Novel dominant MPAN family with a complex genetic architecture as a basis for phenotypic variability

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Abstract

Objective
Our aim was to study a Hungarian family with autosomal dominantly inherited neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation (NBIA) with markedly different intrafamilial expressivity.

Methods
Targeted sequencing and multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification (MLPA) of known NBIA-associated genes were performed in many affected and unaffected members of the family. In addition, a trio whole-genome sequencing was performed to find a potential explanation of phenotypic variability. Neuropathologic analysis was performed in a single affected family member.

Results
The clinical phenotype was characterized by 3 different syndromes—1 with rapidly progressive dystonia-parkinsonism with cognitive deterioration, 1 with mild parkinsonism associated with dementia, and 1 with predominantly psychiatric symptoms along with movement disorder. A heterozygous stop-gain variation in the C19Orf12 gene segregated with the phenotype. Targeted sequencing of all known NBIA genes, and MLPA of PLA2G6 and PANK2 genes, as well as whole-genome sequencing in a trio from the family, revealed a unique constellation of oligogenic burden in 3 NBIA-associated genes (C19Orf12 p.Trp112Ter, CP p.Val105PhefsTer5, and PLA2G6 dup(ex14)). Neuropathologic analysis of a single case (39-year-old man) showed a complex pattern of alpha-synucleinopathy and tauopathy, both involving subcortical and cortical areas and the hippocampus.

Conclusions
Our study expands the number of cases reported with autosomal dominant mitochondrial membrane protein-associated neurodegeneration and emphasizes the complexity of the genetic architecture, which might contribute to intrafamilial phenotypic variability.
Neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation (NBIA) is a group of rare, heterogeneous, hereditary neurodegenerative diseases in which excess iron accumulates in the basal ganglia and other vulnerable brain areas. At least 10 known genes are clearly associated with the condition: ATP13A2, C19Orf12, COASY, CP, DCAF17, FA2H, FTL, PANK2, PLA2G6, and WDR45. Clinical differentiation between different types of NBIA is often very difficult because of the pleiotropy of the causative genes.

Mitochondrial membrane protein-associated neurodegeneration (MPAN) is a form of neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation (NBIA-4; MIM614298) caused by pathogenic variants in the C19Orf12 gene. Although the study on the first family with MPAN reports it as an autosomal recessive condition, dominant inheritance of the disease was confirmed recently. Independent of the inheritance pattern, most MPAN cases are phenotypically similar at both clinical and neuropathologic levels.

In this article, we report a novel large family with autosomal dominantly inherited NBIA associated with a segregating stop-gain variant in the C19Orf12 gene. Targeted sequencing and multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification (MLPA) of other NBIA genes and whole-genome sequencing in a trio from the family revealed a unique constellation of oligogenic burden in 3 NBIA-associated genes. Neuropathologic analysis of a single case showed a complex pattern of alpha-synucleinopathy and tauopathy.

Methods

Clinical evaluation
Six members of the family (figure 1) (originating from Hungary) were examined by board-certified neurologists (A.L., P.B., M.J.M., and Z.G.) in the last 10 years at 2 academic centers (Debrecen and Budapest). For further 6 family members, medical documents from other centers and blood samples were available for this study. Brain MRIs, which are shown in this study, were performed on a 3T MRI, and the images were analyzed by a neuroradiologist (R.G.). This article presents a retrospective case study conducted with the approval from the institutional ethical committee. All participants provided informed written consent for the genetic studies.

Genetic analysis
Genetic investigations were performed from blood isolated with the Qiagen Blood Mini Kit. Sanger sequencing was performed for C19ORF12, CP, PANK2, PLA2G6, COASY, and BPAN genes. Whole-genome sequencing was

Figure 1 Family tree

Genetically examined patients are marked on the family tree by a plus or minus sign, whereas color codes are used for different genetic variants. The index case is indicated with an arrow sign. Neurologic examinations performed by the authors were carried out in patients III/3, III/6, III/10, IV/7, IV/11, V/5, and V/6.
performed in a trio at Novogene (en.novogene.com/), whereas data analysis from the whole-genome sequencing (WGS) was performed at the Institute of Genomic Medicine and Rare Disorders Semmelweis University (P.B.). Alignment was performed with Burrows-Wheeler Aligner (BWA-MEM), whereas variant calling was performed with the GATK haplotype caller. Multiple softwares were used for variant filtration, namely Genesis application (genesis-app.com), TGEx (tgex.genecards.org), Moon software (diploid.com/moon) and the in-house software Variant-Analyzer. We also performed copy number variation call from the WGS data set using the CNVkit WGS method. MLPA was performed with the SALSA MLPA P120 probemix kit, which covers the PANK2 and PLA2G6 genes. The detailed filtration process is available in appendix e-1 (links.lww.com/NXG/A318).

