# **Undiagnosed Pediatric Diseases**

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# **Neurodevelopmental Disorders**

- Intellectual Disability
  - Cognitive and adaptive impairment (>18y, IQ<70)
  - Prevalence 2-3%; limited therapeutic options
- Extreme clinical heterogeneity
  - Variable severity of intellectual disability
  - Variable manifestation, e.g. syndromic, non-syndromic
- Extreme genetic heterogeneity
  - ca. 20% chromosomal (micro)aberrations
  - ca. 40-50% monogenic causes (>1000 ID genes, various inheritance pattern: *de novo*, aut-dom, aut-rec, X-linked)
  - Others (e.g. mosaicism, imprinting, oligogenic)??
- Large biological/functional heterogeneity
  - Various mutational mechanisms (e.g. LOF, GOF, dominant negative)
  - Various biological processes

# SysID database: http://sysid.cmbi.umcn.nl/



Search

Browse table - Abo

Search by gene symbol, entrez id, fbgn or cg number (e.g. ABCD1)

#### Disease info

Gene symbol	Entrez id	Gene group	Inheritance pattern	Inheritance type	Main class	Accompanying phenotype	Limited confidence	Sysic yes	Disease subtype	Alteri name	Omim disease	Hapl	Clinical synopsis
~ x	== X	== )	e == All 💌 x	== / 💌 x	~ x	~ X	== ( 💌 x	==	~ X	~   x	== X		~X
GPM6A	2823	ID											
ABCC9	10060	ID	Mendelian autosomal	dominant	4	F, S, U, V		1	CANTU SYNDROME	Н	239850		congenital hypertrichosis, neonatal macrosomia, distinct osteochondrodysplasia, cardi
ABCC9	10060	ID	Mendelian autosomal	dominant					CARDIOMYOPATHY, DILATED, 10; CMD10	-	608569		-
ABCC9	10060	ID	Mendelian autosomal	dominant					ATRIAL FIBRILLATION, FAMILIAL, 12; ATFB12	-	614050		
ABCD1	215	ID	Mendelian X-linked	not sure	8a, 8b	G, H, K, L2, M, P		1	ADRENOLEUKODYSTROPHY; ALD	A	300100		affects nervous system white matter and adrenal cortex, abnormal VLCFA levels; childh
ABCD4	5826	ID	Mendelian autosomal	recessive	5	M, R	1	1	METHYLMALONIC ACIDURIA AND HOMOCYSTINURIA, CBL	-	614857		2 patients, poor feeding, respiratory distress, hypotonia, lethargy, breathin anomalies; b
ABHD5	51099	ID	Mendelian autosomal	recessive	8a	M, Q, S		1	CHANARIN-DORFMAN SYNDROME; CDS	-	275630		nonbullous congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma, congenital ichthyosis, hepatospleno
ACAD9	28976	ID	Mendelian autosomal	recessive	8b	C, H, M, Q	1	1	ACAD9 DEFICIENCY	-	611126		complex 1 deficiencyl, liver disease, encephalopathy, cardiomyoapathy, neurologic dysf
ACO2	50	ID	Mendelian autosomal	recessive	2	E, G, H, L2		1	INFANTILE CEREBELLAR-RETINAL DEGENERATION; ICRD	-	614559		onset between ages 2 and 6 months, truncal hypotonia, athetosis, seizures, ophthalmo
ACOX1	51	ID	Mendelian autosomal	recessive	8b	C, E, G, H, L2, M		1	PEROXISOMAL ACYL-COA OXIDASE DEFICIENCY	S	264470		hypotonia, seizures, loss of skills, visual and hearing impairment, ID, mean age of deat
ACSF3	197322	ID	Mendelian autosomal	recessive	8b	G, H, M		1	COMBINED MALONIC AND METHYLMALONIC ACIDURIA; C	-	614265		4 adult patients: neurological manifestations (seizures, memory problems, psychiatric
ACSL4	2182	ID	Mendelian X-linked	recessive	6			1	MENTAL RETARDATION, X-LINKED 63; MRX63	-	300387		unspecific ID, 2 families moderate to severe ID, 1 family mild to moderate ID
ACTB	60	ID	Mendelian autosomal	dominant	1	A, B, E, L1, T, Ub		1	BARAITSER-WINTER SYNDROME 1; BRWS1	IR	243310		brain malformation, coloboma, ptosis, trigonocephaly, seizures, hearing loss, short stat
