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Isolated sulfite oxidase deficiency: a founder mutation

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Abstract

Isolated sulfite oxidase deficiency is a rare autosomal recessive inborn error of sulfur metabolism. Clinical features generally include devastating neurologic dysfunction, ectopia lentis, and increased urinary excretion of sulfite, thiosulfate, and S-sulfocysteine. Missed diagnosis is not unusual because of variability in the sensitivity of the urinary sulfite and thiosulfate screening test. We present clinical, biochemical, and molecular data on two unrelated patients with isolated sulfite oxidase deficiency. The two patients belong to an Indigenous genetic isolate in Manitoba, Canada. Both patients (one male and one female, both now deceased) developed neonatal seizures and demonstrated progressive neurodevelopmental delay. Based on increased urinary excretion of sulfite, thiosulfate, and S-sulfocysteine and normal serum uric acid levels, sulfite oxidase deficiency was suspected. Both patients have a homozygous 4-bp deletion, 1347–1350delTTGT in the sulfite oxidase gene (SUOX), predicting a premature termination of the sulfite oxidase protein leading to absence of the carboxy-terminal third portion of the protein. This domain contains most of the contact sites essential for enzyme dimerization. This deletion mutation resulted in sulfite oxidase deficiency with early-onset severe clinical phenotype.

CASE PRESENTATION

The clinical and biochemical data on the two patients are presented in Tables 1 and 2, respectively.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Genomic DNA was isolated from cultured fibroblasts and/or blood samples, and the gene encoding SUOX was amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using standard conditions. PCR primers spanning the entire coding region (CCTCAAGGATCTGCATTCAGGCC and AAGGGGTGGAGGTGGCTCCTTTCC) were included at a concentration of 1 µmolar, and the reaction was cycled for 30 sec at 55°, for 5 min at 68°, and for 30 sec at 95° for a total of 35 cycles. The entire reaction mixture was run on an agarose gel and the band at ~2.4 kb, corresponding to the sulfite oxidase gene with its single intron, was extracted from the gel and sequenced in both the forward and reverse directions. Automated DNA sequencing was performed at the Duke University Comprehensive Cancer Center facility using a PerkinElmer/ABI 377 DNA Sequencer and Big Dye sequencing chemistry. Numbering of nucleotides is based on the cDNA sequence, with the A of the ATG initiator methionine codon.
denoted nucleotide +1. Numbering of the amino acids is also from the initiator methionine, which is the first amino acid in the 22-residue leader sequence of sulfite oxidase.

**VARIANT INTERPRETATION**

Both patients have a homozygous 4-bp deletion, 1347–1350delTTGT in the sulfite oxidase gene (SUOX), predicting a premature termination of the sulfite oxidase protein leading to absence of the carboxy-terminal third portion of the protein. This domain contains most of the contact sites essential for enzyme dimerization. The parents are heterozygous for this variant. This novel variant in SUOX likely is a founder mutation, given its presence in two unrelated Indigenous children from the same genetic isolate (Table 3).

Isolated sulfite oxidase deficiency (MIM 272300) is an autosomal recessive disorder caused by mutations in the sulfite oxidase gene (SUOX), GenBank accession number AY056018. The gene is located on Chromosome 12, in the region of 12q13.2, and the coding sequence contains a single intron. The gene product, sulfite oxidase, is a molybdohemoprotein comprised of 466 amino acids. It is synthesized with a 22-residue leader sequence that directs it to the mitochondrial intermembrane space. The mature protein lacks this pre-sequence. The native enzyme is a dimer of identical subunits, each of which contains three domains—the amino-terminal heme domain, the central molybdenum domain, and a carboxy-terminal domain with key residues at the dimer interface (Johnson and Rajagopalan 1976; Kisker et al. 1997). The enzyme catalyzes the oxidation of sulfite to sulfate, the terminal reaction in the degradation of sulfur-containing amino acids, and transfers the electrons derived from substrate oxidation to cytochrome c on the inner mitochondrial membrane.

Sulfite oxidase deficiency is classically characterized by severe neurological symptoms including seizures, often refractory to anticonvulsant medications, and rapidly progressing

| Table 2. Biochemical findings |
|-----------------------------|
| **Analyte** | **Urine S-sulfo-cysteine (<25 µmol/mmolCr)** | **Plasma cystine (23–49 µmol/L)** | **Serum uric acid (130–330 µmol/L)** | **Xanthine** | **Hypoxanthine** | **Cranial MRI** | **Enzyme activity (liver)** (7–28 µ/g) | **Molecular diagnosis** |
| **Patient 1** | Small peak | 80–400 mg/L | 5 | 162 | Normal | Agenesis of corpus callosum | 0 | 1347-1350delTTGT |
| **Patient 2** | 131 | 40 mg/L | 4 | 187 | Normal | Giant cisterna magna | Not done | 1347-1350delTTGT |
to an encephalopathic state. A significant proportion of patients develop complete or partial ectopia lentis. Although milder cases have been described, in the classic presentation, death occurs at an early age, and none of the treatments tested to date improved the clinical outcome (Johnson and Duran 2001). The preliminary diagnosis is made by elevated urinary sulfites, increased excretion of thiosulfate, increase in S-sulfocysteine, and normal serum uric acid, xanthine, and hypoxanthine. Confirmatory diagnosis is made by measuring sulfite oxidase activity in liver or fibroblasts or identifying a disease-causing mutation in SUOX. To date there have been 21 missense/nonsense mutations, seven small deletions, and one small insertion in SUOX reported in individuals with isolated sulfite oxidase deficiency (HGMD). The mutation identified here resulted in severe sulfite oxidase deficiency with early onset and severe clinical manifestations.

SUMMARY

It is important to consider isolated sulfite oxidase deficiency/molybdenum cofactor deficiency particularly when dealing with severe seizures and developmental delay in infancy. Screening of fresh urine for sulfites is a simple test but has false positives and false negatives. Urine for thiosulfate can be falsely positive with sulfur containing antibiotics and some anticonvulsants. Urine screening for S-sulfocysteine is more reliable. Uric acid is normal in isolated sulfite oxidase deficiency as compared to molybdenum cofactor deficiency, in which it is usually low. Cranial MRI and EEG are usually abnormal although not diagnostic. The mutation described here of a 4-bp deletion 1347–1350delTTGT in SUOX, in two unrelated Indigenous patients predicts a premature termination of the sulfite oxidase protein. Carrier screening for this deletion mutation will be offered to the patients’ extended families.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Data Deposition and Access
The variant has been submitted to ClinVar (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar/) and can be found under accession number SCV001450523.

Ethics Statement
Verbal consent for publication from the families was obtained. We did not require Research Ethics Board approval as the molecular testing reported in this manuscript was done as part of standard clinical care.

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Author Contributions
A.A.M., C.R.G., and C.P. oversaw patient care, data collection, data analysis, genetic interpretation, and writing the original draft preparation. R.R.S. assisted with the molecular analysis. E.L.S. and R.A. verified the accuracy of the molecular nomenclature and helped submit the variant to ClinVar. All coauthors read and approved the manuscript.

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