Neuropathology
Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue blocks were evaluated. In addition to hematoxylin and eosin and Luxol Fast Red staining, the following monoclonal antibodies were used for immunohistochemistry: anti-τ AT8 (pS202/pT205, 1:200; Pierce Biotechnology, Rockford, IL), anti-phospho-TDP-43 (pS409/410, 1:2,000; Cosmo Bio, Tokyo, Japan), anti-α-synuclein (1:2,000, clone SG4; Roboscreen, Leipzig, Germany), anti-Abeta (1:50, clone 6F/3D; Dako, Glostrup, Denmark), and anti-amyloid precursor protein (APP, 1:8,000; Millipore, Burlington, MA). The DAKO EnVision detection kit (peroxidase/DAB, rabbit/mouse) was used for visualization of antibody. Neuropathologic alterations in all examined anatomic regions were evaluated semiquantitatively (as none, mild, moderate, and severe).

Data availability
The data sets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Results
Family history and clinical phenotype
The family history showed an autosomal dominant pattern (figure 1). We have examined 6 members of the family and collected information and blood sample from 6 further family members. Three different clinical syndromes were observed (table):

First, rapidly progressive dystonia-parkinsonism with dementia was present in the index case (IV/7) and in patient IV/15. In the index case (IV/7), symptoms started around age 30 years, and he died at age 39 years. Wilson disease was first suspected in another center because serum ceruloplasmin and copper repeatedly decreased, but genetic testing of ATP7B was negative, and MRI suggested iron accumulation in the basal ganglia. Because of the diagnostic uncertainty, liver biopsy was also performed earlier, which did not identify copper accumulation. Post hoc examination of the MRI also confirmed linear T2 hyperintensity at the medial medullary lamina of the globus pallidus. Examination at age 39 years detected severe parkinsonism, supranuclear vertical gaze palsy, generalized dystonia, severe dysphagia, widespread pyramidal tract signs, and dementia. At this late stage, ophthalmologic examination showed retinal dysfunction; however, optic atrophy was not described. Patient IV/15 presented with childhood-onset gait impairment and mental decline with initially slow progression and secondary rapid deterioration in his last 3 years. Parkinsonism was first appreciated at age 36 years. In the next year, rapid neurologic deterioration started, and at age 39 years, when he died of a concomitant pneumonia, severe dystonia-parkinsonism with dementia was present. Pathologic examination of the liver was normal. Genetic studies could not be performed from the available postmortem formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded brain samples because of pronounced DNA degradation. Brain neuropathology was partially reported earlier, which was expanded in this study after the genetic diagnosis was made in other family members.

Second, relatively mild, late-onset, slowly progressive parkinsonism and cognitive decline were present in the father of the index case (III/5) and his cousin (III/10).

Third, psychiatric symptoms along with mild movement disorder were observed in patient IV/11. She showed signs of mild disinhibition and abnormal results in the Luria test. Detailed neuropsychiatric examination detected mild frontotemporal cognitive decline. Fundus examination did not detect optic atrophy at age 46 years. Although her daughter (V/5) was diagnosed with schizophrenia, we do not attribute this to MPAN because genetic and MRI studies were negative. Reportedly, other female family members (patients III/13, III/17, and IV/13) had also predominant psychiatric symptoms.

Brain MRI findings
Brain MRIs (figure 2) revealed classical signs of brain iron accumulation; however, well-identifiable differences such as atypical iron accumulation in the caudate, together with cortical atrophy in patient III/10 and frontal atrophy in patient IV/1, have also been detected in different family members.

