Pheochromocytoma Due to **TMEM127** Mutation – The Importance of Genetic Testing for Clinical Decision

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A previously healthy 53-year-old woman presented with new onset arterial hypertension diagnosed during workup for daily pulsatile bilateral frontal headaches and paroxysmal episodes of fatigue, palpitations and sweating. High urinary metanephrines were detected and an abdominal magnetic resonance image evidenced two nodular bilateral adrenal lesions and a left iliac focal lesion. 

18F-FDG-PET/CT (fluorodeoxyglucose-positron emission tomography/computed tomography) scanning revealed mild-to-moderate uptake in both adrenal lesions and mild uptake in the iliac bone, whereas 123I-metaiodobenzylguanide scintigraphy revealed uptake only in the right adrenal. CT-scan confirmed the heterogeneous nodular lesion on the right adrenal gland as suspicious for pheochromocytoma and a non-specific sclerotic lesion in the iliac. A right adrenalectomy was performed with posterior resolution of symptoms and normalisation of urinary metanephrines. Histology confirmed a pheochromocytoma and later a mutation of the **TMEM127** gene was detected. The present case highlights the importance of genetic testing for pheochromocytoma in order to better guide the management of these patients.

Keywords

Adrenal neoplasm, pheochromocytoma, familial forms, germline mutations, **TMEM127**, genetic testing

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The physical examination was notable for a high diastolic BP (137/106 mmHg) and a body mass index of 25.4 kg/m². Core blood laboratory tests including electrolytes, fasting glucose, glycated haemoglobin, hepatic enzymes, renal function and thyroid function were within the reference values. Dyslipidaemia was diagnosed (total cholesterol 256 mg/dl, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol 169 mg/dl, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol 75 mg/dl, triglycerides 97 mg/dl). Primary aldosteronism and cortisol excess were excluded; nevertheless, the patient presented elevated levels of plasma metanephrines (345 pg/ml) and normetanephrines (251 pg/ml), as well as elevated 24-hour urinary adrenaline (60 µg/24 h), metanephrines (1,710 µg/24 h) and normetanephrines (537 µg/24 h) (Table 1). Chromogranin A and neuron-specific enolase levels were normal.

An abdominal magnetic resonance imaging scan revealed a 26 x 20 mm nodule on the right adrenal gland, a 13 x 9 mm nodule on the left adrenal gland, both described as suspicious for pheochromocytoma and a hypointense nonspecific focal image in the lower left iliac bone with 11 mm diameter. 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose (18F-FDG) positron emission tomography (PET)/computed tomography (CT) scanning revealed mild-to-moderate 18 F-FDG uptake in both adrenal lesions (right standardised uptake value [SUV] maximum: 2.85; left SUV maximum: 2.19) (Figure 1) and confirmed a hyperdense image in the iliac bone with low uptake (SUV maximum: 1.38), described as unknown aetiology, while whole body 123I-metaiodobenzylguanide scintigraphy evidenced hyperfixation only at the right adrenal gland. CT scan of the abdomen confirmed a heterogeneous nodular lesion, with a cystic/necrotic centre with nearly 3 cm diameter, located on the right adrenal gland. The contralateral adrenal gland presented a homogeneous nodular image with smaller dimensions (16 mm) (Figure 2). A 68Ga-DOTANOC PET/CT was additionally performed excluding possible neuroendocrine metastatic lesions.

Following multidisciplinary discussion, laparoscopic removal of the right adrenal gland was decided. Preoperative management was immediately initiated with an α-receptor blocker (phenoxybenzamine 20 mg/day) with normalisation of BP. Next, a β-adrenergic receptor blocker (propranolol 40 mg/day) was added. An elective laparoscopic complete right adrenalectomy was performed. Surgery was uneventful except for one hypertensive crisis during induction of general anaesthesia, controlled with sodium nitroprusside, and a hypotensive episode after clamping the vascular axis, promptly reverted with the administration of 200 µg phenylephrine. There was haemodynamic stability during the procedure, with good urinary output. Blood loss was negligible and no hypoglycaemic episodes occurred after surgery. Postoperative recovery was unremarkable and the patient was discharged after 3 days, asymptomatic, with normal BP. Gross examination of the surgical piece showed a 3 cm medullary nodule, with well-defined borders and

| Laboratory test | Before surgery | Postoperative result (5 weeks) | Postoperative result (6 months) | Postoperative result (9 months) | Reference values |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Urinary adrenaline (µg/24 h) | 60 | 14 | 16 | 17 | <18 |
| Urinary noradrenaline (µg/24 h) | 51 | 55 | 80 | 52 | <76 |
| Urinary dopamine (µg/24 h) | 301 | 29 | 316 | 317 | <390 |
| Urinary total metanephrines (µg/24 h) | 2,247 | 622 | 830 | 573 | <785 |
| Urinary metanephrines (µg/24 h) | 1,710 | 240 | 329 | 274 | <341 |
| Urinary normetanephrines (µg/24 h) | 537 | 382 | 501 | 299 | <444 |
| Plasma metanephrines (µg/ml) | 345 | – | – | – | <65 |
| Plasma normetanephrines (µg/ml) | 251 | – | – | – | <196 |

