypes. Rat cortical primary neurons (Fig. 2 B and Fig. S1 C) and human neuron-like cells (Fig. S1 D) expressing human Arg72-p53 displayed a clearer apoptotic phenotype than those expressing Pro72-p53, despite the fact that both proteins identically transactivated p53 downstream targets p21 and proapoptotic Bax, PUMA, PERP, and AIP1 (Fig. 2 A). Interestingly, pifithrin α (PFT-α), an inhibitor of p53-mediated transcriptional activation (Zhu et al., 2002; Fig. S1 E), fully prevented the modest Pro72-p53–induced apoptosis without affecting that of Arg72-p53 (Fig. 2 C). It should therefore be noted that in rodents the codon 72 Tp53 gene exclusively encodes Pro72-p53 (Pietsch et al., 2006), hence explaining why in previous studies PFT-α can improve the recovery of ischemic brain in the rat (Luo et al., 2009).

Thus, neuronal apoptotic death by the human-specific Arg72-p53 occurs through a transcriptional-independent mechanism not resembling rodent cell death by p53.

To understand how Arg72-p53 triggered neuronal apoptotic death, we first used a battery of caspase activity inhibitors. We found that, besides the general caspase inhibitors ZVAD and ZDEVD, the highly specific caspase 3 activity inhibitor ZDQMD prevented Arg72-p53–induced neuronal apoptosis (Fig. 2 D). Caspase 3 can be activated by either the mitochondrial-independent caspases 8 and 2 or the mitochondrial-dependent caspase 9; however, inhibition of caspases 8 (ZIETD) or 2 (ZVDVAD) were ineffective, whereas inhibition of caspase 9 with ZLEHD fully prevented Arg72-p53–mediated neuronal apoptosis (Fig. 2 D). Moreover, active caspase 3 and cleaved PARP-1 staining were detected in 30 and 27%, respectively, of enhanced (E) GFP+ neurons efficiently expressing Arg72-p53 but very modestly in those neurons expressing Pro 72-p53 (Fig. 2 E). Neurons expressing Pro72-p53 showed intact mitochondrial membrane potential (Δψm), in contrast to those expressing Arg72-p53 which collapsed their Δψm (Fig. 2 F and Fig. S1 F). Together, these results suggest that Arg72-p53 triggers neuronal apoptotic death through the mitochondrial (intrinsic) apoptotic pathway. In good agreement with this notion, we further show that
Arg72-p53, but not Pro72-p53, is localized in the mitochondria and promotes cytochrome c release from the mitochondria to the cytosol (Fig. 3 A). Furthermore, Arg72-p53 interacted directly with Bcl-xL in a much more potent fashion than Pro72-p53 (Fig. 2 B and Fig. S1 G), and Bcl-xL overexpression rescued the neuronal apoptotic death phenotype of Arg72-p53 (Fig. 3 C). Thus, it is conceivable that Arg72-p53 translocates to mitochondria, where it directly binds to (and inactivates) Bcl-xL, thus inducing cytochrome c release to promote caspase 9 activation (Taylor et al., 2008).

We finally show that the Arg72-p53, but not the Pro72-p53 variant, when expressed at subtoxic concentrations (Fig. 1 A), increased the vulnerability of neurons to glutamate receptor activation and oxygen/glucose deprivation (OGD) (Fig. 3 D and E)—two cellular models of ischemic damage (Almeida and Bolaños, 2001; Almeida et al., 2002; Maestre et al., 2008)—through the intrinsic pathway (Fig. S1 H). This was further confirmed by expressing bacterial artificial chromosomes (BACs) containing the endogenous promoter-driven human p53 gene locus encoding either proline (p53+/−Pro72) or arginine (p53+/−Arg72) and were exposed to oxygen and glucose deprivation (OGD) for 3 h. Apoptosis was measured. The data in A and B represent four independent experiments. The data in C–F are means ± SEM of four different cell cultures. *, P < 0.05 compared with Pro72-p53; #, P < 0.05 compared with none in D or normoxia in E and F. Bar, 20 µM.

