

Higher minor hemoglobin A2 levels in multiple sclerosis patients correlate with lesser disease severity

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Objective: To define whether minor adult hemoglobin A2 (HbA2, $\alpha_2\delta_2$) exerts any protective activity in multiple sclerosis (MS).

Methods: HbA2 levels were measured in 146 MS patients with high performance liquid chromatography and association with MS Severity Scores (MSSS) were determined. HbA2 associations with blood count parameters were also studied using blood counts evaluated on the same day of high performance liquid chromatography sampling. Routine biochemical parameters were also determined to rule out elusively influential factors, such as anemia and thyroid disorders.

Results: HbA2 levels negatively correlated with MSSS (Spearman correlation, $R: -0.186$, $P=0.025$). Exclusion of confounding factors with a generalized linear model revealed an even stronger negative correlation between HbA2 and MSSS ($P<0.001$). HbA2 positively correlated with red blood cells (RBCs) ($R=0.350$, $P<0.001$) and in turn, RBCs negatively correlated with MSSS ($R=-0.180$, $P=0.031$). Average HbA2 levels were highest among patients treated with interferon β_1a .

Conclusion: RBC fragility is increased in MS, and recent data suggest that circulating free Hb contributes to neural injury in MS. HbA2 and its oxidative denaturation product hemichrome A2 enhance RBC membrane stability to a greater extent than do major HbA or hemichrome A. Reductions in ischemic cerebrovascular vascular events are reported in β -thalassemia carriers and HbA2 levels are considerably higher in this population. Episodic declines of cerebral blood flow were shown in bipolar disorder, and we have recently shown a protective role of HbA2 against postpartum episodes in females with bipolar disorder. HbA2's erythroprotective functions may reduce free Hb and long-term neural injury in MS.

Keywords: multiple sclerosis, erythrocytes, adult minor hemoglobin, hemoglobin A2

Introduction

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a chronic neuroinflammatory disease and the most frequent cause of neurological disability in young adults. Current treatments decrease the attacks but may fail to prevent long-term progression. Therefore, illuminating novel deteriorating and protective factors in MS is of crucial importance. Almost 50 years ago, red blood cell (RBC) fragility was found to be increased in MS and even more so during the attacks ($P<0.01$).¹ These observations were neglected until the past few years and no one questioned the influence of RBC fragility and free hemoglobin (Hb) in MS. But this has changed in recent years.²⁻⁶ In 2009, an impaired fluidity of RBC membranes in MS was reported.² In 2011, circulating free Hb was shown to disrupt the blood-brain barrier, accompanied by iron deposition, lipid peroxidation, and perivascular inflammation.³ In 2014, chronic subclinical extravasation of free Hb

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was proposed as an important neurodegenerative component in MS.⁴ In 2015, it was found that degradation products of free Hb damaged myelin, where globin triggered myelin basic protein oxidative cross-linking, and heme transferred to the lipids involved in lipid peroxidation.⁵ Although the RBC count is within the normal range in MS patients, it shows an inverse correlation with the disease duration and Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS).⁶ In adults, three Hb's exist: Major HbA ($\alpha_2\beta_2$, ~96%–97%), and minor Hb's HbA2 ($\alpha_2\delta_2$, <3%), and HbF (F for fetal, $\alpha_2\gamma_2$, <0.6%).⁷ Until now, no study has questioned the role of minor adult Hbs in MS, which affects RBC stability. In this study, we investigated the associations between HbA2 levels and MS Severity Scores (MSSS).

Materials and methods

Study design and patient selection

A total of 146 consecutive MS patients who were admitted to the MS polyclinic at Bezmialem University Hospital between January 2014 and March 2015 were enrolled in the study after their written informed consent forms were obtained. Inclusion criteria required patients to be aged between 17 and 65 years and to have at least graduated elementary school. The study was started following the approval of the Bezmialem University Hospital Ethics Committee (approval number: 71306642/050-01-04/78; approval date: March 19, 2014). Two neurologists with clinical experience on MS confirmed the diagnosis according to the Revised McDonald's Diagnostic Criteria (2010). All the patients underwent a detailed physical examination and anamnesis. Patients suffering from any disease associated with hypoxia (lung disease, cardiac or cerebral stroke) or consuming anti-retroviral drugs were excluded due to possible interference with HbA2 levels. The extent of the physical disability in MS patients was measured with the EDSS. An established MSSS was employed, which is obtained by dividing EDSS value from the disease duration in order to represent the disease severity as a whole rather than cross-sectional.⁸

High performance liquid chromatography methodology of minor Hb analysis

The blood samples were collected in Vacutainer tubes (Becton–Dickinson, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA) containing ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid. Blood samples were kept at 4°C at least for 1 week. They were then processed on the HLC-723 G7 (Tosoh Bioscience, Rivoli, Italy) analyzer. This analyzer is a fully automated high performance liquid chromatography system using reagents and conditions specifically

designed to separate and quantify HbA2, HbF, and the most frequent Hb variants.

