Increased Prevalence of Rare Sucrase-isomaltase Pathogenic Variants in Irritable Bowel Syndrome Patients.

Permalink
https://escholarship.org/uc/item/01k5g28h

Journal
Clinical gastroenterology and hepatology : the official clinical practice journal of the American Gastroenterological Association, 16(10)

ISSN
1542-3565

Authors
Garcia-Etxebarria, Koldo
Zheng, Tenghao
Bonfiglio, Ferdinando
et al.

Publication Date
2018-10-01

DOI
10.1016/j.cgh.2018.01.047

Peer reviewed
Increased Prevalence of Rare Sucrase-isomaltase (SI) Pathogenic Variants in Irritable Bowel Syndrome Patients

Koldo Garcia-Etxebarria*,‡,a, Tenghao Zheng§,||,a, Ferdinando Bonfiglio*,§, Luis Bujanda*,¶, Aldona Dlugosz#, Greger Lindberg#, Peter T. Schmidt§, Pontus Karling**, Bodil Ohlsson‡‡, Magnus Simren§§, Susanna Walter||||, Gerardo Nardone||, Rosario Cuomo##, Paolo Usai-Satta***, Francesca Galeazzi‡‡‡, Matteo Neri§§§, Piero Portincasa|||||, Massimo Bellini¶¶¶, Giovanni Barbara###, Daisy Jonkers****, William D. Chey‡‡‡‡, Purna Kashyap§§§§, Lin Chang||||||, Emeran A. Mayer||||||, Mira M. Wouters|||||, Guy Boeckxstaens|||||, Michael Camilleri####, Andre Franke***** and Mauro D’Amato*+,||,‡‡‡‡‡

*Department of Gastrointestinal and Liver Diseases, Biodonostia Health Research Institute, San Sebastián, Spain
‡Unit of Clinical Epidemiology, Department of Medicine Solna, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden
§Department of Biosciences and Nutrition, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden
||Center for Molecular Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden
¶Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red de Enfermedades Hepáticas y Digestivas (CIBERehd), Universidad del País Vasco (UPV/EHU), San Sebastián, Spain
#Department of Medicine Solna, Karolinska Institutet, Center for Digestive Diseases, Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden
**Division of Medicine, Department of Public Health and Clinical Medicine, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden
‡‡Lund University, Skåne University Hospital, Lund, Sweden
§§Department of Internal Medicine and Clinical Nutrition, Institute of Medicine, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden
||||Division of Neuro and Inflammation Science, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden
|||Gastroenterology Unit, Department of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, University Federico II, Naples, Italy
###Digestive Motility Diseases, Department of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, Federico II University Hospital, Naples, Italy
"S.C. Gastroenterologia, Azienda Ospedaliera G. Brotzu, Cagliari, Italy
|||UOC Gastroenterologia, Padova University Hospital, Padova, Italy
|||Department of Medicine and Aging Sciences and CESI, G. D’Annunzio University and Foundation, Chieti, Italy
|||Department of Biomedical Sciences and Human Oncology (DIMO), Clinica Medica “A. Murri”, University of Bari Medical School, Bari, Italy
|||Gastroenterology Unit, Department of Gastroenterology, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy
|||Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences, University of Bologna, St Orsola-Malpighi Hospital, Bologna, Italy
|||Department of Internal Medicine, NUTRIM School for Nutrition and Translational Research in Metabolism, Maastricht University Medical Center+, Maastricht, The Netherlands
****Division of Gastroenterology, University of Michigan, Michigan Medicine, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA

This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).

Address requests for reprints to: Mauro D’Amato, Unit of Clinical Epidemiology, Department of Medicine Solna, Karolinska Institutet T2, SE-171 76 Stockholm, Sweden. mauro.damato@ki.se; fax: +46-8-517 79304.

Authors share co-first authorship.