Genetic analysis
Sanger sequencing of PANK2, PLA2G6, CP, and C19orf12 was performed in the index case (IV/7), which identified a heterozygous nonsense variant in the C19orf12 gene (NM_001031726.3:c.335G>A; p.Trp112Ter) and a heterozygous deletion in the CP gene, causing a frameshift (c.313delG, p.Val105Phefs*5). WGS trio sequencing identified a further, heterozygous TPP1 stop-gain variant (NM_000391.4:c.622C>T; p.Arg208Ter) inherited from the father, and
Table Phenotype and genotype information of the family members

| Patient | Examined by us | Main symptoms | Age at onset, y | MRI | C19orf12 p.Trp112Ter | CP p.Val105PhefsTer5 | TPP1 p.Arg208Ter | PLA2G6 dup(ex14) |
|---------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| III/1   | No             | No symptoms   | N/A             | Not performed | Negative             | Negative             | Not tested       | Not tested       |
| III/4   | No             | No symptoms   | N/A             | Not performed | Negative             | Positive             | Not tested       | Not tested       |
| III/5   | Yes            | Mild parkinsonism (MOCA = 27) | Unknown (examined at age 63 y) | Iron accumulation in the GP and SN | Positive | Positive | Positive | Negative |
| III/6   | Yes            | No symptoms   | N/A             | Not performed | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative |
| III/10  | Yes            | Mild parkinsonism and cognitive decline (MOCA = 25) | Late onset (~60 y) | Iron accumulation in the GP, putamen, caudate nucleus, and SN | Positive | Negative | Not tested | Not tested |
| III/13  | No, deceased   | Psychiatric symptoms | Unknown | Reportedly positive | Positive | Negative | Not tested | Not tested |
| III/17  | No, deceased   | Psychiatric symptoms (depression and suicide) | Unknown | Unknown | Not tested | Not tested | Not tested | Not tested |
| IV/6    | No             | No symptoms   | N/A             | Not performed | Negative | Positive | Not tested | Not tested |
| IV/7    | Yes            | Severe dystonia-parkinsonism and dementia | Early onset (~30 y) | Iron accumulation in the GP and SN. Hyperintense streak in the GP | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive |
| IV/11   | Yes            | Mild frontal lobe symptoms (MOCA = 28) and dysdiadochokinesis | Unknown (examined at age 46 y) | Iron accumulation in the GP and SN and mild frontal atrophy | Positive | Not tested | Not tested | Not tested |
| IV/13   | No, deceased   | Focal dystonia and psychiatric symptoms | Unknown | Reportedly positive | Positive | Negative | Not tested | Not tested |
| IV/15   | No, deceased   | Severe dystonia-parkinsonism and dementia | Early onset (~12 y) | Reportedly positive | Not tested | Not tested | Not tested | Not tested |
| IV/16   | No             | No symptoms   | N/A             | Not performed | Negative | Negative | Not tested | Not tested |
| V/5     | Yes            | Psychiatric (depression and delusions; MOCA = 28) | N/A | Negative | Negative | Negative | Not tested | Not tested |
| V/6     | Yes            | No symptoms   | N/A             | Negative | Negative | Negative | Not tested | Not tested |

Abbreviations: GP = globus pallidus; MOCA = Montreal Cognitive Assessment; N/A = not applicable; SN = substantia nigra.
MLPA detected a de novo PLA2G6 exon duplication. Segregation analysis in 12 family members showed the MPAN variant to be segregating with the disease (figure 1).

**Neuropathology**

Neuropathologic examination was performed in patient IV/15 (figure 3). Neuronal loss and astrogliosis predominated in the temporal cortex, striatum, globus pallidus, and substantia nigra. Accumulation of Prussian-blue positivity was present in the globus pallidus. APP axonal spheroids predominated in the regions showing prominent neuronal loss, but they were noted in cortical areas as well. TDP-43 and β-amyloid–positive pathologic deposits were absent.

Alpha-synuclein pathology (figure 3, A–D) was characterized by neurites and spherical neuronal cytoplasmic deposits; however, on hematoxylin and eosin staining in the brainstem, they were not seen as unequivocal Lewy bodies. However, in the cortex, cortical Lewy body–like structures were identified. In all regions, extracellular spherical bodies were also immunostained by alpha-synuclein antibodies. The distribution of alpha-synuclein pathology was also most prominent in the basal ganglia; it was present also in the cortical areas and hippocampus. In the brainstem, neuronal inclusions were observed mostly in the substantia nigra. They were also observed in the dorsal vagus nucleus and as an unusual feature in the inferior olives but not in the locus coeruleus, where only neurites and spheroids were noted. Thus, the distribution of neuronal alpha-synuclein deposition was not exactly compatible with the Braak stages of Lewy pathology. Glial alpha-synuclein pathology was not present.