Statistical analysis

For the statistical analysis, Number Cruncher Statistical System® 2007 (NCSS, LLC, Kaysville, UT, USA) was used. Values of average, standard deviation, median, frequency, rate, minimum, and maximum were used as descriptive statistics. For quantitative variables without normal distribution, Mann–Whitney *U*-test was employed for comparing two groups, and Kruskal–Wallis test was employed for comparing three or more groups. Spearman correlation was used to define the correlations between quantitative variables. Generalized linear model was employed to determine the combined effect of modifying factors on the MSSS. Significances were evaluated at $P < 0.01$ and $P < 0.05$. To analyze the different levels of HbA2 in different drug groups, the Kruskal–Wallis test was first employed if there was a general difference between different drug groups. Thereafter, Bonferroni correction and Mann–Whitney *U*-test were used to analyze differences between the different drug regimes.

Results

Table 1 demonstrates the demographic characteristics and treatment groups of the study population. Average age of the

Table 1 Demographic characteristics and treatment groups of the study population

Study population	N (%) / mean \pm SD / median (Q1, Q3)
Sex (n)	
Male	45 (31%)
Female	101 (69%)
Age (years)	39.21 \pm 10.9
Age of disease onset (years)	30.53 \pm 9.44
Duration of illness (years)	8.68 \pm 7.14
EDSS	1.5 (1–2.625)
MSSS	2.93 \pm 2.65
Smoking (n)	
(+)	55 (37.7%)
(–)	91 (62.3%)
Treatment groups (n)	
Drug free	12 (8.2%)
Interferon β 1a	60 (41.1%)
Interferon β 1b	12 (8.2%)
Glatiramer acetate	34 (23.3%)
Fingolimod	23 (15.8%)
Natalizumab	1 (0.7%)
Dimethyl fumarate	1 (0.7%)
Azathioprine	2 (1.4%)
Cyclophosphamide	1 (0.7%)

Notes: Q1, first quartile; Q3, third quartile.

Abbreviations: EDSS, expanded disability status scale; MSSS, Multiple Sclerosis Severity Scores; SD, standard deviation.

patients was of 39.21 ± 10.90 years; 101 cases (69.2%) were females and 45 (30.8%) were males. Except for five cases, which were treated either with azathioprine ($n=2$), natalizumab ($n=1$), dimethyl fumarate ($n=1$), and cyclophosphamide ($n=1$), all treatment groups included 12 or more patients. HbA2 levels were higher in relapsing remitting MS than progressive cases (primary progressive MS + secondary progressive MS), (2.17 [Q1: 2.07, Q3: 2.36] versus 2.11 [Q1: 1.85, Q3: 2.29]), in which the difference was close to significance ($P=0.053$).

Table 2 demonstrates all variables that may possibly influence MSSS, including demographical and biochemical parameters, and significances that were determined via Spearman correlation. All biochemical parameters listed in Table 2 were within normal limits in the whole study population (data not shown). With Spearman analyses, it was revealed that the age and mean corpuscular volume (MCV) had significant positive

correlations with MSSS ($R=0.396$, $P<0.001$ and $R=0.197$, $P=0.018$, respectively). On the other hand, age of disease onset, RBC, and HbA2 had significant negative correlations with MSSS ($R=-0.192$, $P=0.020$; $R=-0.180$, $P=0.031$; and $R=-0.186$, $P=0.025$, respectively). HbA2 levels positively correlated with RBC ($R=0.292$, $P<0.001$) and negatively with red cell distribution width – standard deviation (RDWsd; $R=-0.281$, $P=0.001$). We did not find any association between the other blood count parameters and HbA2 or MSSS. There were no correlations between the MSSS and Hb, iron, ferritin, vitamin B12, folic acid, vitamin D, thyroid-stimulating hormone, and HbF ($P>0.05$). Table 3 demonstrates the results of a generalized linear model, which we have employed for a more precise evaluation of the modifying factors on MSSS. In this model, MSSS was determined as a dependent variant; while age, age of the disease onset, RBC, MCV, HbA2, and smoking were determined as possible covariants. The evaluations revealed that the proposed model exerted a high significance ($P<0.001$), and it was shown that age and HbA2 statistically significantly affected the MSSS. If the influence of the other covariants was excluded, a single unit increase in age increased MSSS 1.018-fold (odds ratio [OR; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.018, (1.001–1.035)]; $P: 0.019$). For the HbA2, if the influence of the other covariants was excluded, a single unit increase of HbA2 decreased MSSS 0.399-fold (OR [95% CI: 0.399, (0.247–0.644)]; $P<0.001$) with a much higher significance.