Conflicts of interest
The project has been partially supported by an unrestricted research grant from QOL Medical to MDA.
Patients with irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) often associate their symptoms to certain foods. In congenital sucrase-isomaltase deficiency (CSID), recessive mutations in the SI gene (coding for the disaccharidase digesting sucrose and 60% of dietary starch)\(^1\) cause clinical features of IBS through colonic accumulation of undigested carbohydrates, triggering bowel symptoms.\(^2\) Hence, in a previous study,\(^3\) we hypothesized that CSID variants reducing SI enzymatic activity may contribute to development of IBS symptoms. We detected association with increased risk of IBS for 4 rare loss-of-function variants typically found in (homozygous) CSID patients, because carriers (heterozygous) of these rare variants were more common in patients than in controls.\(^1,4\) Through a 2-step computational and experimental strategy, the present study aimed to determine whether other (dys-)functional SI variants are associated with risk of IBS in addition to known CSID mutations. We first aimed to identify all SI rare pathogenic variants (SI-RPVs) on the basis of integrated Mendelian Clinically Applicable Pathogenicity (M-CAP) and Combined Annotation Dependent Depletion (CADD) predictive (clinically relevant) scores; next, we inspected genotype data currently available for 2207 IBS patients from a large ongoing project to compare SI-RPV case frequencies with ethnically matched population frequencies from the Exome Aggregation Consortium (ExAC).

**Methods**

**Study Subjects**

A total of 2207 IBS patients (598 IBS with constipation [IBS-C], 952 IBS with diarrhea [IBS-D], 503 IBS with alternating constipation and diarrhea, and 154 unsubtyped IBS according to Rome Criteria) of European ancestry were included on the basis of available genotype data from the bellygenes initiative study (www.bellygenes.org). On approval from local ethical committees, IBS patients were recruited at tertiary centers in Sweden, The Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, and United States as described in detail in previous publications, including former genetic studies of IBS.\(^5-8\) Ethnically matched (non-Finnish, European ancestry; N = 33,370) reference population frequency of relevant SI-RVPs were extracted from ExAC (http://exac.broadinstitute.org).
Selection of Sucrase-isomaltase Rare Pathogenic Variants

An inventory of all $SI$ rare variants (minor allele frequency <1%) was created by extracting single nucleotide polymorphism data from dbSNP (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/snp/). Sequential data processing with M-CAP (http://bejerano.stanford.edu/MCAP) and CADD (http://cadd.gs.washington.edu/) was then performed to identify and select SI-RPVs. These computational resources were used because of their documented power to predict deleteriousness (pathogenicity) of DNA substitutions for clinical utility, assigning priority to M-CAP scores (pathogenicity cutoff >0.025, 5% misclassification rate) over CADD scores (pathogenicity cutoff >0.20, 26% misclassification rate).

Genotype Quality Control and Statistical Analysis

Before extraction of SI-RPV data, stringent quality control filters were applied to available IBS patients’ Illumina HumanCoreExome genotype data, including per-sample and per-marker success rate, relatedness, and removal of population outliers based on principal component analysis. To avoid uncertainty, only observed (not imputed) SI-RPV genotypes were used, and allele calls were verified by visual inspection of individual cluster plots by using Evoker (www.sanger.ac.uk/science/tools/evoker). Population reference genotypes were only included for SI-RVPs with data available from >95% ExAC individuals. Association testing was performed by using one-tailed $\chi^2$ statistics on collapsed SI-RPV data, comparing carriers and non-carriers in IBS patients compared with controls from ExAC.

Results

M-CAP/CADD combined analysis of all $SI$ rare variants (N = 2146) resulted in the identification of 880 SI-RPVs with high predictive power (5% error rate for most variants). High-quality genotypes from IBS patients were available for 46 SI-RPVs, and 17 of these with at least 1 IBS carrier and ExAC reference data suitable for comparison were included in downstream association analyses (Table 1). We identified 88 IBS carriers (all single SI-RPV carriers; 3.99% of the entire cohort), with slightly higher prevalence in IBS-D (4.20%) and IBS-C (4.51%) than in other subtypes (Table 1). Compared with the large ethnically matched reference population from ExAC, most SI-RPVs occurred at higher frequency in IBS patients, and cumulative $\chi^2$ tests (carriers of any SI-RPVs vs non-carriers) demonstrated significant associations and consistent effects on IBS risk (Table 1). In a simulation experiment, 1 million permutations of ExAC data resampled to match case sample size resulted >99% of the times in identical findings (SI-RPV carriers more common in IBS than in ExAC; $P < .001$).

