No role for glutathione S-transferase genotypes in Caucasian esophageal squamous cell or adenocarcinoma etiology: an European case–control study

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Abstract

Background: Identifying and monitoring high-risk patients can aid the prevention of esophageal cancer (EC). The interaction of environmental risk factor exposure and genetic susceptibility may contribute to the etiology of EC. Biotransformation enzymes such as Glutathione S-Transferases (GSTs) detoxify mutagenic and genotoxic compounds and therefore control the rate of detoxification of carcinogens. Functional polymorphisms in the genes coding for GSTs alter their enzyme activity in vitro, and were reported to modify EC risk in Asians. We hypothesized that altered enzyme activity GST genotypes influence the susceptibility for esophageal adeno- (EAC) and squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) in Caucasians.

Methods: We performed a case–control study including 440 Caucasian patients with EC and 592 healthy Caucasian controls matched for age and sex. Functional polymorphisms were selected and genotypes were determined in GST classes Alpha, Mu, Theta and Pi by means of polymerase chain reaction. Genotypes were classified into predicted high, intermediate and low enzyme activity categories based on in vitro activity data. The distribution of the activity genotypes were compared between patients with EAC or ESCC, and controls. Odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated by logistic regression analyses. Gene-gene interactions were tested and for comparison purposes, the predicted low and intermediate activity genotypes were combined. Genotypes with similar risks for EAC or ESCC were combined and analyzed for multiplicative effects.

Results: Our analyses includes 327 patients with EAC and 106 patients with ESCC. Low or intermediate activity enzyme genotypes for GSTM1, GSTA1, GSTP1 I105V and A114V as well as for GSTT1, did not significantly modify the risk for ESCC or EAC in our Dutch population.

Conclusion: Functional genotypes in GST genes are not involved in EAC or ESCC susceptibility in Caucasians, in contrast to results on ESCC from Asia or Africa.

Background

Esophageal Cancer (EC) has limited treatment options resulting in poor 5-year survival rates of 15% [1] and it holds one of the highest cancer mortality rates [2]. The leading global histological subtype used to be esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC), but in Western countries a rapid increase in adenocarcinoma has occurred over the past decennia [3]. To a large extent this development is due to the increase in prevalence of gastro-esophageal reflux disease (GERD) and obesity, two significant determinants of esophageal adenocarcinoma (EAC) [3]. Risk factors as smoking and alcohol consumption are significantly related to ESCC and contribute to the still dominating position of this subtype in Asia [3]. Exposure to environmental risk factors alone cannot explain all cases of esophageal carcinoma, genetic predisposition appears to play a role as well. Detoxification enzymes biotransform carcinogens and toxic agents...
into less active and water-soluble compounds ready for excretion with bile, urine or faeces. The activity of phase I and II enzymes determine the rate of detoxification of carcinogens in cells and tissues.

Glutathione S-transferases (GSTs) are important phase II biotransformation enzymes catalyzing the nucleophilic addition of glutathione to xenobiotics, oxidative stress products and phase I electrophilic and carcinogenic metabolites [4]. Allelic variation in GST genes affects in vivo enzyme activity and subsequently decrease the rate of carcinogen detoxification. The GST family has a widely variable organ distribution and four classes of GSTs; Alpha, Mu, Theta and Pi, are known to have esophageal expression [5]. The high level of esophageal expression, polymorphic nature of the GST genes and the wide range of carcinogenic substrates, make it all very plausible that this superfamily of detoxification enzymes may influence esophageal carcinoma susceptibility.

Many studies addressing this issue originate from Asia and as a result ESCC has been widely studied as summarized in a recent meta-analysis [6]. To a lesser extend EAC cases have been included in studies, along with Barrett’s esophagus (BE). BE is suggested to be the historical precursor of EAC, displaying metaplastic columnar epithelium and sharing GERD and obesity as risk factors [7]. It was demonstrated that there is a decreased GST enzyme activity or expression following the sequence; normal esophageal epithelium, Barrett’s metaplasia, dysplasia, adenocarcinoma [8,9], suggesting an early etiological role for this enzyme system. Studies examining the role of functional polymorphisms in the GST genes expressed in the esophagus (classes Alpha, Mu, Theta and Pi) in relation to EAC risk are lacking. This study was set out to examine whether (combined) GST genotypes with altered predicted enzyme activities, modified EAC and ESCC risk in Caucasians. We conducted a case–control study between 2002 and 2012 on 440 patients with EC and 592 age matched as a group for age, Caucasian race, gender and geographical location, were recruited after advertisement in local papers, as described earlier [10]. Only patients with a diagnosis of esophageal carcinoma, as confirmed by a pathologist, were included in the study. Tissue, blood and DNA were stored, and DNA isolation was performed as previously described [11].