Figure 1 is a box plot graph depicting median HbA2 values in different treatment groups. Groups including <12 patients were omitted. Kruskal–Wallis test revealed a significant difference in HbA2 levels between the five different treatment groups ($P=0.033$). Bonferroni correction of the Mann–Whitney U -test results demonstrated that MS patients treated with interferon (IFN)- β 1a had prominently higher levels of

Table 2 Analyses of variables that correlate with the MSSS

Analyzed variables	MSSS	
	Median (Q1, Q3)	P-value
Sex		0.478 ^a
Female	1.77 (0.71, 4.27)	
Male	2.26 (0.88, 4.82)	
Disease type		<0.001 ^{a,**}
RRMS	1.34 (0.64, 2.65)	
SPMS + PPMS	6.64 (4.38, 8.31)	
Smoking (package/year)		0.066 ^b
0	1.77 (0.76, 4.68)	
1–9	1.45 (0.53, 2.65)	
≥ 10	3.34 (1.04, 5.94)	
	r	P-value
Age	0.396	<0.001 ^{**}
Age of disease onset (years)	-0.192	0.020 [*]
Smoking	0.127	0.126
RBC	-0.180	0.031 [*]
Hb	-0.060	0.471
MCV	0.197	0.018 [*]
Fe	-0.018	0.854
Ferritin	-0.037	0.700
Vitamin B12	0.151	0.110
Folate	0.019	0.843
Vitamin D	-0.046	0.640
TSH	-0.143	0.198
HbF	0.037	0.711
HbA2	-0.186	0.025 [*]

Notes: ^aMann–Whitney U -test; ^bKruskal–Wallis test; r , Spearman correlation coefficient; ^{*} $P<0.05$; ^{**} $P<0.01$; Q1, first quartile; Q3, third quartile. Age and MCV correlated positively; while age of disease onset, RBC and HbA2 values correlated negatively with MSSS.

Abbreviations: Hb, hemoglobin; HbA2, hemoglobin A2; MCV, mean corpuscular volume; MSSS, Multiple Sclerosis Severity Score; PPMS, primary progressive MS; RBC, red blood cell; RRMS, relapsing remitting MS; SPMS, secondary progressive MS; TSH, thyroid-stimulating hormone.

Table 3 Results of the generalized linear model of the MSSS

Analyzed variables	Beta	Exp (B)	Exp (B) for 95% CI	P-value
Smoking	–	1		–
Smoking (1–9)	-0.177	0.838	(0.530, 1.324)	0.448
Smoking (≥ 10)	0.302	1.352	(0.876, 2.087)	0.173
Age	0.021	1.021	(1.003, 1.039)	0.019
Age of disease onset	-0.010	0.990	(0.963, 1.018)	0.489
RBC	-0.027	0.973	(0.629, 1.506)	0.902
MCV	0.029	1.030	(0.996, 1.065)	0.086
HbA2	-0.946	0.388	(0.220, 0.685)	0.001

Notes: Please note that age and HbA2 significantly affected variables and also that the influence of HbA2 emerged stronger with a higher significance. Bold font indicates statistical significance.

Abbreviations: HbA2, hemoglobin A2; MCV, mean corpuscular volume; MSSS, MS Severity Score; RBC, red blood cell; CI, confidence interval.

