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Role of TRAF1 gene polymorphisms in susceptibility to Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia in Saudi patients

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Abstract:

Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) is a genetic malignancy characterized by the uncontrolled proliferation of hematopoietic precursor cells and evasion of immune surveillance. This study investigates the association between TRAF1 gene polymorphisms and the risk of developing ALL. Understanding the role of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the TRAF1 gene, which has been previously implicated in various immune-related disorders, may provide valuable insights into the molecular mechanisms of ALL and help identify potential therapeutic targets. A total of 265 subjects were recruited for this study, comprising 150 ALL patients and 115 healthy controls. Genotyping was performed using TaqMan PCR, focusing on four TRAF1 SNPs: rs2239657G/A, rs2416804G/C, rs7021049G/T, and rs3761847G/A. The minor allele frequencies and genotype distributions were compared between groups, with relative risks and statistical differences evaluated. Additionally, TRAF1 mRNA expression levels were assessed in both ALL patients and healthy individuals using qRT-PCR. The results demonstrated a significant association between the TRAF1 rs2239657G/A polymorphism and an increased risk of ALL, while the rs2416804G/C polymorphism was associated with a significantly reduced risk. Notably, TRAF1 was overexpressed in ALL patients, indicating its potential role in the pathogenesis of ALL. This overexpression suggests that TRAF1 may contribute to the interaction between inflammation and oncogenesis, providing new insights into the disease's progression and highlighting TRAF1 as a possible biomarker for therapeutic intervention.

Keywords: Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia, Single nucleotide polymorphisms, TRAF1, Gene expression.

1. *Introduction*

Cancer arises from the dysregulated proliferation of aberrant cells accompanied by genomic modifications that confer oncogenic traits to otherwise healthy cells (Biswas et al., 2024). Leukemia, a type of blood cancer originating from hematopoietic cells, exemplifies this process as a multifaceted disease driven by diverse genetic mutations and hematologic abnormalities. Among its subtypes, Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) is characterized by the clonal expansion of leukemic cells within the bone marrow, often leading to an increased presence of affected lineage cells in the peripheral blood (Tebbi, 2021). This aggressive malignancy predominantly affects children and remains a significant contributor to cancer-related morbidity and mortality worldwide.

Leukemia ranks among the most common cancers in Saudi Arabia (Jastaniah et al., 2020). The Saudi Cancer Registry's 2013 report indicated that childhood cancers represented 6% of all cancer cases, with ALL accounting for 31%—the highest incidence among all cancer types (Ahmed et al., 2019). Over the past 15 years, leukemia incidence has risen, particularly among males, with the central region of the country reporting the highest rates. Furthermore, the 2015 report from the Saudi National Cancer Registry revealed that leukemia made up 4.5% of all female cancers and 7.5% of male cancers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Bawazir et al., 2019). These figures highlight the urgent need for focused research and advancements in therapeutic strategies.

The tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNF-R)-associated factor (TRAF) family comprises intracellular proteins that serve as cytoplasmic signaling adaptor molecules. The TNF-R family includes 25 receptors that regulate various functions, including innate and adaptive immunity, tissue homeostasis, embryonic development, stress response, and apoptosis (Gissler et al., 2022). Most TNF-Rs require specific adaptor proteins such as Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Type 1-associated Death Domain (TRADD), Receptor-Interacting Protein (RIP), Fas-Associated Death Domain (FADD), and TRAFs to facilitate these processes.

The TRAF (TNF Receptor Associated Factor) protein family, comprising six members (TRAF1 to TRAF6), plays a crucial role in signal transduction from a variety of receptors (Xie, 2013). These proteins function as regulatory scaffolds, interacting with the cytoplasmic domains of different TNF-R (Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor) superfamily members upon their activation. TRAFs act as docking platforms, facilitating interactions with diverse receptors, including kinases, ubiquitin ligases, ubiquitin proteases, and other effector proteins (Perez-Chacon et al., 2019). They operate independently or synergistically with other adaptor proteins to serve as signal transducers for a wide array of receptors, especially those involved in innate and adaptive immune responses, as well as cytokine signaling (Lalani et al., 2019).