Values in bold indicate results above the normal reference range. h = hour.
A computed tomography scan during the portal venous phase evidenced a heterogeneous nodular lesion, with a cystic/necrotic centre (approximately 3 cm in diameter), located on the right adrenal gland (black arrow). On the contralateral adrenal gland, there was a homogeneous nodular lesion with smaller dimensions (white arrow).

Genetic testing became available 5 months after surgery and revealed a TMEM127 gene mutation detected in heterozygosity (NM_017849.3[TMEM127]:c.410-2A>C). Had the patient undergone a genetic test prior to surgery, cortex-sparing surgery would be the first choice; however, since it was available only after surgery, a total adrenalectomy had already been performed. Since there is a high risk of bilateral pheochromocytoma, surveillance was maintained with frequent clinical and biochemical evaluations. Six months after surgery, biochemical screening revealed mildly elevated levels of urinary metanephrines and normetanephrines (Table 1). An imaging reassessment (CT scan) was performed, reporting no changes on the left adrenal gland. Nine months after surgery, urinary metanephrines and normetanephrines levels were within the reference values. The patient remained asymptomatic and is under surveillance. She was evaluated in the genetic consult and her family were offered genetic testing.

Discussion

TMEM127 is a negative regulator of mammalian target of rapamycin effector proteins, which promote cell growth and protein translation. TMEM127 protein interacts with several effector proteins of receptor kinase intracellular signalling pathways, and acts as a tumour-suppressor protein.2,4,5 While previous studies suggested a low penetrance of TMEM127 mutant alleles,6 recent data has evidenced a high penetrance of pheochromocytoma in patients with this mutation.7 Still, pheochromocytoma associated with a TMEM127 mutation is rare. In fact, Abemli et al. studied 642 unrelated patients who did not carry mutations in major pheochromocytoma susceptibility genes; 559 patients were affected by pheochromocytoma, 72 by paraganglioma and 11 by both pheochromocytoma and paraganglioma, and found a prevalence of TMEM127 mutation of 0.9%.8 Thus, the authors have suggested that TMEM127 mutation should be considered, in patients with pheochromocytoma, after a negative screening of VHL, RET, SDHB, and SDHD genes.9

An exceptional finding in patients with TMEM127 mutation-associated pheochromocytoma is the older average age at presentation, similarly to sporadic cases. A recent report suggested that the occurrence of symptoms seems to start a decade earlier than the age at diagnosis, and reported in 11 cases a mean age at diagnosis of 41.6 years,9 a decade earlier than our clinical case. The other main phenotypic association with this mutation is that the majority of reported cases presented only pheochromocytoma10 and rarely paraganglioma.11 Pheochromocytoma can be unilateral but frequently presents as a multicentric,11 bilateral or familial tumour.12 Nodular adrenomedullary hyperplasia can also be a form of presentation.7 Malignancy is rarely found among TMEM127 mutation carriers;9,13 nevertheless, TMEM127 gene mutations have been reported in rare cases of renal cell carcinoma.2 Regarding the biochemical profile, an international study that identified 19 individuals with pheochromocytoma and TMEM127 mutation reported no preference of adrenaline or noradrenaline secretion such as in this case; however, others have suggested a predominant adrenaline-secreting pattern.13,14

Due to the high prevalence of multicentric and bilateral tumours in TMEM127-related pheochromocytoma, periodic surveillance of the contralateral adrenal gland is mandatory.7 Surveillance of the surgical site of the removed adrenal in these cases is also recommended.7 This patient presented bilateral nodules, and urinary metanephrines were slightly abnormal 6 months post-operatively, thus the patient is under tight surveillance despite a normal biochemical test at 9 months post-surgery. In order to avoid adrenalectomy with subsequent iatrogenic adrenal insufficiency, adrenal-sparing surgery should be considered in these patients.7 In this case, had the genetic test been available prior to surgery, a sparing surgery would be the preferred choice for treating this patient, highlighting the importance of genetic testing, even in older patients.

TMEM127 mutation should be sought in patients with familial, bilateral or apparently sporadic pheochromocytoma10 and older age should not discourage genetic testing. Its high penetrance of pheochromocytoma corroborates the benefits of genetic testing of at-risk relatives and mutation carriers, that should undergo clinical surveillance annually.7 This case report evidences the benefit of genetic testing for an accurate clinical management and treatment of patients and mutation carriers in TMEM127-related pheochromocytoma.9