**Esophageal GST classes and genotyping**

GST classes were selected on the basis of possible relevance to esophageal carcinoma etiology, expression in esophageal mucosa, and significance as revealed in Asian case–control studies on ESCC risk [6]. Only functional polymorphisms were chosen for genotyping, again based on possible relevance for EC susceptibility.

Genotypes as well as the sequences of the primers and probes are depicted in Table 1. The GSTM1 isozyme contains three main genotypes at its locus on chromosome 1p13: GSTM1*a, GSTM1*b and GSTM1*0. GSTM1*a and GSTM11*b differ only at base position 519 by a G > C replacement which results in a K > N substitution at codon 173. This has no effect on the catalytic properties of the respective enzymes. However, presence of the GSTM1*0 allele results in a protein absence and homozygosity of GSTM1*0 (GSTM1 null genotype) results in an absence of enzyme activity [4]. The deletion polymorphism was examined through melt curve analysis [12].

The glutathione S-transferase Alpha gene has four functional polymorphisms in full linkage disequilibrium; -631T, -567T, -69C, -52G designated as allele GSTA1*a and GSTA1*b. Genotypes were determined via the PCR and restriction enzymes methodology as described by Coles et al. [13].

Chromosome 11q13 is the locus for the GSTP1 gene. A base pair (A > G) substitution at nucleotide 313 results in the amino-acid substitution Isoleucine (I) to Valine (V) at codon 105. In addition, the C > T substitution at nucleotide 341 creates a change in amino-acid transcription at codon 114: Alanine (A) to Valine (V). The GSTP1 variant alleles express a protein with an altered enzyme activity and substrate specificity [14]. GSTP1 polymorphisms were determined by using the CFX96 Real Time PCR Detection System (Bio-Rad Hercules, CA, USA). DNA samples were amplified by PCR and detection was performed using sequence specific DNA-probes. Primers and probes for detection of the polymorphisms (Table 1) were designed using Beacon designer software (PREMIER Biosoft International, Palo Alto, CA, USA) and synthesized by Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA). For Real Time PCR, the DNA was denatured at 95°C for 3 min, followed by 40 cycles of 30 sec at 95°C, 30 sec at annealing temperature (Table 1) and 30 sec elongation at 72°C. Analysis was performed by the Bio-Rad CFX
Manager detection software for Windows version 2.0 (Bio-Rad Hercules). The intensity of the mutant probe signal (HEX) was plotted against the wild type probe signal.

The GSTT1 gene is located on chromosome 22q11 and contains 2 variant alleles. The GSTT1*0 allele results in a gene deletion and expresses no enzyme activity, while the wild type allele GSTT1*1 is fully active [15]. The deletion polymorphism was determined via melt curve analysis [15]. However, due to the nature of the polymorphism in GSTM1 and GSTT1, the distinction between heterozygous and homozygous functional genotypes cannot be made by our analyses. Only the homozygous variant genotype (null genotype) can be differentiated.

**Statistical analyses**

The independent samples t-test was applied for the differences in continues variables between characteristics of patients and controls. The chi-square test was used for analyzing nominal variables of patient characteristics and to test for differences of frequencies in genotypes between two groups. Logistic regression analyses were used to calculate odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (95% CI). Genotypes were classified in predicted enzyme activity groups, and the predicted high enzyme activity group was set as reference. Stratified analyses were performed according to tumor histology.

To test the EC risk interactions of GST genotypes, at first the genotypes with predicted low and intermediate enzyme activity of GSTA1, GSTP1 105 or GSTP1 114 were combined to create two instead of three subgroups: a reference subgroup with predicted high enzyme activity genotypes and a subgroup with predicted low/intermediate enzyme activity genotypes. Then, GST genotypes associated with either a decreased risk (OR < 1) or increased risk (OR > 1) were analyzed for interactions (Figure 1) by logistic regression analyses.