In summary, in this paper we show that the Tp53 Arg/Arg genotype is a genetic marker of poor functional prognosis after stroke. Interestingly, the Arg/Arg genotype is associated with good prognosis in anticancer treatments, and Arg72-p53 protects cells against neoplastic development (Pietsch et al., 2006; Whibley et al., 2009). Thus, proapoptotic Arg72-p53 (Dumont et al., 2003; Bonafé et al., 2004; Zhu et al., 2010; this paper) in Arg/Arg subjects dictates both poor and good prognoses in stroke and cancer, respectively. This is in good agreement with the recently highlighted notion that oncogenesis and neuronal death may share common mechanistic foundations (Morris et al., 2010). Furthermore, it would be interesting to know whether the prognostic value of the Arg/Arg genotype herein described for stroke outcome are also associated with Alzheimer’s or Parkinson’s Diseases, two neurodegenerative disorders in which apoptotic neuronal death is an underlying mechanism (Ribe et al., 2008; Levy et al., 2009). If so, our results may have wider pathophysiological implications that now need to be investigated.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Patient cohorts.** An observational prospective study was performed on two independent hospital-based cohorts of patients with ischemic stroke or non-traumatic ICH. Inclusion criteria were patients admitted within the first 12 h after the onset of symptoms, or from the start of sleep in those with symptoms upon awakening, who were previously independent for daily living activities (Table S1). Patients admitted to the University Hospital of Santiago de Compostela (Galicia, Spain) during the years 2006–2008 were enrolled in...
Thus, cohort 1 included 408 patients with ischemic stroke (male, 59.3%; biological samples were not genotyped as a result of poor quantity of DNA. refused to participate in the study, and 36 were lost during the followup. Two normalities (3 arteriovenous malformations; 13 tumors) and those with normalities (2 arteriovenous malformations; 11 tumors) and those included in clinical trials (33), and those showing severe systemic disease (28) were classified according to the TOAST criteria (Adams et al., 1993). Stroke was diagnosed in patients who worsened ≥4 severity was assessed by a certified neurologist using the NIHSS upon admission, and after 24 and 48 h. END was diagnosed in patients who worsened ≥4 points (NIHSS score) within the first 48 h (Castillo et al., 1997; Kwan and edrograms were not genotyped as a result of poor quantity of DNA. Finally, co-
structed to the Clinical and Translational Research Unit of the University Hospital of Salamanca (28). The mechanistic experiments were performed at the University Hospital of Salamanca. Primary cultures of cortical neurons were prepared from fetal (E16) Wistar rats. Cortical neurons were also obtained from fetal (E15) p53-null mice (Tp53/–, The Jackson Laboratory; B6.12952, donated by I. Garcia-Higuera, Instituto de Biologia Molecular y Celular del Cancer, CSIC-University of Salamanca, Spain). Cells were seeded (2.0 × 105 cells/cm2) in DME (Sigma-Aldrich) supplemented with 10% (vol/vol) FCS (Roche) and incubated at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO2-containing atmosphere. 48 h after plating, the medium was replaced with DME supplemented with 5% horse serum (Sigma-Aldrich) and with 20 mM d-glucose. On day 4, cytosine arabinoside (10 µM; Sigma-Aldrich) was added to prevent neuronal proliferation (Almeida and Bolaños, 2001). Transfections in primary neurons were performed after 5 d in culture (Almeida et al., 2005). Human neuroblastoma SH-SYSY cells were grown in DME supplemented with 10% (vol/vol) FCS. Cells were transfected with the pBRES2-EGFP mammalian expression vector (Invitrogen) coexpressing the EGFP and either the full-length Arg72Pro or Pro72Pro p53 human cDNA using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen; Almeida et al., 2005). Neurons from Tp53/– mice and human p53-null H1299 cells were maintained in DME supplemented with 10% (vol/vol) FCS. Cells were transfected with the pBRES2-EGFP mammalian expression vector (Invitrogen) coexpressing the EGFP and either the full-length Arg72Pro or Pro72Pro p53 human cDNA using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen; Almeida et al., 2005). Neurons from Tp53/– mice and human p53-null H1299 cells were transfected with human BACs containing the entire Tp53 gene locus encoding either arginine (Arg72) or proline (Pro72) at codon 72 (donated by D.G. Johnson, the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX; Zhu et al., 2010) using Lipofectamine 2000. When indicated, cells were treated with 100 µM glutamate for 5 min (Almeida and Bolaños, 2001; Maestre et al., 2008) or exposed to oxygen and glucose deprivation (Almeida et al., 2002). Flow cytometric analysis of apoptotic cell death. Neurons were stained with APC-conjugated annexin-V and 7-amino-actinomycin D (7-AAD; BD) and were analyzed on a FACSCalibur flow cytometer (BD). EGFP transfected Annexin V–APC-stained cells were analyzed with the APO ACTIVE 3 kit ( Bachem). Flow cytometric detection of cleaved PARP-1 was performed using the 3-PE anticleaved PARP-1 monoclonal antibody (F21–852; BD).
Flow cytometry analysis of ΔΨm. This was assessed in the EGFP-expressing cells using a MitoProbe DiC1(5) Assay kit for Flow Cytometry (Invitrogen). ΔΨm values were expressed as percentages, and the 10 µM of mitochondrial uncoupler FCCP was used for 15 min to define the 0% ΔΨm values.