TRAFs are integral to various physiological processes, including innate and adaptive immunity, inflammation, cellular proliferation and differentiation, embryonic development, cellular homeostasis, apoptosis, cytokine production, autophagy, lymphoid organ development, brain development, osteoclastogenesis, stress responses, and programmed cell death (Park, 2018). Specifically, Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor-Associated Factor 1 (TRAF1), a cytoplasmic adaptor protein, is essential in the immune system as a crucial intracellular signaling molecule. TRAF1 expression is minimal in resting lymphocytes and monocytes but significantly increases upon activation via the NF- κ B pathway (Edilova et al., 2018). Genetic alterations in TRAF1 occur in less than 4% of human cancers (Zhu et al., 2018). TRAF1 overexpression is well-documented in various lymphoid malignancies, particularly in numerous human B-cell malignancies such as B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (B-CLL), Burkitt's lymphoma, large B-cell lymphoma (Zapata et al., 2012) and non-Hodgkin lymphomas (Dürkop et al., 1999). Polymorphic variations in TRAF1 genes are implicated in the tumorigenesis of non-Hodgkin lymphomas and are associated with various diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, and atherosclerosis (Cerhan et al., 2007; Xu et al., 2013; Lalani et al., 2019). In conclusion, this case-control study aims to identify potential susceptibility genes, supporting a polygenic model based on genetic variation and gene expression. By examining TRAF1 polymorphisms, we aim to address existing research gaps and offer valuable insights into the genetic factors contributing to leukemia, specifically ALL, within the Saudi population. These findings may have clinical significance, potentially serving as indicators of tumor aggressiveness and as prognostic markers in leukemia and other cancers.

2. *Materials and Methods*

Criteria for sample selection

Human whole blood samples were collected from a total of 265 individuals for this study. The cohort comprised 150 patients (60 females and 90 males) diagnosed with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL), who had no other known pathologies, hematological disorders, or prior history of cancer, and 115 unrelated healthy individuals of both genders (female and male) without any clinical signs of cancer or other diseases, serving as controls. Gender- and age-matched cases and controls were carefully selected to ensure comparability. The characteristics of ALL patients and control subjects are detailed in **Table 1**.

Table 1. The age characteristics of ALL patients and control subjects

Patient		Control		
Number of subjects	mean \pm St.Dev	Number of subjects	Mean \pm St.Dev	P-value
150	22.45 \pm 20.27	115	18.68 \pm 15.53	<i>P</i> = 0.10

Ethics approval

The study was approved by the medical ethics committee in King Khalid University Hospital and the ethics committee of King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (Ref. No. 20/0525/IRB).

Blood sample collection

Blood samples were obtained from all subjects via venipuncture, using ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) as an anticoagulant. Genomic DNA was then extracted from the whole blood using the DNeasy Blood & Tissue Kit (QIAGEN).

DNA quantification by spectrophotometric method

DNA purity and concentrations were assessed using a Nanodrop ND-2000c spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific, Wilmington, DE, USA). The samples were taken to room temperature. The spectrophotometer pedestal was wiped with free tissue soaked with Buffer AE and later with a new dry tissue; Buffer AE was used as blank. After that, the OD₂₆₀ was evaluated. The purity of DNA was assessed by measuring the absorption ratio at 260 and 280 nm (A₂₆₀/A₂₈₀ ratio), with normal levels between 1.7-1.9. DNA samples were diluted with Buffer AE. Hence, the concentration and purity were determined for each sample. Each sample contained 100 µl of working DNA (50 ng/ µl) labeled and stored at – 20° C.

Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms and Genotyping

Polymorphisms of the TRAF1 gene (rs2239657G/A, rs2416804 G/C, rs7021049 G/T, and rs3761847 G/A), were detected in all subjects using the TaqMan allelic discrimination method. These SNPs were identified through the dbSNP database (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/snp/>). SNPs were selected based on a minor allele frequency (MAF) ≥ 5% and Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) P value cut-off > 0.005. TRAF1 genotyping of the three SNPs was performed using VIC- and FAM-labelled allelic discrimination methods with assay-on-demand TaqMan assays, ordered from Applied Biosystems, according to the manufacturer's instructions using the QuantStudio™ 7 Flex Real-Time PCR System (Applied Biosystems, USA). Real-time PCR was carried out in a 10 µl reaction system containing 0.26 µl 2x SNP Genotyping Assay, 5.5 µl 2x Power Taq Master Mix, 2.24 µl Nuclease-Free Water, and 2 µl DNA template (100 ng/µl). The PCR conditions for all SNPs were as follows: 1 cycle at 95°C for 10 minutes, followed by 40 cycles at 95°C for 15 seconds, 55°C for 30 seconds, and 72°C for 30 seconds, with a final extension at 72°C for 5 minutes. For confirmation, about 5% of the samples were randomly selected for repeat genotyping.