All P values were two-sided and a probability level of P < 0.05 was considered to be significant. All analyses were performed with the software SPSS for Windows, version 20.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

**Results**

Table 2 shows the demographics of patients and controls. A total of 440 patients with esophageal cancer, 327 with EAC and 106 with ESCC, and 592 healthy controls were included. For 7 patients the exact tumour type was not mentioned in the pathology reports and these samples were therefore excluded from the histology stratified analyses. Controls were matched with the whole EC
patient group for Caucasian ethnicity, recruiting area, age and sex. The female sex was more present in patients with ESCC in comparison to patients with EAC (P < 0.001), and in comparison to controls (P = 0.003). Otherwise, no significant difference was found between the reported demographics of patients with EAC or ESCC, and controls.

Genotypes were analyzed for both the histological subgroups in comparison to controls and classified into predicted enzyme activity groups (Table 3). GSTA1 and GSTP1 polymorphisms were distributed according to the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (GSTA1 controls/cases, P = 0.71/P = 0.38; GSTP1 I105V controls/cases, P = 0.27/P = 0.79; GSTP1 A114V controls/cases, P = 0.75/P = 0.97).

Table 4 depicts the odds ratios for the comparisons of groups with predicted enzyme activity between patients with ESCC or EAC, and controls. For GSTM1, GSTA1, GSTP1 I105V and A114V as well as for GSTT1, the low or intermediate activity enzyme genotypes did not significantly modify the risk for ESCC or EAC in our population.

The (combined) genotypes of predicted low and low/intermediate enzyme activity (see Table 3) were analyzed for interactions, when genotypes had similar effect sizes (decreased or increased risk). For example, the correlation between the combined genotypes of GSTM1 & GSTA1 was analyzed because the predicted low enzyme activity genotypes of GSTM1 or low/intermediate genotypes of GSTA1 both showed an OR < 1 for EAC risk (see Table 4 and Figure 1). Only the correlation of predicted low/intermediate enzyme activity genotypes GSTP1 105 and GSTA1 (P < 0.05) and GSTP1 105 and GSTT1 (P = 0.053) showed a significant and near significant lower risk for ESCC, respectively. The genotypes of predicted low and intermediate GSTP1 105 & low and intermediate GSTA1 enzyme activity, and of low and intermediate GSTP1 105 & low GSTT1 were combined and set off against their corresponding predicted high activity genotypes, but the associations for ESCC risk failed to reach significance; OR 0.62; 95%CI 0.36 – 1.08 and 0.46; 0.20 – 1.07, respectively (Figure 2).

Discussion

This case–control study reveals no associations between modified activity GST genotypes and EAC or ESCC susceptibility in Caucasians. Only GSTA1 low or intermediate genotype was associated with a non-significant protective effect for both tumour types, whereas the remaining GST classes showed contradictory effect sizes for EAC and ESCC.

Although many case–control studies investigated GST polymorphisms and EC risk, only seven originated from Western populations and reported on EAC risk. These studies were from Europe [16-19], the USA [20] and Canada [21,22]. Our results contrasts with the findings of Casson et al. [21] and Abbas et al. [16] that the GSTP1 Ile105Val and GSTT1*1*1 genotype increased EAC risk, ORs are 2.5; 1.0 – 6.3 and 13.3; 1.7 – 106.9, respectively. Furthermore van Lieshout et al. [18] and Zendehdel et al. [19] reported on both ESCC and EAC susceptibility and found the GSPP1 variant allele to increase the risk for EAC and ESCC, respectively. However, all studies offer inconclusive results due to very low number of EAC and ESCC cases.
(n < 100), except for the study of Murphy et al. which included 207 EAC cases [17]. Our study includes a relatively large EAC group and consequently may offer a higher power.