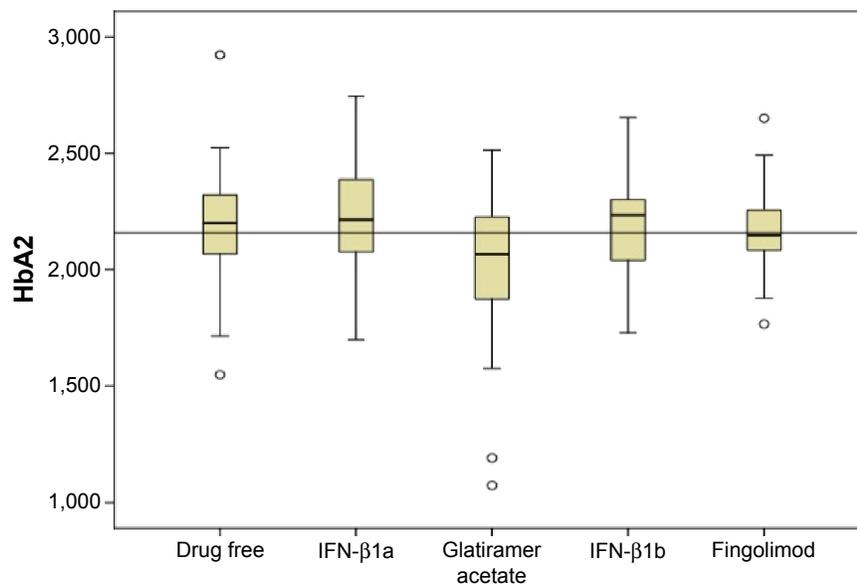


Figure 1 Box plot graph depicting median HbA2 values in different treatment groups.

Notes: A reference line was drawn to represent the median HbA2 level in the whole study group. Treatment groups including <12 patients were omitted. MS patients treated with IFN-β1a had prominently higher levels of HbA2 in comparison to those treated with glatiramer acetate ($P=0.002$).

Abbreviations: HbA2, hemoglobin A2; IFN-β1, interferon-β1; MS, multiple sclerosis.

HbA2 in comparison to those treated with glatiramer acetate ($P=0.002$). No difference was seen between the other drug regime or the untreated group ($P>0.05$).

Discussion

Until now, HbA2 was regarded mostly as nonfunctional, yet few studies have demonstrated the likely protective activity of HbA2 under stressful conditions. Level of HbA2 increases during ischemic cardiac events and decreases following recovery.^{9,10} Both HbA2 and HbF increase during myocardial infarcts,¹¹ yet only the β-thalassemia trait, which induces higher HbA2, reduces the risk of ischemic cardiac event.¹² HbA2 and its denaturation product hemichrome A2 bind to the RBC membrane proteins to a greater extent than do major HbA or hemichrome A and exert higher stability.¹³ Thermal stability of HbA2 is highest among the unstable Hb variants and the native major HbA.¹⁴ HbA2 controls the RBC shape via regulating the K-Cl cotransport and tuning the cell pH.¹⁵ Total Hb levels differ between males and females, and free Hb levels fluctuate depending on the presence of hemolytic conditions, such as infections. On the other hand, sex, race, and infections do not influence HbA2 levels.^{16,17} Therefore, measuring HbA2 levels would give reliable results pertinent to its involvement in chronic diseases, somewhat analogous to the benefits of HbA1C determination in diabetes, which allows determining the glucose balance for a long period rather than cross-sectional. Although circulating free Hb is scavenged by plasma haptoglobin, chronic hemolysis can

saturate the free Hb/heme scavenging system.¹⁸ Hence, a persistent protective factor against hemolysis may alter the course of any chronic disease, which is influenced by the toxic insults of free Hb.

In this study, it was revealed that the age of disease onset negatively correlated with MSSS ($R=-0.192$, $P=0.020$), while patients age positively correlated MSSS ($R=0.396$, $P<0.001$). These findings indicate trustable data, since MS patients with earlier age of onset have a milder MS course, while a continuing disease process in the long-term deteriorates the clinical condition and increases MSSS.¹⁹ Our data, discussed later, are also congruent with previous findings, which showed inverse correlation between the RBC counts and EDSS in MS patients.⁶ In this current investigation, the two most statistically significant findings were that higher HbA2 levels correlated with higher RBC levels ($R=0.357$, $P<0.001$) and prominently lesser MSSS ($P<0.001$). These findings can be attributed to erythroprotective actions of HbA2, which reduces hemolysis and subsequent release of the neurotoxic free Hb.

Several additional data obtained in this current study further strengthen this hypothesis. 1) RBC counts negatively correlated with MSSS ($R=-0.180$, $P=0.031$), supporting the idea that lesser hemolysis may reduce MS disease severity. 2) MCV positively correlated with MSSS ($R=0.197$, $P=0.018$). Higher MCV values likely reflect compensatory erythropoiesis against higher chronic hemolysis, since MCV

within normal limits correlates with active reticulocyte production.^{20,21} 3) HbA2 negatively correlated with RDWsd ($R=-0.281$, $P=0.001$). Similar to MCV, RDWsd within normal limits reflects the extent of active erythropoiesis and juvenile RBCs.^{22,23} Hence, a negative correlation between the HbA2 and RDWsd likely suggest a lesser stimulation of RBC production due to lower rates of chronic hemolysis in patients having higher levels of HbA2.