mRNA relative quantification by quantitative PCR

cDNA synthesis and genomic DNA elimination were carried out using the Reverse Transcription System Kit (Promega, Madison, USA). Quantitative PCR (qPCR) was then performed with TaqMan gene expression assays (ThermoFisher), employing specific probes for the TRAF1 gene (Catalog #4331182, Assay ID: Hs01090170_m1). GAPDH served as the reference gene, and its expression was quantified using the TaqMan® gene expression assay (Catalog #4331182, Assay ID: Hs02758991_g1) (ThermoFisher) as an endogenous control for normalization. All reactions were conducted in triplicate, utilizing 25 ng of cDNA per reaction on the QuantStudio™ 7 Flex Real-Time PCR System (Applied Biosystems, USA). The amplification protocol began with an initial denaturation at 95°C for 5 minutes, followed by 40 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 15 seconds, annealing at 60°C for 60 seconds, and extension at 72°C for 30 seconds, concluding with a final extension step of 10 minutes at 72°C. Gene expression levels were calculated relative to the control group using the comparative CT method (the $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$).

Statistical Analysis

The control data was evaluated using the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium test to identify any deviations in the control samples. Chi-square analysis was employed to compare genotype distributions and allele frequency differences between groups. SNP genotypes were categorized into three groups: homozygous for the ancestral allele, heterozygous, and homozygous for the minor allele. Odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated to estimate the strength of associations. Statistical significance was determined using a two-tailed p-value threshold of ≤ 0.05 . All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS version 22 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

3. Results:

Association between TRAF1 (rs2239657 G/A) genotype and allele frequencies for genetic models with the AIC and BIC scores in patients with ALL and control group

Frequencies of the TRAF1 rs2239657 GG (wild type), GA (heterozygous), and AA (polymorphic homozygous) genotypes were 4%, 36.7%, and 59.30% in ALL patients, and 6.1%, 31.3%, and 62.6% in the healthy control group, respectively. Moreover, frequency of the TRAF1 rs2239657 G allele was 0.22% and 0.22% in the ALL patient and control groups, respectively.

The genotype distribution of the TRAF1 rs2239657 was governed by the Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium ($p > 0.05$). The genotype and allele frequencies did not differ between the patients and the control group for

all genetic models except for the over-dominant model, which was found at a higher frequency in cases (36.7%) than in controls (31.3%) as well as a 14.22-fold increased ALL risk (**Table 2**).

Table 2. Association between TRAF1 (rs2239657 G/A) genotype and allele frequencies for genetic models with the AIC and BIC scores in patients with ALL and control group

Genetic model type	Genotype/variant	ALL patients N=150		Controls N=115		Control vs Patients			
		Count	%	Count	%	OR (95% CI)	P-value	AIC	BIC
Codominant	A/A	89	59.30	72	62.6	Ref			
	G/A	55	36.60	36	31.3	13.33 (0.85-208.7)	0.33	534	143
	G/G	6	4	7	6.1	0.51 (0.01-42.8)	0.52		
Dominant	A/A	89	59.3	72	62.6	1	0.11	534	142
	G/A-G/G	61	40.7	43	37.4	6.60 (0.6-76.4)			
Recessive	A/A- G/A	144	96	108	93.9	1	0.47	536	143
	G/G	6	4	7	6.1	0.26 (0.01-11.2)			
Over-dominant	A/A-G/G	95	63.3	79	68.7	1	0.03	532	142
	G/A	55	36.7	36	31.3	14.22 (0.94-214.3)			
Log-additive	---	---	---	---	---	2.09 (0.38-11.46)	0.38	535	143
Allele frequency	A	178	0.78	180	0.78	Ref			
	G	67	0.22	50	0.22	0.96 (0.63-1.46)	0.87	---	---

Abbreviations; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval, N, number of individuals; **Boldfaced** values indicate a significant difference at the $P > 0.05$ level.

Association between TRAF1 (rs2416804 G/C) genotype and allele frequencies for genetic models with the AIC and BIC scores in patients with ALL and control group

Frequencies of the TRAF1 rs2416804 GG (wild type), GC (heterozygous), and CC (polymorphic homozygous) genotypes were 20.7%, 44.7%, and 34.7% in ALL patients, and 10.4%, 55.7%, and 33.9% in the healthy control group, respectively. Moreover, the TRAF1 rs2416804 C allele frequency was 0.57% and 0.62% in the ALL patient and control groups, respectively (**Table 3**).