Although there is a degree of inconsistency and population sizes are relatively small (n = 45 and n = 234 [23,24]), ESCC risk is generally addressed by Asian studies and reported increasing ESCC risk for the homozygous GSTP1105Val and homozygous GSTM1*0 genotypes whereas some studies even conclude them to be independent risk factors for ESCC in China [25-27] and Brazil [28]. The largest studies however (n = 562 & n = 245; [29,30]), originated from South Africa with conflicting results, as mixed ancestry in African populations are a difficulty for genetic investigators. So although results differ globally, our finding is in accordance with several meta-analyses [6,31-33], concluding that GST genotypes do not seem EC risk factors, the variant GSTP1*105 genotypes excluded [33]. Zendehdel et al. conducted a Swedish case–control study as well as a meta-analysis, including only studies with Caucasians, and stratified according to histology [19]. Interestingly, this meta-analysis consisted of the Caucasian studies mentioned above [16-18,20-22] and found that the GSTP1 I105V polymorphism was associated with an increased risk for ESCC (1.4; 1.0 – 2.2) and not for EAC (1.2; 0.9 – 1.6). However, their own data contributed largely to this effect, as their patient numbers consisted 60% of the pooled numbers of the meta analysis.

### Table 3 GST genotype distribution according to predicted enzyme activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GST</th>
<th>GST genotypes</th>
<th>Predicted enzyme activity</th>
<th>ESCC (n = 106)#</th>
<th>EAC (n = 327)#</th>
<th>Controls (n = 592)#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GST M1</td>
<td>*I/*I &amp; *I/*0</td>
<td>High-Intermediate</td>
<td>48 (45.7%)</td>
<td>156 (47.7%)</td>
<td>273 (46.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*0/*0</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>57 (54.3%)</td>
<td>171 (52.3%)</td>
<td>318 (53.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST A1</td>
<td>*a/*1a</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>43 (41.3%)</td>
<td>131 (42.1%)</td>
<td>214 (37.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*a/*1b</td>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>50 (48.1%)</td>
<td>133 (42.8%)</td>
<td>277 (48.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST P1 I105V</td>
<td>Ile / Ile</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>48 (54.0%)</td>
<td>119 (37.5%)</td>
<td>246 (41.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ile / Val</td>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>42 (40.0%)</td>
<td>157 (49.5%)</td>
<td>261 (44.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Val / Val</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>15 (14.3%)</td>
<td>41 (12.9%)</td>
<td>84 (14.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST P1 A114V</td>
<td>Ala / Ala</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>92 (86.8%)</td>
<td>262 (82.6%)</td>
<td>485 (83.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ala / Val</td>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>14 (13.2%)</td>
<td>52 (16.4%)</td>
<td>91 (15.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Val / Val</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3 (0.9%)</td>
<td>5 (0.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST T1</td>
<td>*I/*I &amp; *I/*0</td>
<td>High-Intermediate</td>
<td>87 (82.9%)</td>
<td>248 (75.8%)</td>
<td>463 (78.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*0/*0</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>18 (17.1%)</td>
<td>79 (24.2%)</td>
<td>128 (21.7%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Some genotyping data were missing due to PCR bias.

### Table 4 Odds ratios and 95% CI according to predicted GST enzyme activity genotypes for ESCC and EAC patients compared to controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GST</th>
<th>Comparisons</th>
<th>ESCC OR (95%CI)*</th>
<th>EAC OR (95%CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GST M1</td>
<td>High-Intermediate Ref</td>
<td>Ref</td>
<td>Ref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>1.06 (0.69 – 1.61)</td>
<td>0.94 (0.72 – 1.23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST A1</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Ref</td>
<td>Ref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>0.88 (0.56 – 1.38)</td>
<td>0.78 (0.58 – 1.06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0.58 (0.28 – 1.21)</td>
<td>0.91 (0.60 – 1.39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST P1 I105V</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Ref</td>
<td>Ref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>0.83 (0.53 – 1.29)</td>
<td>1.24 (0.93 – 1.67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0.92 (0.49 – 1.72)</td>
<td>1.01 (0.66 – 1.56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST P1 A114V</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Ref</td>
<td>Ref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>0.86 (0.47 – 1.59)</td>
<td>1.06 (0.73 – 1.54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>1.11 (0.26 – 4.68)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST T1</td>
<td>High-Intermediate Ref</td>
<td>Ref</td>
<td>Ref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0.80 (0.46 – 1.39)</td>
<td>1.15 (0.84 – 1.59)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Odds ratios were adjusted for gender.