Discussion

We provide further evidence linking rare functionally deleterious $SI$ variations to IBS susceptibility. Although the large ExAC reference population (chosen to ensure genotype representation) does not include data on bowel symptoms, the observed association may represent an underestimation of the true genetic risk effects; the global prevalence of IBS is near 11%, and a significant proportion of ExAC individuals might thus be affected, with potential for inflating the background SI-RPV’s carrier frequency among “controls”
compared with an otherwise symptom-free reference group (type II error). The consistent observation of higher SI-RPV prevalence in IBS warrants further studies. This has the potential to identify groups among IBS patients for individualized management.

Acknowledgments

Funding

Supported by grants from the Swedish Research Council (VR project nrs 2013-03862 and 2017-02403), the Health Department of the Basque Government (grant 2015111133), the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (ISCIII grant FIS PI17/00308), and an unrestricted research grant from QOL Medical to MDA.

Abbreviations used in this paper

CADD
Combined Annotation Dependent Depletion

CSID
congenital sucrase-isomaltase deficiency

ExAC
Exome Aggregation Consortium

IBS
irritable bowel syndrome

IBS-C
IBS with constipation

IBS-D
IBS with diarrhea

M-CAP
Mendelian Clinically Applicable Pathogenicity

SI-RPV
SI rare pathogenic variants

References

1. Diaz-Sotomayor M, Quezada-Calvillo R, Avery SE, et al. Maltase-glucoamylase modulates gluconeogenesis and sucrase-isomaltase dominates starch digestion glucogenesis. J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr. 2013; 57:704–712. [PubMed: 23838818]

2. Naim HY, Heine M, Zimmer K-P. Congenital sucrase-isomaltase deficiency: heterogeneity of inheritance, trafficking, and function of an intestinal enzyme complex. J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr. 2012; 55:S13–S20. [PubMed: 23103643]

3. Henström M, Diekmann L, Bonfiglio F, et al. Functional variants in the sucrase-isomaltase gene associate with increased risk of irritable bowel syndrome. Gut. 2016; 0:1–8. DOI: 10.1136/ gutjnl-2016-312456

4. Uhrich S, Wu Z, Huang J-Y, et al. Four mutations in the SI gene are responsible for the majority of clinical symptoms of CSID. J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr. 2012; 55:S34–S35. [PubMed: 23103650]

5. Ek WE, Reznichenko A, Ripke S, et al. Exploring the genetics of irritable bowel syndrome: a GWA study in the general population and replication in multinational case-control cohorts. Gut. 2015; 64:1774–1782. [PubMed: 25248455]

6. Beyder A, Mazzone A, Strege PR, et al. Loss-of-function of the voltage-gated sodium channel NaV1.5 (Channelopathies) in patients with irritable bowel syndrome. Gastroenterology. 2014; 146:1659–1668. [PubMed: 24613995]

7. Wouters MM, Lambrechts D, Knapp M, et al. Genetic variants in CDC42 and NXPH1 as susceptibility factors for constipation and diarrhoea predominant irritable bowel syndrome. Gut. 2014; 63:1103–1111. [PubMed: 24041540]
8. Mujagic Z, Tigchelaar EF, Zhemakova A, et al. A novel biomarker panel for irritable bowel syndrome and the application in the general population. Sci Rep. 2016; 6:26420. [PubMed: 27263852]
Table 1

