New mechanism of partial duplication and deletion of chromosome 8: A case report

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Abstract

BACKGROUND
During meiosis, the recombination of homologous chromosomes produces some new heritable mutations, which are the basis of biological evolution and diversity. However, when there is pericentric inversion of chromosomes, unbalanced gametes will be formed in the process of germ cell meiosis.

CASE SUMMARY
A 23-year-old pregnant woman at 25 wk of gestation wanted to terminate her pregnancy due to fetal chromosomal abnormalities. She had no exposure to toxic or hazardous substances before and during pregnancy, no history of medication usage during pregnancy, and she underwent cystectomy of ovarian cysts in 2017. On the second day of the 16th week of gestation, non-invasive prenatal testing showed chromosome 8 copy number variation. Following genetic counseling, her pregnancy was terminated.

CONCLUSION
Recombinant offspring chromosome is rarely seen when the inversion segment is shorter than one-third of the chromosome length. In terms of the mechanism of chromosome 8 duplication/deletion occurrence, attention should be paid to the production of unbalanced gametes by the pairing of homologous chromosome during meiosis, and the possibility of mitotic recombination exchange as well.

Key Words: Chromosome 8; Spontaneous mutation; Mitosis; Non-invasive prenatal testing; Case report
INTRODUCTION

The occurrence of duplicated and deleted offspring chromosome ends is commonly triggered by the joint pairing of pericentric inversion of chromosomes and homologous chromosomes during the first stage of meiosis. If the joint pairing forms an inverted ring, four different gametes are theoretically produced, including one with a normal chromosome, one with an inverted chromosome, and the other two with both partial duplication and partial deletions; e.g., mother 46,xx,inv(8)(p15q36), offspring: 46,xy,rec(8)dup p,inv(8)(p15q36)mat. Many factors seem to influence the production of recombinant chromosomes, such as the affected chromosome and involved region, location of the breakpoints, or size of the inverted segment. The rate of recombination varies according to the size of the inverted segment[1]. Research has shown that chromosome 8p has a recombination hot spot, which leads to the complex de novo 8p rearrangement[2,3].

CASE PRESENTATION

Chief complaints
A 23-year-old pregnant woman at 25 wk of gestation wanted to terminate her pregnancy due to fetal chromosomal abnormalities.

History of present illness
On the second day of the 16th week of gestation, non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT) showed chromosome 8 copy number variation.

History of past illness
The patient underwent a cystectomy for benign ovarian cysts in 2017.

Personal and family history
The patient had no special personal and family history.

Physical examination
The pregnant woman’s uterine height was 23 cm, abdominal circumference was 84 cm and blood pressure was 114/64 mmHg.

Laboratory examinations
NIPT showed that there was low-risk syndrome of chromosome 13, 18 and 21 and high risk of the end of the short arm of chromosome 8 missing about 3 Mb (Figure 1). Amniocentesis chromosome microarray analysis showed: arr[GRCH37]8p23.3p23.2
Figure 1 Non-invasive prenatal testing showed high risk of 3 Mb deletion at the end of chromosome 8p.

Figure 2 Amniocentesis chromosome microarray analysis showed 3.06Mb deletion in 8p23.3p23.2, and 69.18Mb duplication in 8q21.11q24.3.

(158048-3220759)x1, 8q21.11q24.3(77115706-146295771)x3 (Figure 2).
Figure 3 Placental high throughput sequencing showed 3.06Mb deletion in 8p23.3p23.2, and 69.18Mb duplication in 8q21.11q24.3 with 40% mosaicism.

**Imaging examinations**
Systematic ultrasonography showed that the fetal ventricles were widened bilaterally, and the measured value of the septum pellucidum was smaller than the normal. Cardiac ultrasound suggested fetal venous catheter occlusion or absence.

**FINAL DIAGNOSIS**
The fetus had an abnormal copy number of chromosome 8 and restricted placental mosaicism.

**TREATMENT**
The pregnancy was terminated after genetic counseling.

**OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP**
The couple underwent peripheral blood karyotype examination, and no significant abnormalities were seen in the G-dominant band (400 bands). They have no plans for another pregnancy.

**DISCUSSION**
In the present case, NIPT showed that the fetus may have a terminal deletion of chromosome 8p (Figure 1), and amniocentesis chromosome microarray analysis showed a deletion/duplication of chromosome 8p/8q (Figure 2). They are not consistent with each other. It has been reported that NIPT has higher efficiency for detecting > 2 Mb copy number variations[4-7] compared to other techniques. However, further placental high-throughput sequencing confirmed that the placental long-arm terminal duplication was 40% mosaic (Figure 3), indicating that NIPT may not have a high
Figure 4 The karyotype of the mother and father. A: The karyotype of the mother was 46,XX; B: The karyotype of the father was 46,XY.

detection rate when chromosomal copy number variations show a low placental mosaic proportion, thus it has a limited role in the detection of chromosomal copy number variations.

All the chromosomes, mostly chromosomes 2 and 8, are known to be involved in pericentric inversions[8]. Carriers of these inversions can produce a significant percentage of chromosomal unbalanced gametes (duplication q/deletion p or duplication p/deletion q). The rate of recombination varies according to the size of the inverted segment[1,9].
Chromosome 8p is especially prone to various genomic rearrangements mainly due to the existence of the two olfactory receptor gene clusters (REPD and REPP) of 8p23.1 [10-12].

In the present case, the chromosome microarray analysis indicated a deletion of 8p and a duplication of 8q, and pericentric inversions of chromosome 8 were not found in the couple’s G-dominant band (400 bands) of chromosomal karyotype (Figure 4). CNV-seq of the placenta indicated a deletion of 8p and a duplication of 8q with 40% mosaicism (Figure 5). All the above data indicated that the short-arm deletion and long-arm duplication of fetal chromosome 8 were new mutations. The deletion of chromosome 8p is presumed to have a high possibility of a deletion in the meiotic homologous chromosome synopsis and exchange, which is consistent with the high recombination rate of the terminal arm of chromosome 8 based on the database of recombination rates of human homologous chromosomes[3]. Cases of terminal deletion of chromosome 8p have also been reported[13,14], which further confirmed that mutation sites may be at the end of the short arm of chromosome 8 resulting in the prevention of breakpoints from synopsis and recombination. The duplication of chromosome 8q may arise from a disorder of the mitotic homologous chromosome recombination early in the development of the fertilized egg, and later the inner cell mass of the mulberry embryo develops from the deletion and repeated cell line of chromosome 8. Thus, two cell lines exist in the placenta resulting in the terminal deletion and duplication of chromosome 8p and chromosome 8q.

CONCLUSION

Recombinant offspring chromosomes are rarely seen when the inversion segment is shorter than one-third of the chromosome length. The extent of the genetic imbalance of these recombinants depends on the relative size of the inversion segment. In terms of the mechanism of chromosome 8 duplication/deletion occurrence, attention should be paid to the production of unbalanced gametes by the pairing of homologous chromosome during meiosis, and the possibility of mitotic recombination exchange as well.

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