Aspartylglucosaminuria in northern Norway: a molecular and genealogical study

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Abstract
Aspartylglucosaminuria (AGU, McKusick 208400) is an autosomal recessive lysosomal storage disorder. Ninety percent of all patients are from Finland and only sporadic cases have been reported from elsewhere. In northern Norway, however, nine patients from seven families have been diagnosed with AGU. All these Norwegian patients were homozygous for the most prevalent Finnish AGU mutation (AGUfin) and show the polymorphism uniquely associated with AGUfin in Finland. Genealogical investigation of nine parents proved Finnish ancestry in all pedigrees. Therefore, AGU in Norway most likely resulted from immigration of Finnish carriers. These Finnish immigrants originated mostly from the Tornio valley area in northern Finland in a continuous immigration movement from 1700 to 1900. The majority settled in the western part of northern Norway, leading to a “cluster” of AGU in that particular area. The Finnish immigrants intermixed considerably with Lapps and these two ethnic origins should thus be considered as high-risk groups for AGUfin in northern Norway.

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Aspartylglucosaminuria (AGU, McKusick 208400) is an autosomal recessive storage disorder that is caused by the lack of lysosomal glycosylasparaginase (EC 3.5.1.26). Glycosylasparaginase is an amidase that cleaves the bond between asparagine and N-acetylglycosamine during the ordered lysosomal degradation of N-linked glycoproteins. The complete human cDNA sequence and exon/intron organisation have recently been described. AGU resembles other lysosomal storage disorders with the formation of dilated intracellular vacuoles containing undegraded compounds, mainly Asn-glcnAc. Phenotypically the symptoms are detectable after 2 to 3 years of age and the disorder results in a progressive coarsening of the face with “sagging” folds of the skin, recurrent infections, and mild dysostosis multiplex.

AGU is most prevalent in Finland with a carrier frequency of about 1/40. Approximately 98% of the AGU alleles in the Finnish population carry a single missense mutation which results in a Cys→Ser substitution (AGUfin). A polymorphism, Asn→Arg, is unequivocally associated with the AGUfin allele, but has no apparent effect on the enzyme function. AGUfin is restricted to Finland, but the occurrence of AGU in the bordering regions of northern Sweden and northern Norway has resulted in speculation that the AGU allele was transferred there by Finnish carriers. In this report we show evidence that AGU in northern Norway was caused by Finnish immigrants who were carriers of AGUfin.

Methods
DETECTION OF THE AGUFIN MUTATION AND ASSOCIATED POLYMORPHISM
Genomic DNA was extracted from peripheral leukocytes using standard techniques. The AGUfin mutation was determined by the recently described PCR based method: forward primer: 5'tccccggtaccagctgctgattctg'TT-TTCCAAATCCTGGCACAAC 3', reverse primer: 5'TGACGCAAGATGATGCAC-GA 3', PCR product 219 bp. Products of EcoRI digestion were normal allele 198 bp + 21 bp, AGUfin allele 110 bp + 88 bp + 21 bp. The polymorphism was detected by DdeI digestion of the same PCR product. The normal allele remained as above, while the polymorphism resulted in 126 bp + 93 bp fragments. Digestion products were separated by standard techniques on a 2-4% agarose gel.

PCR components were 250 ng of genomic DNA, 25 pmol of each oligodeoxynucleotide, 100 µmol/l dNTPs and 5 units Taq polymerase (BRL), 1 x PCR buffer (50 mmol/l KCl, 10 mmol/l Tris-HCl, pH 8.3, and 2.1 mmol/l MgCl2) in a total volume of 100 µl. PCR profile: denaturing at 94°C for four minutes followed by 25 cycles of 94°C for one minute, 63°C for one minute, 74°C for one minute, and finally extension at 74°C for four minutes.

Studies of ethnic origin
Ethnic origin was defined according to statements of the parents as described in a Norwegian 1930 census. The following definition of Finnish origin was used. (1) Both parents are Finns or (2) one of the parents is a Finn and the child has Finnish as the primary language or (3) one of the parents is a Finn and the other mixed Finnish/Norwegian or Finnish/Lappish independent of spoken language.

Family studies
The reconstruction of the pedigrees was partly carried out by the use of parish records, obtained from the Norwegian State Archives,
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The mutation in seven Norwegian AGU families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Initials</th>
<th>Year of birth</th>
<th>AGUFin</th>
<th>Polymorphism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1*</td>
<td>ML</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>+ +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>JR</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>+ +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>OE</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>+ +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4*</td>
<td>VH</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>TE</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>+ +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>JM</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td>+ +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SI</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>+ +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mutations for AGUFin were tested by the restriction site analysis of a PCR amplified fragment from whole blood as described in Methods. *The AGUFin mutation of ML (family 1) and VH (family 4) have been reported previously.5 ND = not determined.

Figure 1: Pedigrees of six Norwegian AGU families with emphasis on ethnic origin. The ethnic origin was based on parish records and censuses and traced back to 1750 or earlier. The year of immigration of Finnish ancestors are indicated when known. In family 1 the carrier status of two grandparents was known from molecular study. Nor = Norwegian.
The Tornio valley was populated by a Karelian tribe, and it has been speculated that this tribe that came from the south eastern parts of Finland and partly from Russia could have carried the AGU\textsubscript{Fm} mutation.\textsuperscript{15} AGU has not so far been reported from Russia or Estonia, but if present it might shed light on the origin of this mutation which is still not known.

Between 1700 and 1840 migration from Finland occurred predominantly to the western region of northern Norway, while migration to Norway between 1840 and 1900 was mainly to the eastern region\textsuperscript{14} (fig 2). These regions contain roughly equal numbers of Finnish descendants.\textsuperscript{15} Most of the Finnish immigrants settling in the western region of northern Norway came from the Tornio valley area (fig 2). People from more eastern areas of northern Finland mostly settled in the eastern region of northern Norway.\textsuperscript{11} There was very little admixture between the subpopulations in the eastern and western regions. All the Norwegian AGU families have their origin in the western region (fig 2) indicating a heterogeneous distribution of the AGU\textsubscript{Fm} allele within northern Finland at the time of migration.

As the ethnic origin indicated in the pedigree data (fig 1) shows, considerable mixing between Finns and Lapps has occurred. Six of the parents in fig 1 can be regarded to be of Lappish origin, while only two are of Finnish and one of Norwegian origin. Among the grandparents of AGU patients (fig 1), nine were of Lappish, six of Finnish, and three of Norwegian ethnic origin. Since AGU\textsubscript{Fm} originated in the Finnish population, this indicates a considerable Finnish admixture in the Lapps. Nylander and Beckman\textsuperscript{10} showed a similar admixture in northern Sweden and estimated it to be in the order of 15 to 20% by means of classical serological markers. For such quantitative estimates more systematic population genetic marker studies are also required in northern Norway.

In the absence of AGU carrier screening in northern Norway it is not possible to calculate a reliable gene frequency. However, since there are seven families in a Finnish ethnic population of at least 15,000,\textsuperscript{15} it is possible that the prevalence of AGU among Norwegian Finns is of the same magnitude as in northern Finland, that is, about 1:7000.\textsuperscript{7}

This study marks the first molecular and genealogical study of a "Finnish disorder" in northern Norway. The extent of this disorder indicates a need to search for other Finnish disorders as well, and also genetic marker studies to estimate the Finnish population of northern Norway more precisely.

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