The results showed that TRAF1 SNP rs2416804 had a statistically significant protective association with Saudi ALL patients. The heterozygous variant "GC" genotype showed significant association against the disease (OR: 0.4; $\chi^2 = 1.21$; CI: 0.19-0.85; $p = 0.01$). Carriage of the C allele was significantly associated with decrease ALL risks (OR: 0.46; 95% CI: 0.32- 0.66; $P = 0.0001$).

In addition, the genotype distributions did not significantly deviate from Hardy-Weinberg expectations for both groups ($p > 0.05$).

Table 3. Association between TRAF1 (rs2416804 G/C) genotype and allele frequencies for genetic models with the AIC and BIC scores in patients with ALL and control group

Genetic model type	Genotype/ variant	ALL patients N=150		Controls N=115		Control vs Patients			
		Count	%	Count	%	OR (95% CI)	P-value	AIC	BIC
Co-dominant	CC	52	34.7	39	33.9	Ref			
	GC	67	44.7	64	55.7	0.405 (0.19-0.85)	0.01	514	141
	GG	31	20.7	12	10.4	0.516 (0.23-1.13)	0.09		
Dominant	C/C	52	34.7	39	33.9	1	0.08	533	142
	G/C-G/G	98	65.3	76	66.1	16.89 (0.52-545.5)			
Recessive	C/C-G/C	119	79.3	103	89.6	1	0.25	513	140
	G/G	31	20.7	12	10.4	0.45 (0.21-0.91)			
Over-dominant	C/C-G/G	83	55.3	51	44.4	1	0.17	534	142
	G/C	67	44.7	64	55.6	0.17 (0.01-2.41)			
Log-additive	---	---	---	---	---	NA (2.44-NA)	0.09	519	141
Allele frequency	C	171	0.43	88	0.38	Ref			
	G	129	0.57	142	0.62	0.46 (0.32- 0.66)	0.0001	---	---

Abbreviations; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval, N, number of individuals; **Boldfaced** values indicate a significant difference at the $P > 0.05$ level.

Association between TRAF1 (rs7021049 G/T) genotype and allele frequencies for genetic models with the AIC and BIC scores in patients with ALL and control group

The genotype distribution of TRAF1/C5 rs7021049 polymorphism among the control group did not deviate from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium ($p = 0.07$). As shown in **Table 4**, non-significant evidence was found in neither genotype ($p > 0.05$) nor allele (T vs. G, $p = 0.47$) distribution of TRAF1/C5 rs7021049 polymorphism between ALL patients and healthy controls.

Table 4. Association between TRAF1 (rs7021049 G/T) genotype and allele frequencies for genetic models with the AIC and BIC scores in patients with ALL and control group

Genetic model type	Genotype/ variant	ALL patients N=150		Controls N=115		Control vs Patients			
		Count	%	Count	%	OR (95% CI)	P-value	AIC	BIC
Codominant	TT	48	32	37	32.2	Ref			
	GT	76	50.7	65	56.5	0.58 (0.27-1.23)	0.15	537	143
	GG	26	17.3	13	11.3	0.64 (0.29-1.43)	0.28		
Dominant	T/T	48	32	37	32.2	1	0.57	536	143
	G/T-G/G	102	68	78	67.8	1.96 (0.19-20.13)			
Recessive	T/T-G/T	124	82.7	102	88.7	1	0.44	536	143
	G/G	26	17.3	13	11.3	0.3 (0.02-6.29)			
Over-dominant	T/T-G/G	74	49.3	50	43.5	1	0.25	535	143
	G/T	76	50.7	65	56.5	3.84 (0.36-40.87)			
Log-additive	---	---	---	---	---	0.98 (0.21-4.59)	0.98	536	143

Allele frequency	T	172	57.3	91	39.5	Ref			
	G	128	42.6	139	60.5	0.88 (0.62-1.24)	0.47	---	---

Abbreviations; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval, N, number of individuals; **Boldfaced** values indicate a significant difference at the $P > 0.05$ level.

