Influence of the sex of the transmitting grandparent in congenital myotonic dystrophy

A López de Munain, A M Cobo, J J Poza, D Navarrete, L Martorell, F Palau, J I Emparanza, M Baiget

Abstract
To analyse the influence of the sex of the transmitting grandparent on the occurrence of the congenital form of myotonic dystrophy (CDM), we have studied complete three generation pedigrees of 49 CDM cases, analysing: (1) the sex distribution in the grandparents’ generation, and (2) the intergenerational amplification of the CTG repeat, measured in its absolute and relative values, between grandparents and the mothers of CDM patients and between the latter and their CDM children. The mean relative intergenerational increase in the 32 grandparent-mother pairs was significantly greater than in the 56 mother-CDM pairs (Mann-Whitney U test, p<0.001). The mean expansion of the grandfathers (103 CTG repeats) was also significantly different from that seen in the grandmothers’ group (154 CTG repeats) (Mann-Whitney U test, p<0.01). This excess of non-manifesting males between the CDM grandparent generation with a smaller CTG length than the grandmothers could suggest that the premutation has to be transmitted by a male to reach the degree of instability responsible for subsequent intergenerational CTG expansions without size constraints characteristic of the CDM range.

Material and methods
PEDIGREE STUDIES
Forty-nine three generation pedigrees of all CDM cases seen in two Genetic Units in Spain were studied. Clinical information about dead relatives was obtained from medical reports. When no clinical data were available for a given person, analysis of suitable family branches helped us to assess their carrier status. DNA samples from 32 grandparent-mother (G1-G2) pairs and 56 mother-child (G2-G3) pairs were available for molecular studies.

Molecular studies
Genomic DNA was isolated from peripheral blood leucocytes by standard procedures. Southern blots probed with 32P labelled cDNA254 or pGB2.67 and PCR amplified CTG repeat region with DM101 and DM102 primers5 were performed to determine the number of CTG repeats.

MEASUREMENT OF THE INTERGENERATIONAL AMPLIFICATION
The absolute intergenerational variation was defined as: Expansion of the subject—Expansion of the progenitor. A second parameter was introduced to correct the possible bias owing to the (CTG)n length of the progenitor in the intergenerational variation, since a given absolute intergenerational variation does not have the same significance when the progenitor has a minimal expansion as when he has a greater number of (CTG)n repeats. Relative intergenerational variation was defined as:

Expansion of the subject—Expansion of the progenitor

Results
A total of 76 CDM cases and their 64 mothers were studied. The mother was always the trans-
Table 1 Absolute intergenerational variations of CTGₙ repeat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>G1-G2 Grandfather-mother (n = 32)</th>
<th>G2-G3 Mother-CDM (n = 56)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>515 CTGₙ</td>
<td>899 CTGₙ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GF-mother</td>
<td>515**</td>
<td>GM-mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean G1-G2 All</td>
<td>Mean G2-G3 All</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p < 0.01. ** p = 0.45.

Table 2 Relative intergenerational variations of CTGₙ repeat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>G1-G2 Grandfather-mother (n = 32)</th>
<th>G2-G3 Mother-CDM (n = 56)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>6-03 RII</td>
<td>4-03 RII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GF-mother</td>
<td>5-66</td>
<td>Mean G2-G3 RII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GM-mother</td>
<td>4-03**</td>
<td>2-75*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p < 0.01. ** p = 0.11.

mitting parent. The sex of the carrier grandparent was known in 49 cases. Forty of 49 grandparents in families with a congenitally affected child were grandfathers and the remaining nine were grandmothers (χ², p < 0.001).

The mean expansion of the 26 grandfathers was 103 CTG repeats with 154 CTG repeats in the six grandmothers (Mann-Whitney U test, p = 0.01).

The mean absolute G₂-G₁ increase was 899 CTG repeats, a significantly greater value than the mean absolute G₁-G₂ amplification, which was 515 CTG repeats (Mann-Whitney U test, p < 0.001). However, there were no significant differences between grandfathers and grandmothers (515 vs. 513 repeats, respectively, Mann-Whitney U test, p = 0.45) (table 1).

The mean relative intergenerational variation in the G₁-G₂ group (n = 32, 5-66, SD 4-08) was significantly greater than the G₂-G₁ group (n = 56, 2-75, SD 3-36) (Mann-Whitney U test, p < 0.001). There were no significant differences between grandfather-mother and grandmother-mother pairs, although the values tended to be higher in the grandfather-mother group (6-03, SD 4-24 for the grandfathers and 4-03 SD 3-07 for the grandmothers, Mann-Whitney U test, p = 0.11) (table 2).

Discussion

Several reports have pointed out the influence of the sex of the parental allele on the intergenerational variations of the CTG repeat. At higher CTG lengths maternal transmission results in larger average intergenerational increments. On the other hand, several published works have indicated that expansions of repeats at the lower end of the CTG range (<100 CTG repeats) are greater when inherited from males.

An apparently unexplained excess of male transmitters has been found in the ancestors’ generation by several authors. In our study, despite biased selection of the pedigrees (ascertained according to the presence of a congenital case) we found a similar excess of grandfathers carrying a DM allele. Intergenerational increase of the CTG repeat was greater in the mother-CDM pairs than in the grandparent-mother pairs. Nevertheless, when the absolute increase was corrected to the relative intergenerational increase, there was a greater tendency to an increase when the parental allele was in the premutation range and more clearly when inherited from a male.

According to our data, we can hypothesise that the almost exclusive maternal transmission of CDM cases could be a consequence of several phenomena: first, the low probability for males with a theoretically sufficient CTG length to generate great intergenerational increases characteristic of CDM, owing to the negative selection of DM alleles during spermatogenesis. Paradoxically, when a child inherits from his father a DM allele with a number of repeats in the CDM range (>1000 repeats), he generally does not have a congenital form. This finding has also been reported recently in a Brazilian study where a very large expansion of 9 kb in a non-congenital patient was inherited from a father with cataract as the only sign of DM. As pointed out by the authors, such an expansion inherited from a mother would result in a CDM child. Second, there is decreased reproductive fitness in manifesting DM males because of their phenotype. Third, the size of the DM allele in the minimally affected grandfathers is smaller than in the DM grandmothers. This fact suggests that the DM allele from the grandfather needs to pass through a daughter in order to reach the CDM repeat range.

The excess of non-manifesting males could also be the result of the absence of females with a CTG length in the 50–60 repeat range. If this is a real phenomenon, it could suggest that the premutation has to be transmitted by a male to reach the degree of instability responsible for subsequent intergenerational expansions without size constraints. The increased stability associated with male transmission could reflect the larger number of cell divisions in spermatogenesis than in oogenesis or that expansion of the CTG repeat is a postzygotic event which would be influenced differentially by maternal or paternal genetic imprinting.

Recently, two cases of paternally inherited CDM have been reported. Interestingly, there is also a transmitting grandfather in the family described by Nakagawa et al. This case shows that, exceptionally, it is possible for the congenital form to be inherited paternally. A possible explanation for this rare event could be based on other unknown factors, perhaps genetically determined and not necessarily linked to the DM locus, which might result in paternal transmission of CDM. Future studies should consider the dynamic behaviour of the CTG repeat in germ cells and in the early stages of the embryo to speculate further on this issue.
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