Since δ -thalassemias are clinically silent, HbA2 is largely assumed as nonfunctional. However, among the primate δ -globin genes, the rate of nonsynonymous substitutions is much lesser than the rate of synonymous substitutions, suggesting its unexplored importance and evolutionary conservation.²⁴ Human locus of the *HBD* gene encoding δ -globin is inside the β -globin gene cluster at the chromosomal region 11p15.5. Whole genome screen for linkage in Sardinian multiplex families with MS using 327 markers revealed linkage in three regions including 11p15.5.²⁵ Another whole genome screen study in Nordic countries with high MS prevalence by typing 399 microsatellite markers in 136 sibling-pairs revealed 17 regions above the nominal significance including 11p15.5.²⁶ 11p15.5 is a region where important immunoregulatory genes reside and which is subject to epigenetic control.²⁷ Hence, *HBD* gene may also exert haplotypal interactions with immunoregulatory genes.

Another recent finding is that Hb chains are expressed in human brain;²⁸ yet we do not know currently whether peripheral Hb levels correlate with cerebral expression. Living at high altitudes increases both HbA2 and HbF as compensatory responses against limited oxygen supply.^{29,30} We have recently shown that HbA2 and HbF correlated with the episode density in bipolar disorder, where intermittent cerebral hypoxia is considered among the etiologies.³¹ Furthermore, the sum of HbA2 and HbF correlated with the episode density more significantly.³¹ Yet only HbA2, but not HbF, exerted protection against postpartum episodes in bipolar disorder-suffering females with completed pregnancy.³¹ Similarly, analysis of HbF levels in this current study revealed no correlation between HbF and MSSS. This is an evidence that RBC stabilization underlies the protective activity of HbA2 in MS, although HbA2 also binds oxygen with an affinity higher than major Hb.¹⁰

In adults, compensatory increases of HbF occur in globin chain disorders, such as sickle cell anemia and β -thalassemia major.³² Thus, pharmacological HbF induction emerged as a strategy to treat some such patients who missed the chance of marrow transplantation due to hemosiderosis.³²

Different drugs, including hydroxyurea and valproic acid, were discovered as inducers of HbF, which alleviates the severity of β -thalassemia major.³² But very recent studies have shown that inducing HbA2 may be more efficient.³³ In adults, HbF is expressed only in a small fraction of blood cells (<2%), whereas HbA2 is always expressed pancellularly, although at lower rates.³³ Indeed, genetic induction of HbA2 exerted dramatic therapeutic effects in thalassaemic mice.³³ On the other hand, we have very limited knowledge of drugs capable of inducing HbA2. Hence, higher HbA2 levels in IFN- β 1a-treated patients deserve attention. While common infections and cancers do not influence HbA2,¹⁷ its levels increase in psoriasis and rheumatic fever.^{34,35} Hence, it is likely that differing cytokine microenvironment may differentially influence HbA2 synthesis. Since HbA2 exerts a higher thermal stability,¹⁴ cytokines associated with specific febrile responses may induce HbA2 synthesis. It was also shown that reverse transcriptase inhibitor zidovudine, but not tenofovir, elevates HbA2 and zidovudine-containing antiretroviral treatment regimes improve neurocognitive functioning in AIDS patients more efficiently.^{36,37} Whether this efficacy is related to the differential reduction of viral load or to additional neuroprotective effects of HbA2 remains to be investigated. A possible statistical drift may have occurred (in the generalized linear model) due to differing drug regimes in the study population. Nonetheless, such a limitation is unavoidable, since the indications of these different drugs are determined – by international guidelines – according to the differing disease features. Hence, even if the drugs were taken into account and added to the generalized linear model, unavoidable changes would still occur due to different pathobiological endophenotypes of MS. When we pooled the data of IFN- β -1a and IFN- β -1b, the obtained significances did not change (data not shown), yet we preferred to present these groups separately, since these two drugs cannot be considered to act through completely same mechanisms.

β -Thalassemia carriers have reduced risk of ischemic cerebrovascular accidents, which may be explained with lower cholesterol, hematocrit, blood viscosity, and blood pressure due to chronic hemolysis.³⁸ Remembering the fact that HbA2 levels increase over 3% in this population, well above the average levels in our study population, a protection against ischemic cerebrovascular accidents may also involve the protective functions of HbA2.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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