Association between TRAF1 (rs3761847 G/A) genotype and allele frequencies for genetic models with the AIC and BIC scores in patients with ALL and control group

Frequencies of the TRAF1 rs3761847 GG (wild type), GA (heterozygous), and AA (polymorphic homozygous) genotypes were 26%, 42%, and 32% in ALL patients, and 8.7%, 59.1%, and 32.2% in the healthy control group, respectively. Moreover, frequency of the TRAF1 rs3761847 G allele was 53% and 62% in the ALL patient and control groups, respectively.

The genotype and allele frequencies of the rs3761847 in TRAF1 gene in ALL patients and the control group are shown in **Table 5**.

There was a highly significant difference in the distribution of TRAF1 rs3761847 genotypes GA vs. AA for the Co-dominant model between the patient and control groups (OR: 0.23; $\chi^2 = 13.22$; CI: 0.10-0.5; $p < 0.001$). Moreover, carriers of the minor allele A were at significantly reduced risk of ALL compared with carriers of the G allele (OR: 0.69; $\chi^2 = 4.05$; CI: 0.49-0.99; $p = 0.04$). In addition, the genotype distributions did not deviate from Hardy-Weinberg expectations for both groups ($p > 0.05$).

Table 5. Association between TRAF1 (rs3761847 G/A) genotype and allele frequencies for genetic models with the AIC and BIC scores in patients with ALL and control group

Genetic model type	Genotype/variant	ALL patients N=150		Controls N=115		Control vs Patients			
		Count	%	Count	%	OR (95% CI)	P-value	AIC	BIC
Codominant	A/A	48	32	37	32.2	Ref			
	G/A	63	42	68	59.1	0.23 (0.10- 0.5)	<0.001	536	143
	G/G	39	26	10	8.7	0.33 (0.14- 0.75)	0.05		
Dominant	A/A	48	32	37	32.2	1	0.68	536	143
	G/A -G/G	102	68	78	67.8	0.57 (0.04- 8.4)			
Recessive	A/A- GA	111	74	105	91.3	1	0.2	534	142
	G/G	39	26	10	8.7	9.19 (0.25-334.5)			
Over-dominant	A/A-G/G	87	58	47	40.9	1	0.26	535	143
	G/A	63	42	68	59.1	0.3 (0.04-2.54)			
Log-additive	---	---	---	---	---	1.64 (0.21-13.12)	0.64	536	143
Allele frequency	A	159	47	142	38	Ref			
	G	141	53	88	62	0.69 (0.49-0.99)	0.04	---	---

Abbreviations; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval, N, number of individuals; **Boldfaced** values indicate a significant difference at the $P > 0.05$ level.

3.2.1. Association of TRAF1 Relative mRNA Expression and ALL.

Analysis of TRAF1 revealed significantly higher mRNA expression in ALL patients compared to the control group, with a mean ΔCt of 3.8 ± 0.38 versus 5.08 ± 0.5 , $p = 0.005$ (Table 6, Figure 1). Further analysis using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}}$ method demonstrated that TRAF1 expression in ALL patients was also significantly higher than in healthy donors, with a fold change of 3.10 ± 0.65 , $p = 0.003$ (Figure 2).

Table 6. Change in TRAF1 expression in ALL patients and healthy individuals

$\Delta\text{Ct TRAF1}$	Control	Patient	χ^2	P- value
	5.08 ± 0.5	3.8 ± 0.38	7.94	0.005

Mood median test for TRAF1, Data are shown as mean \pm SE (standard Error).

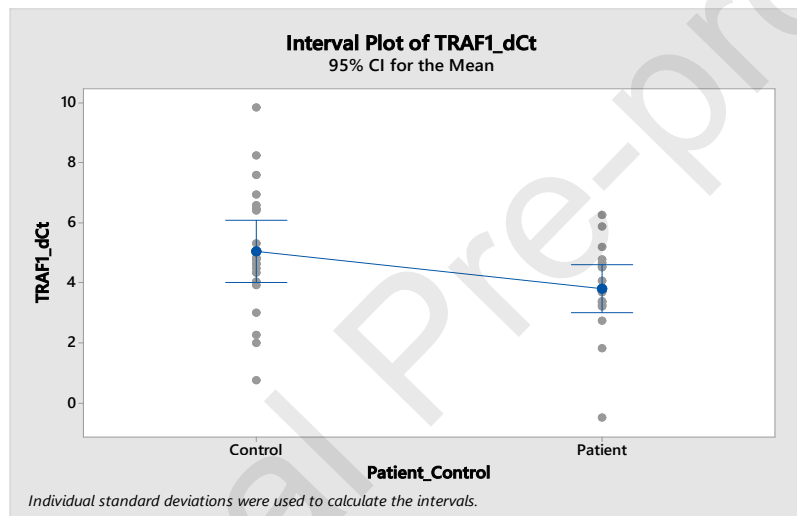


Figure 1. Expression of TRAF1 in ALL patients compared to healthy volunteers in peripheral blood. Higher expression of TRAF1 in in blood samples of ALL patients compared to healthy volunteers ($p < 0.005$).