ACTB	60	ID	Mendelian autosomal	dominant	7		1	1	DYSTONIA, JUVENILE-ONSET	-	607371		2 twins: progressive, dopa-unresponsive generalized dystonia, cleft lip and palate, sma
ACTG1	71	ID	Mendelian autosomal	dominant	1	A, B, E, L1, T, Ub		1	BARAITSER-WINTER SYNDROME 2; BRWS2	-	614583		brain malformation, coloboma, ptosis, trigonocephaly, seizures, hearing loss, short stat
ACTG1	71	ID	Mendelian autosomal	dominant					DEAFNESS, AUTOSOMAL DOMINANT 20; DFNA20	D	604717		-
ACVR1	90	ID	Mendelian autosomal	dominant	7	A, Ub		1	FIBRODYSPLASIA OSSIFICANS PROGRESSIVA; FOP	-	135100		skeletal malformations, progressive extraskeletal ossification, mild cognitive deficits or
ADAR	103	ID	Mendelian autosomal	recessive	2, 8b	(C), I, L2		1	AICARDI-GOUTIERES SYNDROME 6; AGS6	-	615010		early-onset encephalopathy (at <18 months of age), intracranial calcification with or with
ADAR	103	ID	Mendelian autosomal	dominant					DYSCHROMATOSIS SYMMETRICA HEREDITARIA 1	D	127400	$\checkmark$	hyperpigmented and hypopigmented macules on the face and dorsal aspects of the ext
ADCK3	56997	ID	Mendelian autosomal	recessive	8b	C, E, G, H, L2,		1	COENZYME Q10 DEFICIENCY, PRIMARY, 4; COQ10D4	S	612016		encephalomyopathic form with seizures and ataxia; multisystem infantile form with enc
ADSL	158	ID	Mendelian autosomal	recessive	5	E, M, P		1	ADENYLOSUCCINASE DEFICIENCY	A	103050		variable, 1 patient had fatal neonatal course, 4 had severe phenotype with intractable se
AFF2	2334	ID	Mendelian X-linked	not sure	6	P		1	MENTAL RETARDATION, X-LINKED, ASSOCIATED WITH FR	F	309548		non-syndromic, mild to moderate ID, associated with learning difficulties, communicati
AGA	175	ID	Mendelian autosomal	recessive	8b	(C), G, H, M, (S)		1	ASPARTYLGLUCOSAMINURIA; AGU	-	208400		progressive ID from early childhood with minor connective tissue changes and prematu
AGPAT2	10555	ID	Mendelian autosomal	recessive	8a	K, M, Q		1	LIPODYSTROPHY, CONGENITAL GENERALIZED, TYPE 1;	B	608594		lipoatrophy, hepatomegaly, elevated triglycerides, insulin resistance, cardiomyopathy, ID
AGTR2	186	ID	Mendelian X-linked	recessive	3	E, (P)	1	1	MENTAL RETARDATION, X-LINKED 88; MRX88	-	300852		moderate to severe ID, epilepsy, 2 of 9 patients autistic
AHCY	191	ID	Mendelian autosomal	recessive	5	H, (L2), M, (Q)	1	1	HYPERMETHIONINEMIA WITH S-ADENOSYLHOMOCYSTEI	-	613752		myopathy, delayed development, elevated metabolites in plasma, hypotonia, sluggishn
AHI1	54806	ID	Mendelian autosomal	recessive	4	H, L1, O, T, W		1	JOUBERT SYNDROME 3; JBTS3	-	608629		distinctive cerebellar and brainstem malformation, molar tooth sign, hypotonia, episodi
AIFM1	9131	ID	Mendelian X-linked	not sure	8b	C, E, G, H, L2, M	1	$\checkmark$	COMBINED OXIDATIVE PHOSPHORYLATION DEFICIENCY	E	300816		2 patients, early onset neurodegenerative disorder, psychomotor delay, involuntary mov
AIFM1	9131	ID	Mendelian X-linked	not sure	5	G, H	1	$\checkmark$	COWCHOCK SYNDROME; COWCK	C	310490		early childhood onset, slowly progressive axonal sensorimotor neuropathy, some patie
AIMP1	9255	ID	Mendelian autosomal	recessive	2	B, G, H, L2	1	$\checkmark$	LEUKODYSTROPHY, HYPOMYELINATING, 3; HLD3	-	260600		1 family, severe neurologic disorder, global developmental delay, lack of development, I
Human denes: 10	99 Diseases: 11	83											