Isolation of mitochondria. Mitochondrial fractions were isolated as described in Almeida and Medina (1997), which provides a rapid method for isolation of intact functional mitochondria from cultured cells. In brief, cells were collected in isolation medium (320 mM sucrose, 1 mM potassium EDTA, and 10 mM Tri-HCl, pH 7.4), centrifuged at 600 g for 5 min (4°C), and resuspended in isolation medium. Cells were homogenized in a tight-fitting glass-teflon homogenizer (20 strokes) and the nuclei and lysed membranes were removed by centrifugation at 1,500 g for 10 min (4°C). We then centrifuged the supernatant at 17,000 g for 11 min (4°C) and pellet (mitochondrial fraction) was resuspended in isolation medium. The supernatant contained the cytosolic fraction.

Western blot analysis. Cells were lysed in RIPA buffer (2% sodium dodecylsulfate, 2 mM EDTA, 2 mM EGTA, and 50 mM Tris, pH 7.5), supplemented with phosphatase inhibitors (1 mM Na3VO4 and 50 mM NaF) and protease inhibitors (100 µM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, 50 µg/ml antipapain, 50 µg/ml pepstatin, 50 µg/ml leupeptin, 50 µg/ml bestatin, and 50 µg/ml soybean trypsin inhibitor), and boiled for 5 min. Protein concentrations were determined by the BCA (bicinchoninic acid) method, using bovine serum albumin as a standard (BCA Protein Assay kit; Thermo Fisher Scientific). Aliquots of cell, mitochondrial, or cytosolic extracts were subjected to SDS polyacrylamide gel (Mini-PROTEAN; Bio-Rad Laboratories) and blotted with anti-p53, anti-p21, anticleaved PARP-1 (BD), anti-Bax, anti–active caspase 3 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.), anti-PUMA, anti-VDAC, anti-PCNA (BD), or anti-GAPDH (Sigma-Aldrich) overnight at 4°C. Signal detection was performed with an enhanced chemiluminescence kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific).

Immunocytochemistry. Neurons grown on glass coverslips were fixed with 4% (vol/vol, in PBS) paraformaldehyde for 30 min and immunostained with rabbit anti-Bcl-xl (1:100) or mouse anti-p53 (1:100; BD) antibodies (Almeida et al., 2005). Immunolabeling was detected using anti-rabbit IgG-Cy3 (1:500) or anti-mouse IgG-Cy5 (1:500; Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, Inc.). Coverslips were washed, mounted in SlowFade light antifade reagent (invitrogen) on glass slides, and examined using a microscope (Provis AX70; Olympus) equipped with epifluorescence and appropriated filters set.

Statistical analysis. The results are expressed as percentages for categorical variables. Results from continuous variables are expressed as means (SD) or medians (quartiles), depending on their normal distribution or not. Proportions were compared using the χ2 test. Student’s t test or the Mann-Whitney test was used to compare continuous variables between the groups. Spearman analysis was used for bivariate correlations. To exclude a nonrandom mating population, the allele frequencies for Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium were tested with a goodness-of-fit χ2. The influence of the Tp53 codon 72 SNP on functional outcome and END was assessed by logistic regression analysis, whereas the influence on volumes was assessed by multiple linear regression models, after adjusting for the main baseline variables related to each main variable in the univariate analysis (enter approach and probability of entry P < 0.05). The results are expressed as adjusted ORs with the corresponding 95% CIs. The results obtained in cell cultures are expressed as means ± SEM values from four different culture preparations. In these, statistical analyses were performed by one-way analysis of variance, followed by the least significant difference multiple range test. In these cases, P < 0.05 was considered significant. The statistical analyses were conducted using SPSS 16.0 for Macintosh.

Online supplemental material. Fig. S1 shows that Arg72-p53 dictates poor prognosis after both ischemic stroke and intracerebral hemorrhage in the validation cohort and promotes apoptosis through the intrinsic pathway in different cell types. Table S1 shows baseline characteristics of patients. Table S2 includes the univariate analysis of variables according to prognosis in stroke patients from cohort 2 (University Hospital of Germans Trias i Pujol, Catalonia, Spain). Logistic regression analysis showing independent variables associated with poor functional outcome at 3 mo after stroke in cohort 2 is shown in Table S3. Table S4 shows Tp53 Arg72Pro genotypes in stroke patients with poor prognosis matched for infant volume. Table S5 shows mRS. Online supplemental material is available at http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20101523/DC1.

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