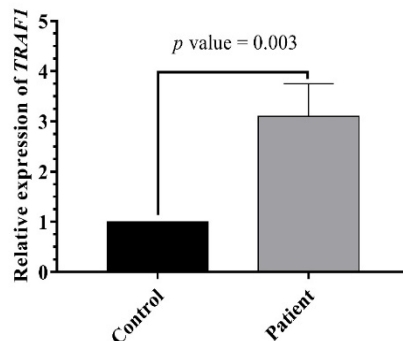


Figure 2. TRAF1 expression level in ALL and control. TRAF1 level varied significantly between patients and control ($p = 0.0001$)

4. Discussion:

TRAFs are a family of cytoplasmic adaptor proteins that regulate the signal transduction pathways of many receptors. They play diverse roles in complex signaling pathways *in vivo* by interacting with various substrates, other adaptors, and transcription factors. These interactions result in distinct outcomes in different signaling complexes. This study is the first to explore whether variants in the TRAF1 gene contribute to the risk of ALL in our population or any other populations. We genotyped four intronic single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) from the TRAF1 adaptor gene.

The frequency of the (G) allele in rs2239657 at the TRAF1 gene in healthy Saudis was 0.22, similar to Africans (0.22) and Punjabis in Lahore (0.23). Furthermore, the highest frequency recorded was in individuals of North and Western European ancestry (0.34). The rs2239657-GA genotype was associated with an increased risk in patients with ALL. These results are in line with the study by Chang et al. (2008), which reported that rs2239657 is a risk factor in American rheumatoid arthritis patients.

Furthermore, the G allele frequency of rs2416804 at the TRAF1 gene in healthy Saudis was 0.62. However, the frequency of the Saudi G allele was higher than that in many populations such as Colombia (0.39), Bengali from Bangladesh (0.29), and Gujarati Indians in Houston (0.27). In contrast, the Mende in Sierra Leone (0.92) and Gambian in Western Division in the Gambia (0.9) have a higher G allele frequency than that of Saudis (1000 Genomes Project Consortium, 2015). In this study, we identified a significant association between TRAF1 rs2416804 on chromosome 9 and susceptibility to ALL, with the G allele showing an odds ratio (OR) of 0.46 ($P = 0.0001$). Heßler et al. (2016) reported an association of the TRAF1 SNP rs2416804 with carotid intima-media thickness in a German population, a recognized marker for early-stage atherosclerosis. They observed complete linkage disequilibrium between rs2416804 and rs3761847 ($r^2 = 0.96$). However, our findings indicate a contrasting pattern of linkage disequilibrium between rs2416804 and rs3761847 in the Saudi population. The G allele frequency in rs7021049 at the TRAF1 gene in the healthy participants was 60.5%. A comparison of this studied SNP between the healthy Saudi population and different populations revealed that many populations have a much higher G allele frequency than that of Saudi Arabia, for instance, Gambian in Western Division in the Gambia (0.91) and Mende in Sierra Leone (0.92). However, many populations have a lower G allele frequency than our population, such as Gujarati Indians in Houston (0.27) and Bengalis from Bangladesh (0.3). The association pattern of the TRAF1 gene variant (rs7021049) with ALL resembles the patterns observed in American rheumatoid arthritis patients (Chang et al., 2008).

Additionally, the G allele frequency of rs3761847 (G/A) at the TRAF1-C5 locus in healthy subjects was 62.0%. This is similar but not identical to the data from multiple populations, such as Mende in Sierra

Leone (0.62) and Gambian in Western Division in the Gambia (0.6). However, the highest frequency recorded was in the Luhya in Kenya (0.76). Many populations have a lower G allele frequency than that of Saudi Arabia, for instance, Bengalis from Bangladesh (0.29) and Punjabis in Lahore, Pakistan (0.34). The TRAF1/C5 region located on 9q33-34 contains the TRAF1 gene as well as the C5 gene, both of which might be implicated in the development and susceptibility to different diseases. Similarly, Marino (2014) found that the G allele is associated with an increased risk of Alzheimer's disease. Conversely, Huang et al. (2019) did not find any significant association between the rs3761847 polymorphism and genetic susceptibility to rheumatoid arthritis under any genetic models in Chinese. Thus, ethnic disparities account for the differences in frequency among groups.