ESSC esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, EAC esophageal adenocarcinoma.

Figure 2 Combined low risk genotypes and ESCC susceptibility.

ESCC = Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma; OR = Odds Ratio; 95% CI = 95% Confidence Interval. GSTP1 I105V = low and intermediate activity GSTP1*105 genotypes; GSTA1 = low and intermediate activity GSTA1*0 genotypes; GSTT1 = low activity GSTT1*0 genotype.
So according to the literature so far, only the GSTP1 Ile105Val polymorphism seems involved in ESCC etiology. Our genotype-genotype interaction analyses confirmed this premise, as combinations of low and intermediate GSTA1, or low GSTT1, with low and intermediate GSTP1 105 genotypes showed a trend for a decreased ESCC risk. Other studies on interactions mostly examined the GSTM1 null genotype in combination with either CYP2E1 [25,26,34] or CYP1A1 genotypes [27]. Moaven et al. reported that interactions between GST polymorphisms were not associated with a modifying effect for ESCC in an Iranian population [35], while Wang et al. reached similar conclusions in a Chinese cohort [36]. Both studies however had small patient numbers (\(n = 148\) and \(n = 107\), respectively). Larger study sizes are warranted to investigate the effect of combined GST genotypes, more explicitly combinations with GSTP1 genotypes, and the risk for ESCC. Moreover, GSTP1 is the main GST enzyme expressed in the esophagus [9] and the genetic variants express proteins with a large reduction of enzyme activity [37].

Another important finding clearly depicted by this study, is the contrasting effects for ESCC and EAC risk, possibly related to their different etiologies. An increasing risk for EAC by GST genotypes may be due to a lower detoxification rate of carcinogens. But studies originating from South Africa [30] and Iran [38] correspond with our results and also report protective effect sizes of GST variants for ESCC risk. Matejic et al. explains this by the prevention of glutathione (GSH) depletion, due to a decreased conjugation activity of the GSTs. GSH is a powerful antioxidant and thus an optimal GSH level to protect against oxidants is maintained [39]. However, it remains difficult to clarify the difference in effect size between EAC and ESCC. Substrate overlap between GST isoenzymes can compensate the decreased detoxification of mutagens attributable to a single enzyme deficiency. Moreover, the risk for EAC and ESCC is probably substrate dependent. Although substrate overlapping occurs for oncogenic compounds such as Benzo A-Pyrene-Diol-Epoxide, 1,2-epoxy-3-butene and 1,2,3,4-diepoxybutane, there is a degree of specificity per GST isoenzyme. The Mu, Alpha and Pi GSTs conjugate several carcinogenic epoxides such as aflatoxin B1 epoxide (a naturel carcinogen) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons diol epoxide such as benzo[a]pyrene (BaP). The Theta class GST is involved in the detoxification of small dihaloalkanes such as dichloromethane which is an important compound used in paint strippers, plastics and pharmaceutical drugs, and also dibromoethene, an anti-knocking agent in gasoline.

Limitation of our study are the relatively small number of cases involved, which after stratification according to tumor histology, results in even lower subgroup numbers and therefore limits the power of the study. For instance, interactions with the GSTP1 variants showed a tendency to modify ESCC risk, but genotype combinations failed to reach statistical significance, which mainly may be a power issue as the especially the ESCC group is small in our Dutch Caucasian population. Another limitation is the lack of data on exposure to mutagenic compounds (smoking, alcohol consumption, etc.) in patients and controls, to counterbalance confounding effects (and additionally examine potential gene-environment effects).

**Conclusion**

We conducted the largest case–control study so far on GSTV variant genotypes and esophageal cancer risk in a Western population of Caucasian ethnicity. Although this study did not detect significant associations between altered predicted enzyme activity GST genotypes and EAC or ESCC risk, our results indicate that gene-gene interactions between GSTP1 variants could play a role in EC susceptibility.

**Competing interests**

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

**Authors’ contributions**

PD, JPHD and WHMP designed the study. PD, JS, RHMM, HMJR, JOK, TW, BJMW, ACTLT and WHMP were involved in acquisition, analysis and interpretation of data. PD and WHMP drafted the manuscript, which was critically revised by JS, RHMM, HMJR, JOK, TW, BJMW, ACTLT and JPHD. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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