Tau pathology (figure 3, E–H) was characterized by neuropil threads, neurites, diffuse neuronal cytoplasmic
positivity (pretangles), and less neurofibrillary tangles. The distribution of tau pathology did not follow the Braak and Braak stages7 and predominated the basal ganglia, substantia nigra, frontal and temporal cortex, and hippocampus. Glial tau pathology was not observed.

Anatomic mapping of alpha-synuclein–positive neurites, neuronal cytoplasmic inclusions (NCIs), and spheroids (A). NCIs and neurites in the temporal cortex (B) and the CA2/3 subregion of the hippocampus (C) and NCIs in the inferior olives (D); the upper right inset shows an enlarged neuron. Anatomic mapping of tau-positive neurites, pretangles, and neurofibrillary tangles (NFTs) (E). NFT and neuropil threads/neurites in the frontal cortex (F), putamen (G), and globus pallidus (H); in the globus pallidus iron accumulation as shown in the upper right inset with Prussian-blue staining.
Discussion

Our study serves as additional evidence for dominant inheritance for certain C19orf12 variants, possibly through dominant negative effects. The detected C19orf12 (heterozygous NM_001031726.3:c.335G>A; p.Trp1127Ter) variant causes stop-gain at the same amino acid position as reported by Gregory et al.4 in a family with dominant inheritance. The variant detected in our study perfectly segregates with the phenotype in the 12 tested family members. Nonsense-mediated decay is not predicted by the R package “masonmd”8; thus, it is very likely that this is the most important pathogenic driver variant in this family. Clinical evidence, which also supports the diagnosis of MPAN, includes psychiatric manifestation in certain family members and the linear streaking9 on the MRI in the index patient. However, apparently no family member had axonal neuropathy. Marked intrafamilial phenotypic heterogeneity was detected in this family; that is, certain family members have only mild parkinsonism, whereas others show severe and rapidly deteriorating dystonia-parkinsonism and dementia. Thus, in certain individuals or sporadic cases, heterozygous C19orf12 variants may contribute to parkinsonism; however, this observation needs to be proven.

Why marked differences were observed in the expressivity of the disease still remained a question. The frameshift variant detected in the CP gene (NM_000096.4:c.313delG; p.Val105PhefsTer5) is missing from the population databases and can be classified as likely pathogenic according to the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics guideline (evidence: PV51, PM2). Pathogenic variants in the CP genes associate with autosomal recessive ataxia and aceruloplasminemia (MIM: 604290).10 Although aceruloplasminemia is considered an autosomal recessive disease, many reports describe cerebellar ataxia in heterozygous carriers.11,12 In these patients, lower serum ceruloplasmin and copper levels are present, and MRI detects cerebellar atrophy. Although the index case had consistently low serum ceruloplasmin (between 0.08 and 0.11 g/L) and copper levels (between 5.8 and 9.0 μmol/L), family members with mild symptoms and without symptoms were also carriers. Therefore, the effect of this variant is ambiguous.

MLPA detected a de novo PLA2G6 exon 14 duplication in the index case. PLA2G6 mutations are associated with a diverse clinical spectrum (PLA2G6-associated neurodegeneration; MIM: 256600; 610217; 612953). It is difficult to weight the effect of exon 14 duplication in our patient. According to Crompton et al.,13 deletion/duplication events may account for up to 12.5% of PLA2G6 mutations, but whether single heterozygous mutations may lead to any symptoms is controversial. A single case report suggested that heterozygous PLA2G6 mutation might lead to Parkinson disease 14 (PARK14).14 Of interest, Lewy body pathology was unique in this case. Tau pathology was neuronal and was not compatible with that seen in primary tauopathies or Alzheimer disease.18 However, it is yet uncertain whether the widespread tau pathology is specific to MPAN. In addition, as an unusual feature, we detected neuronal cytoplasmic alpha-synuclein–positive inclusions in the inferior olives.

In this study, we report one of the largest MPAN families in the literature to date, confirming possible dominant inheritance of this disease. Neuropathologic study of a single family member showed widespread tau pathology beside the characteristic alpha-synucleinopathy. Although oligogenic inheritance was raised as a possibility in the background of differential expressivity, this hypothesis needs to be proven in systematic studies.

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Disclosure

The authors report no disclosures. Go to Neurology.org/NG for full disclosures.
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