In this study, we examined the expression levels of TRAF1 in patients with ALL. Our results revealed a markedly elevated expression of the TRAF1 gene in Saudi patients diagnosed with ALL, in contrast to the minimal expression observed in healthy controls. This upregulation is presumably linked to the absence of pharmacological intervention, as the patients were newly diagnosed, potentially influencing the onset and progression of this acute malignancy. Our findings suggest that TRAF1 expression could function as an independent prognostic marker in ALL patients. Furthermore, we hypothesize that SNPs affecting TRAF1 may lead to allele-specific variations in mRNA expression in ALL patients compared to healthy individuals. These polymorphic variations may contribute to the differential regulation of gene expression and are frequently associated with disease susceptibility.

Compared to the control group, TRAF1 mRNA expression was significantly higher in ALL patients. This increased expression might reflect an impaired response toward the malignant clonal populations. Among the TNFR family, TRAF1 is predominantly expressed in the lymphoid system, with its expression restricted to lymphoid tissue (Dürkop et al., 1999). TRAF1 is present at minimal levels in resting lymphocytes and monocytes, similar to our findings in the healthy group, and its expression increases upon activation through the NF- κ B pathway (Edilova et al., 2018). Extensive evidence supports the alteration of TRAF1 expression in hematological malignancies (Munzert et al., 2002). Many human B-cell malignancies, including B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia, Hodgkin lymphoma, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and Burkitt's lymphomas, exhibit constitutive activation of the signal transduction system mediated by TRAF1 with CD30, and CD40L, potentially activating NF- κ B. Such mutations in TRAF1 have been detected in some blood cancers (Edilova et al., 2018), contributing to apoptosis resistance. Remarkably, TRAF1 is a potential candidate for transducing NF- κ B/Rel activity, which mediates the inhibition of apoptosis (Schwenzer et al., 1999).

In this study, the association of the TRAF1 gene with ALL resembles patterns observed in various leukemias and cancers. Munzert et al. (2002) reported TRAF1 and TRAF2 overexpression in B-CLL compared to normal CD19⁺ B cells, alongside constitutive NF- κ B/Rel activation, consistent with findings

by Furman et al. (2000). Similarly, Zapata et al. (2000) found TRAF1 overexpressed in 48% of non-Hodgkin lymphoma cases, with the highest levels in B-CLL compared to normal peripheral blood B cells. Overexpression of TRAF1 has been detected in lung cancer (Wang et al., 2018), while low to moderate expression levels have been detected in anaplastic large cell lymphoma and diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (Dürkop et al., 2003). These findings are consistent with our data. Edilova et al. (2018) demonstrated that TRAF1 polymorphism may increase the expression and production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, including TNF and IL-6, suggesting the potential impact of SNPs in TRAF1.

Conclusion: In conclusion, our study investigated the correlation between TRAF1 gene polymorphisms and the risk of ALL in Saudi Arabian patients, marking a pioneering exploration in this domain. By analyzing four intronic SNPs in the TRAF1 gene, we found significant associations between these polymorphisms and ALL risk. Our data suggest that TRAF1 expression is markedly elevated in ALL patients compared to healthy controls, implying that TRAF1 could serve as an independent prognostic marker. These findings highlight the importance of genetic variations in TRAF1 in the pathogenesis of ALL and suggest that further studies are warranted to explore the potential of TRAF1 as a therapeutic target in ALL and other related malignancies.

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Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

List of Abbreviations

ALL Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

SNP Single Nucleotide Polymorphism

TRAF1 Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor-Associated Factor 1

qRT-PCR Quantitative Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction

EDTA Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid

DNA Deoxyribonucleic Acid

RNA Ribonucleic Acid

GAPDH Glyceraldehyde-3-Phosphate Dehydrogenase

NF- κ B Nuclear Factor Kappa B

PCR Polymerase Chain Reaction

MAF Minor Allele Frequency

HWE Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium

OR Odds Ratio

CI Confidence Interval

Journal Pre-proofs

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