Prevalence of SI-RPVs in IBS Patients and ExAC Reference Individuals

| SNP           | Reference allele | RPV     | Amino acid change | M-CAP score | CADD score | IBS (N = 2207) | IBS-C (N = 598) | IBS-D (N = 952) | IBS-M (N = 503) | IBS-U (N = 154) | ExAC (N = 33,370) |
|---------------|------------------|---------|-------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| rs200745562   | G                | A       | p.Arg250Cys       | 0.152       |            | 3 (0.14)       | 1 (0.17)       | 2 (0.21)       |                | 15 (0.04)       |
| rs77546399    | G                | A       | p.Pro3481Leu      | 0.417       |            | 12 (0.54)      | 4 (0.67)       | 6 (0.63)       | 1 (0.20)       | 1 (0.65)        | 149 (0.45)       |
| rs136434001   | C                | T       | p.Val371Met       | 0.412       |            | 8 (0.36)       | 2 (0.33)       | 1 (0.11)       | 4 (0.80)       | 1 (0.65)        | 153 (0.46)       |
| rs142789249   | T                | C       | p.Glu640Gly       | 0.039       |            | 2 (0.09)       | 1 (0.17)       | 1 (0.11)       |                | 18 (0.05)       |
| rs188320908   | A                | T       | p.Val717Asp       | 0.308       |            | 1 (0.05)       | 1 (0.17)       |                | 1 (0.20)       |                | 7 (0.02)         |
| rs147207752   | T                | C       | p.Arg774Gly       | 0.113       |            | 10 (0.45)      | 5 (0.84)       | 4 (0.42)       | 1 (0.20)       |                | 79 (0.24)        |
| rs140230726   | A                | G       | p.Tyr867His       | 0.142       |            | 1 (0.05)       |                |                | 1 (0.20)       |                | 14 (0.04)        |
| rs146785675   | A                | G       | p.Tyr975His       | 26.6        |            | 36 (1.63)      | 13 (2.17)      | 17 (1.79)      | 4 (0.80)       | 2 (1.30)        | 382 (1.14)       |
| rs200451408   | G                | A       | p.Arg1124Stop     | 37          |            | 1 (0.05)       |                |                |                | 8 (0.02)        |
| rs78013297    | G                | A       | p.Pro1200Ser      | 0.389       |            | 1 (0.05)       |                |                |                |                | 1 (0.003)       |
| rs143388292   | T                | C       | p.Arg1367Gly      | 0.17        |            | 2 (0.09)       |                |                |                |                | 28 (0.08)       |
| rs145734588   | C                | T       | p.Glu1414Lys      | 0.075       |            | 3 (0.14)       |                |                | 1 (0.11)       | 2 (0.40)        |                | 8 (0.02)        |
| rs142090504   | A                | C       | p.Tyr1417Stop     | 36          |            | 1 (0.05)       |                |                |                | 1 (0.65)        | 6 (0.02)         |
| rs145246112   | C                | T       | p.Arg1484His      | 0.293       |            | 1 (0.05)       |                |                |                | 1 (0.65)        | 19 (0.06)        |
| rs149413444   | A                | C       | p.Phe1625Val      | 0.057       |            | 1 (0.05)       |                |                |                |                | 1 (0.003)       |
| rs142018224   | C                | G       | p.Val1667Leu      | 0.032       |            | 2 (0.09)       |                |                | 1 (0.11)       | 1 (0.20)        |                | 20 (0.06)       |
| rs145556619   | C                | A       | p.Gly1760Val      | 0.204       |            | 3 (0.14)       |                | 2 (0.21)       | 1 (0.20)       |                | 20 (0.06)       |
| **Total**     |                  |         |                   |             |            | 88 (3.99)      | 27 (4.51)      | 40 (4.20)      | 15 (2.98)      | 6 (3.90)        | 928 (2.78)       |
| **P value**   |                  |         |                   |             |            | **.00049**     | **.0055**      | **.0045**      | .39            | .21             |
| **Odds ratio**|                  |         |                   |             |            | 1.45 (1.16–1.81) | 1.65 (1.12–2.44) | 1.53 (1.11–2.12) | 1.07 (0.64–1.80) | 0.71 (0.31–1.60) |

CADD, Combined Annotation Dependent Depletion; ExAC, Exome Aggregation Consortium; IBS, irritable bowel syndrome; IBS-C, IBS with constipation; IBS-D, IBS with diarrhea; IBS-M, IBS with alternating constipation and diarrhea; IBS-U, unsubtyped IBS; M-CAP, Mendelian Clinically Applicable Pathogenicity; SI-RPV, sucrase-isomaltase rare pathogenic variants; SNP, single nucleotide polymorphism.