#### Dec 2017: 1069 confirmed ID genes and 711 published candidate genes

# ID genes: Highly heterogeneous, yet still convergent

- 47% of ID proteins physically interact with other ID proteins
- 30% increase in connectivity compared to genome wide background
- Significant co-expression in body-wide expression data (GTEx; E=1.1, p<0.0001) and in brain (BrainSpan: E=1.04, p=0.001)
- highest co-expression in the hippocampus (BrainSpan: E=1.21, padj<0.0001)</li>

# Phenotypes can predict gene functions

functior

ID genes accompany. phenotypes

- Mapping of ID genes associated with similar phenotypes and identification of co-occurring phenotypes
- Identifies gene phenotype molecular function relationships
- Phenotypes can predict novel gene functions

 Enrichment of ID accompanying phenotypes among Gene Ontology-defined groups of ID genes relative to their occurrence among all ID genes

### $\rightarrow$ Phenotype delineation of IDopathies

# What, if human phenotype data is limited?

• .....try the fruitfly !

- Drosophila can be used to generate custom-made phenotype data
- ID gene groups are associated with specific phenotypes in both humans and flies

# ID gene properties have the power to be predictive

- Functional similarity=closer proximity within a phenotypic linkage network compared to random genes (Honti et al., Plos Comp Biol, 2014)
- ID genes can predict other ID genes by their functional coherence
- Several clinical classes and accompanying phenotypes show additive predictive power

# Approach to neurodevelopmental disorders

- Systematic and detailed phenotype data
- Extensive functional data
- Molecular data (disease genes and causative variants)

# (Diagnostic) testing strategies in NDDs

- Karyotyping, chromosomal microaberration analysis
  - → ca. 20%
- Targeted sequencing of individual genes
  - → <5%
- NGS Panel Sequencing
  - 25 kb panels: 5 most frequently mutated ID genes
- (Trio) Exome Sequencing
  - $\rightarrow$  detection rate >40% (DDD study, Nature, 2017; own experience)
  - Trio (inheritance filter, mainly *de novo*)
  - Affected only (gene or variant list)
- Genome Sequencing

# **Screening by Exome Pool-Seq**

- capture based exome + DNA-sample pooling = exome Pool-Seq
- Pilot-study: 96 patients with NDDs  $\rightarrow$  8 Pools with 12 samples each
- cost reduction up to 85%

## **Exome Pool-Seq: detection rate 28%**

- 13 loss-of-function variants in 398 AD/XL confirmed ID genes (11 *de novo*, 1 not maternal, 1 also affected father)
- 11 missense variants in 398 AD/XL confirmed ID genes
  (7 *de novo*, 1 not maternal, 2 hemizyguos, 1 X-linked maternal)
- 1 homozygous variant in 569 autosomal-recessive confirmed ID genes
- 3 de novo loss-of-function variants in ID candidate genes (543 published; 1.649 haploinsufficiency intolerant)

Popp et al., EJHG, in press

# From candidate variant/gene to a new disease gene

- Variant segregates with suspected inheritance
  - e.g. *de novo* variant in sporadic ID
  - e.g. homozygous variant in consanguineous families
- Loss-of-function variant
- Missense variant??
  - In silico prediction
  - ExAC constraint scores
- Functional/experimental evidence
- Additional patients with similar phenotype and/or similar mutations

# **International Matchmaking platforms**

- Single patient with severe ID and epilepsy and a *de novo* missense variant in *RHOBTB2*
- Genematcher + Decipher + emails

 $\rightarrow$  10 patients with developmental and epileptic encephalopathy,

microcephaly and movement disorders

# **Increased protein levels of mutant RHOBTB2**

→ Impaired degradation of mutant RHOBTB2 in the proteasome, probably due to reduced auto-ubiquitination

Straub et al., AJHG, accepted

# **Epilepsy in RhoBTB overexpressing flies**

**Bang sensitivity** 

# What do we need to diagnose pediatric diseases?

- State of the art sequencing (exome, genome)
- National and international collaborations (matchmaking platforms)
- Variant databases (e.g. ClinVar, LOVD)
- Interdisciplinary collaborations



- What do we need to treat pediatric diseases?
  - a cause
  - a better understanding of the underlying mechanisms and pathomechanisms

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