A novel MAP3K20 mutation causing centronuclear myopathy-6 with fiber-type disproportion in a Pakistani family

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TO THE EDITOR:
Centronuclear myopathy-6 with fiber disproportion (CNM6 [MIM: 617760]) is a rare disorder caused by pathogenic variants in the gene encoding mitogen-activated protein triple kinase 20 (MAP3K20), also known as ZAK. MAP3K20-related myopathy (MAP3K20-RM) was first described in 2017 in three families of different ethnic backgrounds with overlapping phenotypes. To date, only three causative mutations have been described in six patients. The disease typically runs in families and is inherited in an autosomal recessive manner. It manifests as slowly progressive muscle weakness that begins in infancy or early childhood. Affected individuals are hypotonic at birth, but all show delayed motor development and walking difficulties due to muscle weakness, which mainly affects the proximal upper limbs and distal lower limbs. Additional features are winged scapulas, hyperlordosis, scoliosis, and mildly decreased respiratory vital capacity; a waddling gait, quadriceps, and calf hypertrophy have also been reported in some patients. None of the patients had facial weakness, dysphagia, or cardiac involvement. The phenotype and muscle biopsy abnormalities are variable; however, centralized nuclei and disproportionate fiber size have been the common histopathological features [1].

Here, we report the molecular investigation of a consanguineous Pakistani family presenting with slowly progressive congenital myopathy, with a preferred quadrupedal gait. The family lives in a rural area of Sindh province, Pakistan. Four males and three females were affected, distributed in two loops (Fig. 1a). Four of these affected individuals (V:3, V:4, V:5, and V:6) died in early childhood; however, the exact cause of death could not be confirmed. The study was approved by the Institutional Research Ethics Committee of the National Institute for Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering, Faisalabad, and all the participating individuals provided informed consent. All patients were floppy at birth and showed delayed motor development. At 4–6 years of age, they complained of pain in the legs and experienced difficulty standing from a sitting position. They presented with slow and progressive muscle weakness in the upper and lower limbs. They were unable to climb stairs without support. Their faces were slightly elongated, but had no symptoms of weakness in facial muscles. They also had mild scoliosis and calf hypertrophy at 4–6 years. At the last assessment, all patients had hyperlordosis and winged scapulas. They still complain of fatigability and diurnal cramps. In addition, we noticed that these patients are no longer able to stand or walk and are used to sliding in a sitting position to achieve limited locomotion; to move over relatively longer distances, they prefer quadrupedal gait. All patients were born to healthy consanguineous couples.

We performed whole-exome sequencing on DNA from individual V:7 (Fig. 1a) to identify the causal variant in this family. Since the parents were consanguineous, we focused on tracts of autozygosity (≥5 Mb) detected by runs of homozygous single nucleotide variants. Exome sequencing and the filtering process have been described in detail elsewhere [2, 3]. These methods were complemented by SNP-array-based homozygosity mapping of two affected individuals (V:10, VI:1) using the Axiom® Genome-Wide CEU 1 Array (Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA) (Fig. 1b). Filtered exome variants and regions of homozygosity were superimposed, assuming autosomal recessive inheritance (inferred from the family structure and known consanguinity), full penetrance, and an allelic frequency of 0.0001 [3]. This led to the identification of a novel homozygous single nucleotide deletion (c.456delIT) in exon 7 of the MAP3K20. The mutation generates a frameshift variant that leads to premature termination of translation (p.Phe152Leufs*49). Sanger sequencing of the available individuals validated the variant and confirmed its segregation in the family (Fig. 1c). It has not been previously reported and absent from all public databases (HGMD; gnomAD; dbSNP). Next, we performed quantitative RT-PCR to investigate the effects of this mutation on transcript levels. As anticipated, there was a marked reduction in MAP3K20 transcripts in all patients when compared with a healthy control, which is consistent with nonsense-mediated decay (NMD) (Fig. 1d).

MAP3K20 belongs to the mitogen-activated protein triple kinase (MAP3K) family, which is implicated in signal transduction. It comprises an N-terminal kinase domain encoded by exons 2–9, followed by two dimerization domains: a leucine-zipper motif and a sterile-alpha motif (SAM) (Fig. 1e). The MAP3K20 gene produces two protein isoforms; the longer isoform 1 (iso1:800 amino acids) is expressed in different tissues, while the shorter isoform 2 (iso2:455 amino acids) is predominantly expressed in skeletal muscle and the heart [1, 4, 5]. These isoforms are identical except that isoform 2 differs in the 3′UTR and does not encode the SAM domain. Interestingly, mutations in both isoforms cause different disease phenotypes. The mutation in isoform 1, present in the SAM domain, was previously tied with split-foot malformation with mesoaxial polydactyly (MIM: 616890), whereas isoform 2 mutations were associated with CNM6, affecting the kinase domain of MAPK320 protein [1, 6].

Therefore, we hypothesize that the reduction in MAP3K20 mRNA caused by p.Phe152Leufs*49 is restricted to muscle cells.
Our patients share most of their clinical symptoms with previously reported patients homozygous for mutations in the kinase domain of MAP3K20. However, no previous study reported quadrupedal locomotion in such patients. Even the Pakistani patients reported by Vasli et al. did not exhibit this clinical feature [1].

In conclusion, we identified a novel frameshift pathogenic variant of MAP3K20 causing congenital myopathy, thereby extending the genotypic and phenotypic spectrum of this disease. Understanding the full pathological spectrum of MAP3K20 mutations necessitates investigating further families with myopathies.
Two isoforms (Iso 1 and Iso 2) are known, and these differ in their C terminus. The genotype of the MAP3K20 mutation is indicated below each examined member: TT (wildtype), T– (heterozygous), and —/— (homozygous mutant). An asterisk (*) indicates the individual for whom exome sequencing was performed. A hash (#) designates individuals for whom genotyping was performed. The number indicates the current age of each living affected individual.

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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The authors thank the patient for participating in this research study. This study was supported by institutional funding, University of Lübeck, Lübeck (to JE), and a Higher Education Commission (HEC), Islamabad, Pakistan (NRPU, 7451) fund (to MT).

**AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS**

IA and MT ascertained a family with congenital myopathy and coordinated DNA and RNA samples and clinical data. AK and AAK arranged clinical investigations. BB and GN performed genetic mapping. IA, JA, HT, and PN performed exome sequencing and analysis. HNUA performed RT-PCR. IA initiated, planned, and coordinated the study. IA and MT wrote the manuscript with help from PN and JE. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

**FUNDING**

Open Access funding enabled and organized by Projekt DEAL.

**COMPETING INTERESTS**

The authors declare no competing interests.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

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